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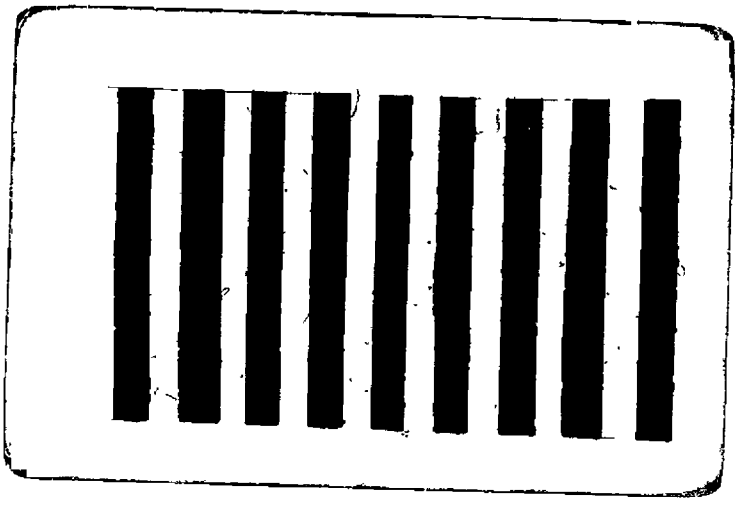

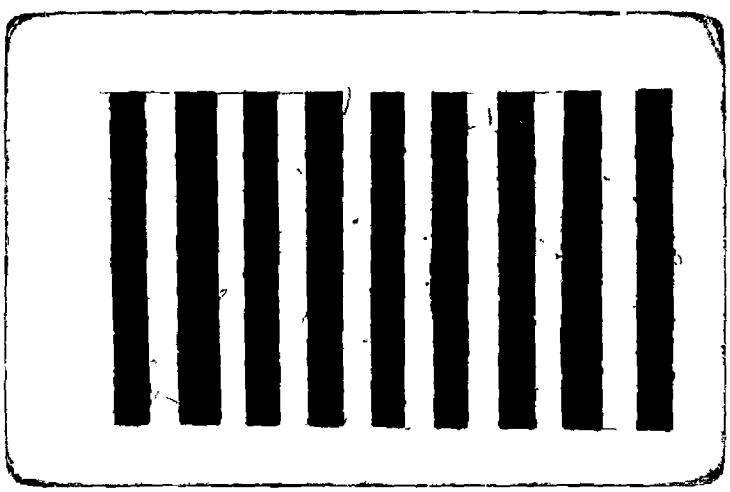

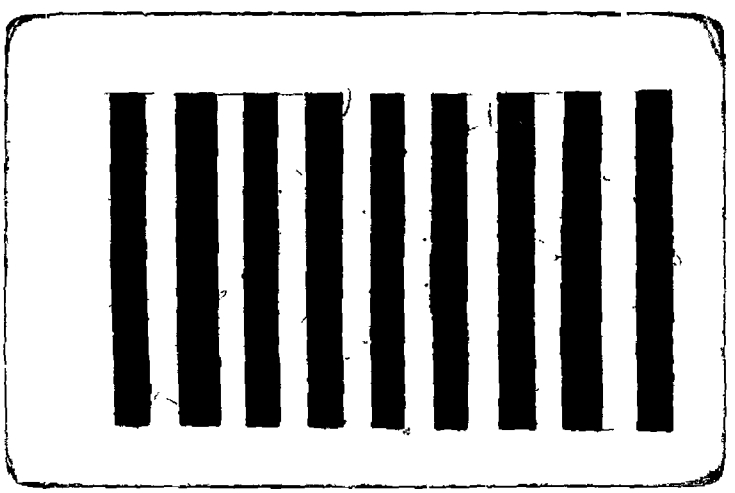

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Karnataka Prakasika.

. PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XI. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, JANUARY 7, 1884. No. 1.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MEDICAL.

BLINDNESS, DEAFNESS, &C.,
UPON
ALL DISEASES
OF THE
EYE, EAR, NOSE, THROAT, &c
ALL SYMPTOMS WHICH ARE TREATED
ON THE LATEST AND MOST MODERN SYSTEM OF PRACTICE

DRS. ENGLER AND JANSZ,
OCULISTS, AURISTS SPECIALISTS,
CONSULTING
AND
OPERATING SURGEONS,
CAN BE CONSULTED AT THEIR
Private Consulting Rooms,
5, St Mark's Road,
Adjoining the Band Promenade,
For a Limited Period only,
UPON
All Diseases of the Eye, Ear, & Throat, Deafness, Noises in the Head, Defective Sight, squinting, Cataracts, Amaurosis Opthalamia, Gutta Serena, Loss of Eyelashes, Inflamation,
AND ALL
DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, AND THROAT,
TREATED ON NEW AND SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES
ATTENTION IS CONFIDENTLY AND PARTICULARLY REQUESTED
TO THE
FOLLOWING CASES OF THE
Eye, Ear, Throat, and other Special Affections

Dr. R. JANSZ, M B, C M.,
Undertakes the Treatment of Diseases peculiar to Women and Children,
According to the latest methods

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

DRS ENGLER AND JANSZ —It is not our practice to go out of our way to extol the professional skill of this or that medical practitioner who may consider it worth his while to advertise his merits in our columns seeing that all who make use of these columns do not consult any but their own interests in doing so, but we certainly feel bound to make a rare exception in the case of Dr Engler, the specialist who has recently arrived in Bangalore to engage in practice here for a limited period We do not wish it to be understood that we consider it necessary to plead some excuse for departing from our usual course in this instance, for we are perfectly satisfied that in saying what we have to say on this matter we will be serving the public more effectually by communicating what has come to our personal knowledge than by withholding it out of regard for mere conventionalities when we feel convinced that nothing but good can come of our speaking out candidly A morning spent in Dr Englers Surgery, seeing its presiding spirit at work, and hearing his patients earnestly and gratefully testifying to the effective nature of his treatment, as evidenced by their own personal experiences—seeing and hearing all this we say, has convinced us that the worthy Doctor is anything but an empiric, and by no means a practitioner of ordinary ability and skill All the cases that came under our observation on the morning were, as we ascertained from the patients themselves of long standing, and in many instances, they appeared to have showed no signs of yielding to such scientific treatment as may be my day obtained in a public hospital, or at the hands of our regularly trained physicians and surgeons In one case, the patient admitted having attended the Eye Infirmary at Madras, off and on for nearly three years with out derriving the relief he sought, and which he has now received after only two days' attendance at Dr Engler's operating rooms The sufferer had been advised at one to Bangalore by Dr Brockman himself, who has attained a reputation as the most successful Opthalmic Surgeon in Southern India, and it is remarkable that the patient should had himself on the high road to recovery after less than a week's treatment under Dr Engler He was affected in both eyes, which were so much ulcerated as to render it perfectly impossible to keep them open without intense pain The sight was partially lost, the eye lids were affected in granulation, and bleeding so much as to preclude all possibility of lifting them without a considerable effort on the part of the patient, who however, could not face a strong light and was able to see imperfectly only in a dark room These conditions have now changed for the better so decisively as to leave little doubt of the sufferer's complete recovery before many days are over, his sight being already so far restored as to enable the patient to form tolerably distinct impressions of the objects around him without being painfully inconvenienced by the effects of strong lights In another case, the patient had suffered in a somewhat similar manner for something like six years, during which he had consulted and received treatment from several oculists all of whom appear to have failed in their efforts to obtain a cure He has now almost completely recovered his sight, and is expecting to be discharged in a few days

It is not our present purpose to refer individually to all the cases that came under our observation this morning, but merely to mention one or two of the worst in which Dr Engler has proved eminently successful in dealing with diseases of the eye, ear, throat and head Having instanced cases of restoration of the sight we may now refer to cases in which Dr Engler has been equally successful in the treatment of the other diseases which he has made his special study A very remarkable case is that of a professional and wife, who has been suffering from severe ulceration of the throat and nostrils for the past three years, during which she has been a victim to sleeplessness and almost constant headache, so acute and distressing as to make life a burden to her at times She has tried herself under the treatment of several medical practitioners, but not one of them has been able to do for her what Dr Engler has accomplished in a single week, at the end of which she now finds her pains considerably alleviated and is no longer deprived of the soothing influence of 'tired Nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep' Another interesting case is that of a girl of nine or ten, who has been almost completely deaf from infancy—an affliction which affected her whole constitution by incapacitating her from entering upon an active enjoyment of youthful life. Her mental faculties suffered from want of full play, and her physical frame from want of exercise, which her malady naturally rendered repugnant Here again, a little more than a week under Drs. Engler and Jansz has been attended with most remarkable benefits, the patient having now recovered the sense of hearing sufficiently to hear the tick of a watch held at a short distance from the ear The parents describe the condition of the child as one exhibiting a most signal change for the better in every way, the patient being now not only able to hear with ease but altogether improved in body and mind as well Every one of the cases we have here commorated are those of persons who are more or less well-known in Bangalore and we have no hesitation in saying that every one of them will testify to the really wonderful skill, dexterity, and professional success displayed by Dr Engler and his able coadjutor Dr Jansz, both of whom we can conscientiously commend to the public, to our knowledge, far and away, the most skilful specialists that have ever visited India —*Daily Post*, Nov 29th, 1883

DRS ENGLER AND JANSZ are by the exercise of their peculiar skill, doing a great deal of good in Bangalore We have paid a casual visit to Dr Engler's surgery to see for ourselves what is being done in the way of cures Of course we speak unprofessionally, but we do not know that professional knowledge is required to judge as to results when seeing and hearing of patients themselves are freely allowed Three cases of Blindness two nearly total, and one total in one eye, were, according to the testimony of the sufferers themselves progressing with wonderful favourableness One in which inflamation and granulation of the inner surface of the eye lids had lasted for months, and had caused ulceration of the eye ball, was almost cured after about a fortnight's treatment, although previous treatment had failed to give relief In another case where both eyes were seriously affected, the patient was considerably better, and in the one in which the sight of one eye had been lost it was restored, and though not completely recovered was on a fair way towards it, the patient freely and without effort read from a newspaper with the injured eye, though no sight whatever was in it a few day's previous In cases of a deafness, Dr Engler seems even more certain of success than in blindness One little girl who had been deaf for years was restored so far as to be able to hold a conversation in ordinary tones, she heard the softest spoken words and answered to them and heard the ticking of a watch held from four to six inches from her ears Two soldiers belonging to the garrison suffering from deafness have been cured one, a man who had been in hospital for weeks and been blistered and put to great pain by ordinary treatment, perfectly recovered his hearing in 24 hours.

We are quite aware that any detailed notice of such cures as these are apt to be looked at as absence by the general public. But this, we fancy, is the result of the infrequency of such notices. Why men who benefit the suffering members of the public, as Drs Engler and Jansz are undoubtedly doing, should receive no attention from the press, when whole columns are given up to descriptions of the tricks of some travelling juggler, it would be perhaps hard to explain It is a fact, however that while the public naturally has to pay for both, the one who does most good is the least noticed.—*Bangalore Spectator, Dec 3rd 1883*

DOCTORS ENGLER AND JANSZ —We are glad to record that the two skilful and experienced medical gentlemen, Doctors Engler and Jansz, are continuing their labours of merciful relief to those suffering from diseases and defects of the eye, ear, and throat, and that those labours have been attended with uniform success. In our first notice, we recorded several successful operations performed by them We are but doing the public a kindness, when we proceed to note several other operations which have come under our knowledge

The little European girl, who was deaf from infancy, and to whose case we called attention in our first article, has now had her hearing completely restored, to the great delights of her parents and friends Amongst the fresh cases of the success which attends the efforts of Drs. Engler and Jansz, we note those of two soldiers. One of the soldiers was deaf in both ears, and was treated in hospital for over seven weeks but with very small results He was perfectly restored to hearing in twenty four hours The other soldier had been deaf for years, but he was quite cured, after being under treatment for two weeks under Drs Engler and Jansz A gentlemen from Madras, who had been, of and on, under treatment, for three years, at the Eye Infirmary, Madras, for almost total blindness, has now had his sight completely restored A native gentlemen of Bangalore, who was deaf in both ears, one totally deaf and the other three fourths deaf, for twenty years, put himself under the treatment of Drs Engler and Jansz, and after four day's treatment, he can now hear in the ear which was totally deaf, and the other has recovered its power A native gentleman from Mysore was also treated for deafness in one of his ears, and, after a few days under the hands of the doctors, the deafness has disappeared. The last case we record is that of a native boy, who was totally blind in one eye He seems to have been put under the treatment of some native doctor, and was maltreated in the process He has been in the hands of Drs Engler and Jansz now for five days, and is gradually but surely recovering his sight

We certainly are of opinion that Drs. Engler and Jansz have established the reputation which they claimed for themselves, when they first came to Bangalore Their stay here, we believe will be short, and it is for those who are afflicted with the peculiar diseases and defects over which they have such mastery, to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by their presence amongst us

We have had several enquiries made by correspondents, whether Drs Engler and Jansz intend paying Mysore town a visit We have been requested to state that the doctors do not intend going beyond Bangalore Those who wish to have the benefit of their experienced advice and skilled treatment should come to Bangalore —*Karnataka Prakasika, Dec 19th, 1883*

N B—DRS ENGLER & JANSZ will supply patients and others, with their celebrated Wellesstone's ground Spectacles and Eye-glasses, to suit all sights

The National Hall, Pettah,

BANGALORE

N SINGAIYAH AND FRIENDS

Beg to inform the public that all kinds of English and Native goods can be had of them at the cheapest possible rates

All kinds of Commission works executed with the greatest care and at the least possible time

Also they beg to inform their constituents that they have a large supply of valuable and cheap stationery, and that they are sole agents for the famous Kangra Valley Orange Pekoe Tea which can be had of them very cheap

Spectemur Agendo.

Terms—Cash.

To Architects and Engineers.

It being proposed to construct a "Chattar" for the accommodation of all classes of Travellers near the Railway Station at Mysore, under the name of the Nanjaraj Bahadoor's Chutter at a cost of about Rs 50,000, it is hereby notified for general information that designs and estimates for the work will be received by the Secretary "Nanjaraj Bahadoor's Chutter Committee" at Mysore The best design will receive a reward of Rs 100 and the second best of Rs. 25.

Any further information on the subject will be furnished by the Secretary on payment of a fee of Rupee 1.

WANTED

A Sub-Overseer, on Rs 25 per month, for the Town Municipality at Mysore.

Applications, accompanied by copies of certificates, will be received by the Vice President until 31st January 1884 Qualifications should be stated in the application

A COOPOOSAWMY, Moodliar
Vice-President

Mysore Town Municipal Board's Office.
Dated 22nd Dec. 1883.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JANUARY 7, 1884

REVIEW OF THE PAST YEAR

Introductory.

The past year may be fairly said to have been made of political agitations, accidents, earthquakes, floods, volcanic eruptions, and other ills, moral and physical, to which the human race, everywhere in the world, is subject, in a more or less degree. Not only in India, but in most parts of the world, which is of any importance to mankind, there have been political strifes and agitations, which, in many instances, have resulted in actual war, though India fortunately has been saved this latter disaster. As for earthquakes, floods, and other natural phenomena, those visitations of the earth, and accidents by land and sea —on railway trains and in ships—the year 1883 has had an unusual share of them, especially towards the latter end of it. Educated and intelligent people generally are not inclined to put faith in the vaticinations and forewarnings of Zadkiel, the great English prophet, who publishes his forecasts every year, in the shape of an "almanac;" but it is curious to note that many of the events, physical, political, and moral, that have marked the year which has just been numbered with the past, were foretold by the seer, whose strong point is Astrology, a science, which is contemned by most scientists, not because there is no truth in it, but because the self sufficient will not or cannot rightly understand it Amongst the most remarkable and awfully disastrous natural occurrences were the two shocks of earthquake in the island of Ischia, on the Italian coast, which carried away thousands of people and destroyed two towns, on the 29th July and 4th August, and the volcanic eruptions in the Straits of Sunda and along the coasts of the Island of Java, on the 26th August, by which the very surface and physical characteristics of extensive regions were changed, whole towns destroyed, and hundreds of thousands of lives lost. The past year was also remarkable and will be remembered for the rare and peculiar appearances presented by the sun, or, rather, the atmosphere about the sun, wherein green, and blue, and yellow, "Primary colours, as they are called, were seen by observers, scientific and other, in almost all parts of the world There can hardly be a doubt that our old earth, if it is not about to be destroyed altogether, is undergoing changes and agitations which look very much as if they were signs of her dissolution.

Europe.

There is very great consolation in the reflection that, whatever may have been the agitations to which earth and sea and sun have been put, during the past year, the political peace of the world generally and of Europe in particular was preserved. At all events, there were no overt acts on the part of any of the great powers, by which the general peace was threatened or disturbed, except in the case of France, which levelled an insult against Germany, through the *gamins* of Paris, on the occasion when the King of Spain was an invited guest of the French Republic, and was the principal figure in a public procession through the streets of Paris Nothing, however, came of it, and for the present, Germany seems to be biding her time, when France might be guilty of a more direct and pointed insult towards her, than the vicarious one of insulting her through the King of Spain France, too, seems to be foolish in her policy abroad She claims extension of territory, to which she has no just right, in three different quarters of the globe, at the same time,—in the Island of Madagascar, in the Kingdom of Tonquin, on the borders of China and in the Island of the Pacific, in the neighbourhood of the great Australian colonies Towards Madagascar, France has proved a bully, because the inhabitants of that place can hardly be considered a foe able to cope with so powerful a European nation, but in Tonquin France has caught, or is about to catch, a Tartar, in the persons of the Chinese Government and people, because from the action which has already transpired and which is now going on, it is clear that France will not be allowed to have all her own way in Tonquin, as she has had in Madagascar As for Australia, we think the colonists there are quite able to protect their own interests against any European enemy, France or other, though the Home Government has refused to give them its aid The policy of the present French Government, both at home and abroad, appears to us, in fact, very foolish and unprofitable The death of the great statesman and leader of the French people M Leon Gambetta, on the very first day of the past year, seems to have been the signal and the beginning of those political eccentricities which now make France the laughing stock of the world Russia, during the past year had her *quantum sufficit* of political agitation and disquiet, and, as usual the Nihilists have been pretty active in contributing their share And, indeed, they succeeded in keeping the Emperor of all the Russias for a good long time from being publicly crowned in the sight of all the people At length, amidst much fear and trembling, and many extraordinary precautions, on the 27th May last, about eighteen months from the time of his accession, Alexander III was crowned in the ancient city of Moscow, and the Nihilists were good enough to let him be crowned, without attempting to throw a hand grenade or some such instrument of destruction, at him, as they did, with only too fatal success, at his father In England, matters went on pretty quietly during the past year, though Her Majesty's Government has plenty on hand yet to get through, before entire political quiet can be restored, because unless Ireland can be pacified, or, at all events, brought into a condition of comparative peace, there can be no rest for Her Majesty's Government, whether it be Liberal or Conservative According to some of the English papers and some of our Anglo-Indian contemporaries, the days of a Liberal Government, under Mr Gladstone, are being fast numbered, and the turn of the Conservatives has again arrived, which will be almost three years from the death of their great leader, the late Earl of Beaconsfield We think, however, there is a great deal more of vitality in the Liberal party than its opponents give it credit for Its great danger seems to be a want of firm consistency in political action, especially towards India, as we see from the conduct of the Government with regard to the Ilbert Bill, of which we shall presently say a few words Of Germany much need not be said Under the steady steering of her "Iron Chancellor," she has been very quiet, and apparently non-aggressive both at home and abroad, conduct which is in pleasing contrast with the ill timed and politically immoral activity of France Nevertheless, Germany is watching France narrowly, and the time may not be far distant, when there may be a second siege by and surrender of Paris to a German Army There must be an entire and wholesome change of Government in France to prevent such a catastrophe.

India-General.

The leading event in India generally, throughout the year past, has, of course, been the tremendous agitation over the proposed amendment of the present Code of Criminal Procedure—the famous Ilbert Bill, as it has been called, and by which name alone it will go down to posterity—so as to give members of the Covenanted Native Civil Service jurisdiction over European subjects in criminal cases. The bill was introduced by Mr. Ilbert, into the Viceregal Legislative Council, on the 9th February last, and from that time up to the present moment of writing, the agitation has not yet ceased The events and circumstances which have accompanied the history and various stages of progress of the bill, are too recent and too fresh in the memory of the public, to be recapitulated here, and, in fact, it would serve no good purpose, to rake up all the arguments for and against, used by the supporters and opponents of the measure, during the past twelve months, in the press and on the platform, both here and in England, whither the agitation was carried by both parties, nor would it serve any good purpose to recall here the feelings of race antagonism and bitterness with which the controversy was carried on, and which was (fortunately for India) personally displayed only in certain circumscribed limits, like Bengal and the North West Provinces, and there, too, only in certain localities The matter has now reached a stage at which both supporters and opponents must simply await the final decision of the Government of India, and abide by it, with it demur, or any more agitation on the subject There are two points, however, to which we cannot but draw attention, before we close with the Ilbert Bill, in this review of the events of the year The first point is, the wonderful and most commendable unanimity and energy which have prevailed amongst the European and Anglo-Indian opponents of the measure, from the time it was launched into the political arena to the present time, a unanimity and energy which resulted in the formation of the Anglo Indian Defence Association, for both sexes, in Calcutta This Association not only employed intellectual labour and energy in India, but also in England, and not only so, but raised a fund capable of meeting all the necessary expenses and the result is the compromise (or 'concordat') which a Government, feeble like the Government of India, has been almost coerced to make with the Defence Association Now, contrast this energetic action with the lethargic natives of Bengal, who started with a large fund subscribed (we regret to say) not from all parts of India, such as it should have been, but only from certain limited localities Babu Lal Mohun Ghose was sent to England, as champion and spokesman in behalf of the cause, but, beyond a meeting at Willis's rooms, London, at which Mr John Bright, that red champion of India and her grievances, presided, and at which Mr Lal Mohun Ghose spoke effectively and well, nothing more was done The next point to which we would allude is, the almost pusillanimous manner in which the Government of India has apparently given up the cause of the natives of India, which it, at first, expressed itself determined to carry through all opposition of its European and Anglo Indian British subjects It has now turned round and made a compromise or "concordat" with the very Association which it seemed to ignore at the beginning of the agitation But for such apparent apathy on the part of the educated natives of India, we fancy the Government of India, the Secretary of State for India, and the Home Government would not have deserted them and almost gone over to the other side

On the 6th May last, and while the agitation on the Ilbert Bill was at its full height, an event occurred which has no parallel in the previous history of India, under the British Government, and reminded not a little to the discredit of that Government, and presented the administration of British justice in this country in a new and unpleasant light We allude to the sentence of two months' imprisonment passed on Babu Surendranath Banerjee, proprietor and editor of the *Bengalee* newspaper, on a charge of contempt of one of the Judges of the Calcutta High Court, by the Judges of the court themselves, before whom the Babu was arraigned There can be no doubt, as appeared from the article in the *Bengalee*, that a very serious libel had been published concerning one of Her Majesty's Judges in India, and the act called for some reprehension and punishment, but, it was quite clear, from the action of the judges, with the single exception of Mr Justice Mitter, that it was not so much that the administration of justice was brought into contempt, and there was an indulgence in licence by the editor of the paper concerned, but that the personal feelings of the judges were excited and offended at a time when they, in common with the vast majority of their countrymen in India, were contending against the proposed equality of European and native Covenanted Civil servants, as set forth in the Ilbert Bill When, as pointed out by Mr Justice Mitter, a fine or warning would have sufficed, the European Judges unanimously determined to send the Babu to jail—an action which we have no hesitation in declaring has cast a slur on the administration of British justice in India, during the past year

The Presidency of Madras was distinguished, in the past year, by two events, or, rather, separate series of events, which can hardly be forgotten by the people of the districts which those events closely affected. We allude to the official scandals which marked the history of the district of Chingleput and the riots between Hindus and Mahomedans in the city of Salem, which resulted in a number of trials of people charged with the offences of unlawful assembly and rioting, by English judges specially appointed for the purpose, and in the subsequent series of appeals to the Madras High Court by those convicted The Chingleput scandals, as they were called, have, we believe, produced a wholesome effect on the conduct, character, and actions of the officials in the district, especially those engaged in dealing with the ryots and in collecting the revenue It is to be hoped that the statement is true, and that we shall not have to chronicle any more such occurrences in the history of the Madras Presidency The effects of the riots in the city of Salem are not yet over The place is almost deserted, commerce and trade have fallen away, and Salem has almost lost its name as one of the most important commercial centre of the Southern Presidency, but time works wonders, and we have no doubt that, by the end of the new year, we shall see Salem reviving from its recent collapse.

In spite of all arguments and protests to the contrary, by the public and the press, India was made to pay a share at least of the expenses of the war of 1882 by England against Egypt It is always so with unfortunate India England goes to war and India must pay a portion of the cost In this case, however, the British Government was kind enough to debit only ⅓ of the cost to the Indian exchequer The cost was estimated at £3 110,000, and the sum taken out of Indian's revenues was £1 110,000 by a resolution of the House of Commons on the 26th February last

The first event of any importance which has distinguished the general history of India during the past year, is the holding of the International Exhibition at Calcutta This exhibition is remarkable for the fact, which is highly gratifying, that it has brought together, in the city of Calcutta, a large number of the native princes and chiefs of India, who have seldom any means of seeing each other and exchanging the courtesies and kindnesses of their high station Such intercourse and communication are well worth cultivating more frequently than is the case at the present moment It is unnecessary to repeat here the vast amount of substantial good which the holding of such an exhibition will have on the country and people The advantages are too obvious and too universally admitted to require iteration

Amongst the foremost of all who honoured the exhibition with their presence was His Royal Highness Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught, the third son of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress of India. His Royal Highness is the third prince of the illustrious reigning house of Great Britain, who has set his foot on the shores of India, the first two being his brothers, their Royal Highnesses Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh and the Prince of Wales, our next king The Duke of Connaught having chosen the Military profession as really his work in the world to do and as he has taken up an Indian command—the Meerut Division of the army—we shall, of course, have him in India as permanent guest, at all events, during the whole tenure of his office (which, we think, is five years) unless His Royal Highness changes his mind, or sickness, or any other necessity, recalls him to his native land It is good for India, its people, and its Government, that a prince of the blood royal, a son of a British Queen than whom no sovereign is more regarded or more popular, should be a permanent fixture in this country We think that the general history of India, during the past year, closes propitiously, both for the country and its varied races and peoples—a peaceful and successful exhibition of art, industry, commerce and trade, being held in the capital city, and a popular scion of the noble House of Brunswick arriving amongst us

India—Native States

There is not much to record of the history of the Native States of India, during the past year For the most part, they have kept the even tenor of their way, and have striven to take good places in the march of civilisation which never ceases around us There are, as far as our chronicles go, only three native princes of Southern India, who, during the past year, left their capitals, to travel elsewhere in India The first was His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore, who left Trivandrum for Madras, and arrived at the latter city on the 29th of January last, and on the 1st February, His Highness was presented with the insignia of a Grand Companion of the Star of India, by the Governor of Madras, the Honorable M E Grant Duff, at the Banqueting Hall After a brief visit to Bangalore and Mysore, and some other places in Southern India, His Highness returned to his capital The Maharajah would have been amongst those who are visiting

the grand Camp of Exercise, now being held near Bangalore, but at the last moment, he gave up the intention.

The great Hyderabad state suffered a very heavy and almost irreparable loss in the death of Sir Salar Jung, Prime Minister to His Highness the Nizam, during the past year. Sir Salar died, at Hyderabad, of cholera, on the 8th February, just at a time when his young master and he were preparing to take a voyage to and make a prolonged stay in Europe. On the death of the great Minister, a Council of Regency was formed, till the eldest son of the deceased nobleman, the Nawab Lukat Ali should be old enough to take his father's place as Prime Minister, and the young Nizam take up the reins of the Government of his kingdom. There was a change of British Resident at the Court of Hyderabad, Mr. Cordery being appointed to succeed Mr. Jones (who had taken Sir Stuart Bailey's place) the second named gentleman having been appointed to the Central Provinces, on the 10th April last. Towards the end of last month, His Highness the Nizam proceeded to Calcutta, to see the International Exhibition in that city, and on the 24th of the month, His Highness paid a visit to His Excellency the Viceroy, at which interview, Lord Ripon informed him that the direct government of the principality would be handed over to him, and he would be installed, next month, February. Lord Ripon also advised His Highness not to give up the idea of going to England, which the lamented death of the Prime Minister alone had postponed, and his Lordship added it would give him much pleasure to visit His Highness at Hyderabad, after he had assumed the direct Government of the state.

The Baroda state has also seen some important changes, during the past year On the disconnection of Rajah Sir Madava Rao as Dewan of the state, the Government of India, after considerable deliberation and weighing the merits of various educated native gentlemen, chose at His Highness the Gaekwar's desire, Kaji Shahabadin as Dewan, on the 8th April last But in the February previous, the young Gaekwar had been to Calcutta and had made a stay of some days there during which His Highness had an interview with the Viceroy, and it was then, doubtless, that the succession to Sir Madava Rao was settled From accounts which appeared in the public prints, from time to time, it is gratifying to learn that the Gaekwar continues in the excellent course, as ruler, which he had marked out for himself when he came to the *gadi* about two years. His Highness still takes unvarying interest in the affairs of his kingdom, and works personally at official business.

Amongst the minor native states, the Maharajah of Dholepore was invested with the Government of his state on the 19th February last. On the 20th of March, the Maharajah of Dhar was invested with the honour of Companion of the Indian Empire. On the 11th October, the Nawab of Jingeera was installed into his Government.

We regret that our brief chronicle of the native states during the past year, should close with the record of the melancholy death of the Maharajah of Kolapore, who died on the 24th of last month. His Highness had been sent in 1878 to the Rajkumar College, at Rajkote, but the studies were given up on his exhibiting decided signs of insanity His Highness was then taken on prolonged tours, under the care of Dr. Murphy, and returned apparently better to Kholapore. For the past two years, however, he had been a hopeless lunatic under charge of keepers On Christmas day, he attacked and had a struggle with one of his keepers, and in the course of it, fell down and ruptured his spleen, which was diseased. He died soon after His Highness was but 24 years of age. It is stated that it will be difficult to find a successor to fill the Kholapore *gadi* His predecessor, who had proceeded to Europe, died and was buried at Florence in 1870.

THE MYSORE STATE.

We now come to that portion of our review of the past year in which the people and our readers in the Mysore Province are more nearly interested, namely, the history and brief chronicle of the Mysore state itself, during the past twelve months. We are obliged to confess, at the outset, that the Mysore state and its people have not been placed in such fortunate circumstances as one could wish, since the restoration of the Province to His Highness the Maharajah. His Highness was installed, on the 25th of March 1881, by the late lamented Right Honourable W. P. Adam, Governor of Madras, the first Dewan being the late Mr. C. V. Runga Charlu, C. I. E., and the first British Resident, Sir J. D. Gordon K. C. S. I., Unfortunately, the late Dewan who was an able man, whatever his faults and shortcomings may have been, did not hold office for more than 22 months, at the end of which he died. Sir James Gordon, always in delicate health, was not able to retain his post much longer, and he was obliged to go away on furlough in June last, just two years after his appointment as first British Resident in the restored state of Mysore A Dewan had to be appointed and a new Resident, and although matters have been carried on in the manner in which they had been launched, yet the fact of early and sudden change of hands in the principal men who had the guidance of the Maharajah's councils, has not been without its effects on the progress of things. There has, in short, not been much progress made, and we can hardly blame the present Dewan and the present Resident, both of whom have not been more than nine months in office. By the end of the present year or rather, we should say, by the beginning of next year, we hope to be able to record that both these high officers of the state have done something which will not only be a credit to themselves, but will also contribute to the internal and external progress of the Province. Both have recently made extended tours in the districts, and the public anxiously await to see what will be the outcome of these "personal inspections." In one direction, however, we think, we may congratulate the people of the Province and record high praise to the Maharajah's Government, and that is, the marked extension of railways in the Province The Bangalore-Mysore line is now in full working order, the Bangalore-Tumkur line, it is hoped, will soon, be opened for public traffic—a few months hence; and then the extension to Tiptur will be taken in hand the surveys and plans and estimates being already prepared The short line between Mysore town and Nunjengode also will soon be begun with. We sincerely trust that year by year, we shall have the satisfaction of seeing a regular system of railways being developed in the country, because Mysore is a region which will mainly depend for the development of its resources mainly on railways Economy is still the order of the day in the management of the administration, but this can hardly be helped, when the revenues have not perceptibly increased, and when there is not much hope that they will increase before the next two or three years We have yet to see the "golden days" before the famine of 1877-78 when the revenue was 109½ lacs of rupees and there was an unused surplus of 50 lacs in the state treasury

The first marked event in the domestic history of the state, during the past year, was the death of the Dewan, Mr C. V. Runga Charlu, C. I. E., which melancholy event took place, at Madras, on the 20th January last. It is unnecessary here to enter into the character, career, and policy of the late Dewan. We published a notice of them, in these columns, shortly after his decease, and we can say no more than we said at the time. That the public of the Province felt the loss and that there was a general, if not a universal, desire to do his memory honour, was evidenced when a meeting of the public of Bangalore was held, on the 7th February last, in the Durbar Hall of the Public Offices, at which Mr. C G. Plumer, M. C. S., our present Chief Judge, presided, and Sir James Gordon and other speakers did full justice to the memory, talents, and the public services of the deceased statesman. Meetings in Mysore town and other large towns in the Province followed, in the course of the past year, and a sufficient sum of money has been collected from the public, with which a town hall will be erected in Mysore town and certain scholarships (if possible) will be founded in the name of Runga Charlu

After much controversy and somewhat acrimonious discussion in the public prints, as to who was the most suitable successor to the late Dewan,—it would be useless to rake up the discussion again, and to "name names," as was done at the time—it was decided that Mr. K Sheshadri Iyer, B. A., B. L., a close friend of the late Dewan and *protege* of Sir James Gordon, should be chosen for the high office. It was said, at the time that the selection of Mr. Sheshadri Iyer was a free and voluntary act of the Maharajah, though very many at that time, both in and out of the Province, seemed to doubt the statement On the 12th February last, Mr Sheshadri Iyer, was installed as Dewan, in the Maharajah's palace in the High Ground, in a somewhat unostentatious sort of a way, as was the public impression at the time.

Sir James Gordon, in the early part of the past year, was obliged to go away on a short leave to the hills, where it was hoped that his health would improve, but by March, it was evident he would not rally, and it was even at one time feared that his life would not be prolonged. Happily he recovered, but only enough to enable him to leave the hills for Madras, whence he embarked on six months' leave to England. Mr. J. B. Lyall, Finance Commissioner of the Punjab, was appointed officiating Resident, in which office he still continues, and will, probably, be confirmed (if Mr. Sandford does not return) as it has been authoritatively stated that Sir James Gordon has sent in his papers with a view to retirement from the service, as his health will not permit him to continue any longer in it. If Mr. Sandford does rejoin the Bengal Civil Service, then it will be a question whether he will return to Mysore as *pucca* Resident, or whether Mr. Lyall will continue in the office Either of these gentlemen will be welcome as British Resident, but we fancy there will be a little preference shown for Mr Sandford, who has been connected with the Province since 1878, when he came here as Chief Judge, whereas Mr. Lyall has been here only during the past six months.

The administration of Civil and Criminal justice, during the past year, has been, on the whole, satisfactory. Certainly the remark may be made of civil justice Mr. Sandford having accepted the officiating appointment of Resident Mr. C G. Plumer, of the Madras Civil Service, took up the post of officiating Chief Judge of Mysore, in which he still continues. There can be no two opinions of the two gentlemen in their capacity as Chief Judge. They have both conscientiously and impartially administered justice in the highest court of appeal, and either of them will be accepted, if confirmed, consequent on any arrangements which will have to be made on the retirement of Sir James Gordon. With regard to the administration of civil justice in the Province, as we have said, it deserves commendation; but the same cannot be said of the administration of criminal justice, both in the Mofussil and the town of Bangalore It has been marked, on many instances, by a deplorable want of efficiency and promptness in the detection of crime, on the part of the police, a public body which stands in need of thorough reformation and reorganisation. A great deal of crime, and many cases of heinous crime have been left undetected, during the year, a legacy which is discreditable to the members of the police force. Especially in Bangalore town, of which we have personal knowledge, there has been a great lack of detective ability, and, we must add, a great deal of indifference on the part of the police It is to be hoped that the new year will see a better state of things.

Almost the last event of importance that occurred, during the past year, in the domestic history of the Province, was the holding of the usual Dasserah Durbar, in Mysore. This event came off on the 17th October last, under the presidency of Mr. Sheshadri Iyer, as Dewan The usual number of representative ryots from the districts assembled together, and heard the Dewan's address, which delivered in English, was translated to the crowd in the vernaculars, in order that the "people's representatives" might understand its contents. We have no doubt that the ryots were intelligent enough to understand what was spoken, for many of them took part in the discussion which followed, and several of them, *monsieur*, timidly ventured to make such suggestions as struck them; but the question is, and the question has remained unanswered since the inauguration of this annual meeting, whether the assembly has done substantial good to the country and its people—whether, in short, good administration has been promoted in the state To many, the annual Dasserah Durbar is but a big palaver, in which the Dewan has the largest share of talk, and the "representatives of the people" have as much as they can get as their share, and that there is really nothing more to be looked for. We are not inclined to endorse this wholesale condemnation of the Dasserah Durbar, just at present, because we feel that it is too early in the history of our native state to condemn anything, or rather to pass judgment on any measure that has been introduced for the ostensible advantage of the people, but we should feel inclined to join those who condemn this annual gathering, if, in a few years hence, the Dasserah Durbar does not blossom, if not into a full blown, at least into an incipient, "people's parliament," where "representatives of the people" will really represent something to the advantage of their constituents; and further, that the representatives may be chosen by those constituents, and not (as at present) by Amildars, whose selections the Deputy Commissioners confirm, and the people have no voice in the matter whatever.

In conclusion, we have a few words to say about His Highness our young Maharajah. His Highness, according to a very proper custom, has been twice in the past year in Bangalore, and taken up his abode in the stately palace on the High Ground. This is but right and proper; but we think that, as we have often said in these columns, our Maharaja adheres too exclusively to European society and entertains them too often. His Highness might, we mean, show himself a little more in public to his people, and afford his people some occasional public entertainment, suited to oriental tastes and habits and customs, at which entertainments he might honour his subjects by his desired presence. The other day, the Maharajah drove through Cubbon pettah, and it is hardly necessary to say that such a public act has greatly gratified his subjects in Bangalore. If His Highness can do so more frequently, during the two annual sojourns he makes in this city, nothing will be lost and much will be gained in the popular loyalty and regard. It is not polite, however, to continue a lecture for too long a time, however well intentioned it may be, and our Maharajah is not a man who likes good things told to him in many words. We, therefore, conclude with a hope that our words, which we have uttered in a truly loyal spirit, as much in his interests as in those of his people, whom we represent, will be taken in good part. We wish His Highness and Her Highness the Maharanneee and their family peace and prosperity in this new year, in which we have not the slightest doubt, allour readers, as loyal subjects cordially join.

Original and Selected Notes.

THE net receipts of Indian Railways from 1st April to 24th ultimo were Rs. 50,86,962 in excess of the receipts for a corresponding period of last year.

THE Maharajah of Bettia died on Friday the 28th ultimo, at Benares, aged sixty-eight. The late Maharajah was one of the most liberal and enlightened of the Behar Rajahs.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Commander-in-Chief of India, the head-quarters staff, and the officers appointed to attend the Bangalore Camp of Exercise, will embark at Calcutta, to-day, on the British India Steamer *Eldorado*, for Madras. Sir Donald Stewart, Sir Charles MacGregor, and General Greaves inspected the steamer the other day and will be in Madras on the 10th instant.

WE learn that the average time occupied in the transmission of message by the direct overland route from India to London, via Teheran, during the last fortnight, was 1 hour 18 minutes. English clerks and ink-writing recording instruments, of the latest and most improved construction are employed throughout the line; and there being but very few re-petitions between India and London, the greatest advantages are offered both in point of speed and accuracy.

AN Imperial ukase is now in course of preparation in Russia abolishing the title and rights of official nobility. All Russian Government officials over a certain rank have the rights and privileges of hereditary nobility. All those receiving the Order of St. Vladimir, whether in the service of the State or not, also become nobles. All this is now to be done away with. The rank of nobility will then be conferred by the Emperor alone, according to service or merit.

Local and Provincial.

THE MYSORE STATE RAILWAY will run two trains per day from Mysore to Bangalore, during the continuance of the Camp of Exercise.

VISITORS FOR THE CAMP.—Many visitors are daily arriving from different parts of the country, to witness the Camp of Exercise. The House rents in the Pettah have been increased by a hundred per cent, for the time being.

FANCY BALL.—The public offices are being put under thorough repair, and several new arches are being built, adding to the beauty of the Durbar Hall. The Fancy Ball will take place on the 25th Instant, at the public offices. The expense of the above alterations is borne by the Mysore State.

THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION of this year is discredited, because of dishonest practices. The Syndicate has, we hear, decided to hold the examination again. It is to be hoped that the parties who have caused this extra expense and inconvenience will be discovered and punished. We first published the news of candidates having secured examination papers previous to the examination. We have since learned of several cases of surreptitious obtaining of questions. The History paper was out in Bangalore, and in the hands of more than one candidate before it should have been. Greater caution is needed somewhere.—*Spectator.*

General Summary.

THE MIDDLE SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.—The results of this examination were submitted to-day by the various examiners, to the Secretary, U C S. Examinations, and will probably be published within a fortnight. There are 8,500 candidates.—*Mail.*

REPLY POST CARD.—The Governor General in Council authorises, with effect from the 1st February, the transmission by letter post of Inland Reply Postcards, bearing embossed stamps of ½ anna on each of their two portions, and of Foreign Reply Postcards, bearing embossed stamps of 1½ anna on each of their two portions. 2 Inland Reply Postcards are subject to the conditions which govern inland single postcards, Foreign Reply Postcards are subject to the conditions which govern foreign single postcards.—*Ibid*

A DECREE FOR TWENTY FIVE LAKHS.—In May 1863 the Hon'ble Sir Adam Bittleston passed a decree in favour of Ruthnala Veeraswamy Naidu and two others, minors, against R Venkataswamy Naidu for Rs 28,00,000 worth of property consisting of jewellery, ready money, indigo factories, and lands in the districts of Cuddapah North Arcot and Chingleput. At the time of the passing of the decree, the defendant secured all the moveable property and left for Pondicherry, where he subsequently died. The moveable property at Madras was sold for about Rs 72,000 and these proceeds covered the claims of Messrs Binny and Co, and another, leaving hardly anything for the maintenance and education of the plaintiffs. Plaintiffs obtained their majority in 1871, when they appealed to Mr N V Krishnama Charry, of Black Town, who helped them with Rs. 10 000 by which they were enabled to get possession of the factories and lands in the North Arcot and Cuddapah districts, but the greater portion of their lands being in the Chingleput district, plaintiffs on the re-opening of the Court intend moving that the High Court decree be transferred to the Chingleput District Court.—*Ibid*

THE TIGER IN THE PATH.—The following is an extract from a letter from a lady, who describes an adventure she lately met with in this Presidency. It illustrates the wide difference between English and Indian travelling:—

"We have been coming thro' dense jungle for the last past five days, some of the scenery really quite lovely, but three mornings ago, Mrs. M., the ayah, little—and I got an awful fright. My husband had ridden on a little way in front of us, and we were driving slowly along a rough piece of road. Suddenly the bullock driver said a tiger, a tiger! I looked out, and sure enough there was an enormous tiger walking slowly through the long grass towards us. When within a couple of yards of us, he stood and stared at us. Little—got awfully frightened, and cried so, poor little fellow. The bullock man was afraid to drive quickly, he behaved so well, went on driving quite slowly, and staring at the animal. When we got on a few paces to our horror the tiger came after us at a trot and just then my husband, who knew nothing of this turned round and got off his horse to come and take me out of the tonga to walk over a bad bit of road. He had only his fowling piece with him not his rifle, when the tongah stopped the tiger stopped and crouched, and my husband fired of his fowling piece the only thing we could do to frighten it. Thank God it had the desired effect, the tiger galloped off to the jungles, and you can imagine our delight at seeing the last of the awful creature."—*Ibid*

THE EDITOR OF THE "INDIAN MIRROR" AND THE TRIPLICANE LITERARY SOCIETY.—A friendly conference between Baboo Nareendranath Sen and the Triplicane Literary Society, took place on Tuesday. There were present the Editor of the *Indian Echo*, Dewan Bahadoor Raghoonadha Row, an advocate of the Calcutta High Court, professor Srinivasa Iyer, and a large number of B. A's and B L's. In introducing Mr. Sen, Mr Raghoonatha Row said he had known him since 1873, as a staunch advocate of the cause of the dumb millions of India, and hoped that Mr Sen would benefit the society with his personal salutary advice. Mr Sen wished to know the age, the objects, and the doings of the Society. The President, Mr Raghoonadha Row, furnished elaborate information on those points. Mr Sen said he felt himself highly honored by being afforded an opportunity of knowing personally the Society and its members, who were unostentatious, simple, more advanced and less Anglicised than the Bengalees. There were many traits in the character of the Madrassees worthy of imitation by the Bengalees, and *vice versa*. Speaking of the Oriental languages, he insisted that every effort should be made to encourage the study of Sanskrit, which he held to be superior to all languages. He observed that for the regeneration of India all that is wanted is that students societies, and editors of one Presidency, should co operate with those in other Presidencies, and constantly agitate upon popular questions, with moderation of speech as a good end could be secured through violence. In conclusion he indicated the desirability of a National Congress to be held at each centre of India.—*Ibid*

PLEADERSHIP EXAMINATION.—The pleadership examination, according to the orders issued by the High Court, will be held in Madras and in the districts on the 14th instant. There are 81 candidates to be examined in Madras and 137 in the mofussil.—*Standard*

PUBLIC HEALTH.—We regret to say that public health in Madras and in the districts is still unfavorable and that cholera is prevalent in many of the Southern districts, and small pox is numbering its victims in Madras. The official reports received from the districts show that in the week ended 8th December, there were seven deaths from cholera in Bellary, 22 in the Chingleput district, 223 in Tanjore and in Coimbatore there were 1.8. It is a cause for some satisfaction to learn that cholera is abating in Madura. Cattle disease prevails in some of the districts, but not in an epidemic form.—*Ibid*

Extracts.

THE STATE OF HYDERABAD

The *Pioneer*.—The Nizam's visit to Calcutta has doubtless served to show Government how fearfully tangled is the web of Hyderabad politics and how dangerous to the future good government of the State are the intrigues now on foot. It seems most desirable that the Governor General himself should instal the Nizam on the throne in February, and declare in Hyderabad itself what arrangements have been made for giving the young prince a fair start in the government of his important State. Unless something of this kind is done intrigues will probably grow more and more dangerous as the various factions continue to fight, each for their own hand in giddiness of the Nizam's interests. One strong minister to guide His Highness would probably be preferable to a Council of State in which the members will be rather open or secret enemies but where can a second Sir Salar Jung be found? The European element in current intrigues adds to the difficulty of the situation but the Nizam though young is a Prince of strong common sense, and his eyes may be opened to the motives of certain high minded and disinterested persons now about his court.

THE INDIAN BUREAUCRACY AND NATIVE ADVACEMENT

The *Indian Mirror*.—The great services which have been undoubtedly rendered to India and its people by the bureaucracy in past times make us reluctant to press too hardly on the gross shortcomings of the present generation. The breadth of mind and the largeness of heart, which generally characterised the Civil Servants of the old school, are entirely wanting, except in a very few honorable instances, in the new school. Though India, at the present day offers a far wider field of high and lucrative employment to both qualified Europeans and Natives the Members of the Civil Service still struggle to maintain over it that exclusive monopoly which they so long enjoyed over a more restricted area. While we are glad to be able to recognise among them many men who confident in their own intellectual abilities and acquirements, are quite earnest in their desire to promote Native advancement and are sincere friends of the Native races we are afraid we are only saying what is literally true that the majority of them are imbued with a narrow spirit of self interestedness which prompts them to resent, and if possible to thwart any policy which is directed to that end. It is useless for the Government in England or the Secretary of State for India to prescribe the wisest policy or to pass the most salutary order when no precautions are taken to ascertain whether they are carried into effect by the Indian authorities. We could specify numerous instances, in which the Secretary of State's most positive orders have been deliberately suspended or set aside.

DEATH OF THE MAHA RAJAH OF KOLHAPORE

His Highness the Maharajah Sir Sivaji Rao Bhonsle Chatrapati Dam Altafohn, K C S I, died on Tuesday at Kolahapore at the early age of twenty-four, from a rupture of the spleen, resulting from a fall that he had while rescuing his keeper. We learn from a useful handbook published by the *Times of India* several years ago that he represented the younger branch of the family of the great Sevaji, as the Rajahs of Sattara represent the elder. In 1700, after the death of Rajaram Sevaji a younger son, who exercised supremacy during his nephew Sahu a captivity, his widow Tara Bai, placed her son Sevaji, in power. But in 1708, Sahu was restored to his rights. Thus there were two Rajas, each claiming the sovereignty. Sahu fixed his capital at Sattara, and Sevaji at Kolhapore. Supported by several powerful Chiefs, the Kolapore family long maintained their pretensions to supremacy in the Mahrata federation, but by a treaty, in 1731, they were compelled to yield precedency to their kinsmen at Sattara, yet their possessions at Kolhapore were at the same time recognised as forming an independent principality. On the death of Rajaram's younger son Sambhaji the descendants of the great Sevaji, became extinct, and a boy was adopted who was seventh in descent from Sevaji's grand father Maloji Rajah Bhonsle. This adopted son Sevaji II ruled for fifty three years. In 1765 the prevalence of piracy compelled the British Government to direct an expedition against Kolhapore which resulted in the conclusion of a commercial treaty. The terms of this engagement were however not complied with and it was necessary to threaten the state with another expedition before the chief was brought to his senses. In 1817 (Shambhu) Ava Sahib, who succeeded Sevaji II, sided with the Marathas in their opposition against the Peishwa. He was murdered in 1821 and the succession devolved upon his brother (Sevaji) Bawa Sahib. This weak and dissolute ruler signed a treaty in 1831 engaging to follow the advice of the British Government and ruled with equity but failing to observe its stipulations Government found it necessary to visit him with a mark of its grave displeasure and he was deprived of the districts of Chikori Manoli and Akwat and obliged to admit British troops into his forts, and to accept a Minister appointed by Government. During the minority of Sivaji III who succeeded on the death of his father, in 1866 the greatest confusion arose, and on the Minister nominated by Government attempting to restore order a general insurrection broke out and special to Sawant Wari. This was vigorously suppressed the forts were dismantled the troops disbanded the system of hereditary garrisons abolished and the management of the State assumed by the British Government. In 1877 the Chief was restored with sovereign powers and a new treaty concluded. His Rajah had remained faithful during the Mutiny and during 1876 was succeeded by his adopted son Nagoji now Patankar who took the name of Rajaram, and died at Florence in 1870 while returning from a visit to England. He was succeeded by his adopted son the lately deceased Maharajah who took the name of Sivaji V. visited the Prince of Wales at Bombay in November 1875 and attended the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi on December 1876. On the 1st January 1877 His Highness was invested as a Knight Commander of the Star of India. Three or four years recently he lost his reason and it was found necessary to place him under restraint.

The Kolhapore State lies along the abrupt and rugged mountains of the Sahyadri range. Sea breezes heavy rains dense mists rising from the deep valleys or wafted up from the Indian Ocean and a general altitude of nearly 2 000 feet are the chief climate circumstances.—*Mail*

THE NIZAM OF HYDERABAD

The *Mirror*.—It is for the first time in the history of British India that a Nizam of Hyderabad is about to visit the Metropolis of the Empire and it affords us peculiar pleasure to think that the Nizam, who is doing this honor to our city to day, is a Prince of such rare promise. His Highness is still very young but he is being very carefully educated by his Tutor Captain Clerk for the exalted position he fills among the great Feudatory Princes of the Empire. Besides a knowledge of the Persian and Arabic languages which is indispensable in the case of a Mahomedan Prince he possesses a fair command over English also. It is hardly necessary to say that he has acquired those other accomplishments which European Tutors think are a necessary part of the education of our Native Princes and Chiefs, namely, ability to shoot to ride, and to appreciate the sanitary value of field exercises. Notwithstanding the insinuations and covert slanders, which are directed in some journals against the character and habits of the young Nizam, we are assured that His Highness is of an excellent disposition and that the imputations of his yielding to evil influences are the pure fabrication of a strong party who hope to aggrandise themselves at the expense of the Nizam and his State.

It would seem that the Court is divided into two factions, the one in favour of the elevation of Rajah Narender Prashad Bahadur to the office of Dewan, the other who wish that the young Nawab Salar Jung should be preferred to his father's place. The Resident is said to be disposed to support the side of the Amir-i-Kabir, who would have Rajah Narender Prashad Bahadur as Dewan, and who being the premier nobleman in Hyderabad and related by near ties of blood to the Nizam, next to whom he takes precedence at Court, may be supposed to feel a deeper and more honest interest in the welfare of the State than any body of strange adventurers, who look forward to personal gain from a change. We wish we could honestly uphold the pretensions of the young Nawab Salar Jung, if only for the sake of his late father's unparalleled services to Hyderabad, whose affairs he administered so long with such conspicuous ability and success, and so much in the interests and to the satisfaction of the Paramount Power. But the present Nawab is too young and inexperienced to hold with a firm and steady hand the helm of public affairs in a Feudatory State of the first importance in the Empire, which has long been a hotbed of intrigues, such as the late Sir Salar Jung alone was capable of coping with effectually. His son's accession to the high and responsible position, which his lamented death has left vacant, would, we fear, be fraught with unhappy consequences to the Nizam, his State and his subjects.

On the other hand, it should be remembered that the late Sir Salar Jung himself selected Rajah Narender Prashad Bahadur to be his Deputy, that he reposed heavily on him till the time of his death, and that so able a man as the late Minister would no ther have selected one so long tested the Hindu Peishcar, if he did not possess some exceptionally great qualifications for the most responsible post which entitled him to a decided preference over the numerous body of great and educated Mahomedan noblemen who adorn the Court of Hyderabad. For our part it can be of no interest whatever to us, whether the next Dewan be a Mahomedan or Hindu. If at all, we should have preferred a Mahomedan Minister at the head of public affairs in a Mahomedan State. But we believe that, in selecting persons for such appointments on which the welfare of the Prince, State, and people and their satisfactory relations with the Paramount Powers much depend the principle of *fitness* should be invariably adopted without reference to the race or creed of rival candidates. A correspondent of a local contemporary who is evidently dead against the Peishcar describes him as 'very old' and taking 'a large quantity of opium daily, but otherwise and according to Hindu notions *yet fit*.' But the Rajah is more than a good man for the present purpose for he is a well educated man, familiar with the English, Persian, Arabic and Telugu languages and such knowledge is of special value in a State with such a miscellaneous population as that in the Deccan. In our humble opinion, the Rajah's greatest recommendation for the Dewanship is that he was for many years engaged in assisting Sir Salar Jung in carrying out the late Minister's able policy in Hyderabad and that his succession to the first office there will be attended by no change of measures, so much to be deprecated in the case of Native States and especially in a State like Hyderabad which is seething at all times with the elements of intrigue, mischief and trouble. It is hardly necessary to say that having long identified himself closely with Sir Salar Jung's policy it is not at all likely that he will attempt any disturbance in the present system of administration. Moreover the Peishcar during his association with the administration of public affairs in Hyderabad, has always earned and retained the respect and confidence of a long succession of Residents including Mr Cordery. We are referred, for conclusive proof of the Rajah's fitness for the Dewanship to the perfect tranquility which now prevails at Hyderabad and to the economy with which its affairs are administered. In a question, such as the appointment of a responsible Minister to a Native State the parties chiefly and indeed, solely concerned are evidently or ought to be, the Government of India as the Paramount Power the Native Prince or Chief and his subjects. In the present case if we are not misinformed the feelings of the intelligent classes of the population, emphasised by the opinion of the first nobleman in Hyderabad and his son are decidedly favorable to the elevation of the present Peishcar to the higher office. The Resident Mr Cordery who, as representing the Government, must have thoroughly satisfied himself as to the Peishcar's qualities and special fitness, is believed to be on the same side, and it is likely that the young Nizam, with his acknowledged intelligence, has been able to judge for himself that his adhesion to the Resident's counsel will be most conducive to His Highness' best interests and to the future welfare of his important State. It is to be earnestly hoped that His Highness may be guided by wisdom in the selection of his Minister, for on the choice he may be led to make will depend in no small measure the continuance of his present harmonious relations with the Paramount Power and the uninterrupted progress of his subjects in that path of enlightenment and prosperity which was opened out to them by the late Sir Salar Jung, and which is likely to be extended by the advancement of his trusted colleague, the Peishcar to the Dewanship, in which he will be enabled to carry out a policy that has so much benefited Hyderabad and its people.

In offering our respectful welcome to His Highness the Nizam on his first visit to the capital of the Empire, and wishing him a happy time of it here, we have stated what we think on a question, which affects so nearly both His Highness himself and his subjects, from a sincere interest in the welfare of both the Prince and people.

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ENGLISH SECTION.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XI. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, JANUARY 14, 1884. No. 2.

ADVERTISEMENTS

MEDICAL.

BLINDNESS, DEAFNESS, &C.,
UPON
ALL DISEASES
OF THE
EYE, EAR, NOSE, THROAT, &c
ALL SYMPTOMS WHICH ARE TREATED
ON THE LATEST AND MOST
MODERN SYSTEM OF PRACTICE

DRS. ENGLER AND JANSZ,
OCULISTS, AURISTS, SPECIALISTS
CONSULTING
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OPERATING SURGEONS,
CAN BE CONSULTED AT THEIR
Private Consulting Rooms,
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Adjoining the Band Promenade,
For a Limited Period only,
UPON
All Diseases of the Eye, Ear, & Throat, Deafness, Noises in the Head, Defective Sight, squinting, Cataracts, Amaurosis Opthalamia, Gutta Serena, Loss of Eyelashes, Inflamation,
AND ALL
DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, AND THR AT
TREATED ON NEW AND SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES.
ATTENTION IS CONFIDENTLY AND PARTICULARLY REQUESTED
TO THE
FOLLOWING CASES OF THE
Eye, Ear, Throat, and other Special Affections.

Dr. R. JANSZ, M. B, C M,
Undertakes the Treatment of Diseases peculiar to Women and Children,
According to the latest methods

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS

DRS. ENGLER AND JANSZ.—It is not our practice to go out of our way to extol the professional skill of this or that medical practitioner who may consider it worth his while to advertise his merits in our columns seeing that all who make use of these columns do not consult any but their own interests in doing so, but we certainly feel bound to make a rare exception in the case of Dr Engler, the specialist who has recently arrived in Bangalore to engage in practice here for a limited period. We do not wish it to be understood that we consider it necessary to plead some excuse for departing from our usual course in this instance, for we are perfectly satisfied that in saying what we have to say on this matter we will be serving the public more effectually by communicating what has come to our personal knowledge than by withholding it out of regard for mere conventionalities when we feel convinced that nothing but good can come of our speaking out candidly. A morning spent in Dr Engler's Surgery, seeing its presiding spirit at work, and hearing his patients earnestly and gratefully testifying to the effective nature of his treatment, as evidenced by their own personal experience—seeing and hearing all this we say has convinced us that the worthy Doctor is anything but an empiric, and by no means a practitioner of ordinary ability and skill. All the cases that came under our observation this morning were, as we ascertained from the patients themselves of long standing, and, in many instances, they appear to have showed no signs of yielding to such scientific treatment as may be any day obtained in a public hospital, or at the hands of our regularly trained physicians and surgeons. In one case, the patient admitted he had attended the Eye Infirmary at Madras, for nearly three years with out having the relief he sought, and which he has now secured after only five days' attendance at Dr Engler's private rooms. The sufferer had been advised coming to Bangalore by Dr Brockman himself, who has attained a reputation as the most successful Opthalmic Surgeon in Southern India, and it is remarkable that the patient still attributes it to the high road to recovery after less than a week's treatment under Dr Engler. He was affected in both eyes which were so acutely ulcerated as to render it perfectly impossible to keep them open without intense pain. The sight was partially lost, the eye lids were flitted by granulation and being so weak as to preclude all possibility of lifting them without a considerable effort on the part of the patient, who moreover, could not face day light and was able to see imperfectly only in a dark room. These conditions have now changed for the better so much so as to leave little doubt of the sufferer's complete recovery but to many days are over, his sight being already so far restored as to enable the patient to form tolerably distinct impressions of the objects around him without being painfully incommoded by the effects of strong lights. In another case, the patient had suffered in a somewhat similar manner for something like six years, during which he had consulted and received treatment from several oculists, all of whom appear to have failed in their efforts to obtain a cure. He has now almost completely recovered his sight, and is expecting to be discharged in a few days.

It is not our present purpose to refer individually to all the cases that came under our observation in a morning, but merely to mention one or two of the worst in which Dr. Engler has proved eminently successful in dealing with diseases of the eye, ear, throat and head. Having mentioned cases of restoration of the sight we may now refer to cases in which Dr Engler has been equally successful in the treatment of the other diseases which he has made his special study. A very remarkable case is that of a professional man's wife, who has been suffering from severe ulceration of the throat and nostrils for the past three years, during which she has been a victim to sleeplessness and almost constant headaches, so acute and distressing as to make life a burden to her at times. She has placed herself under the treatment of several medical practitioners, but not one of them has been able to do for her what Dr Engler has accomplished in a single week, at the end of which she now finds her pains considerably alleviated and is no longer deprived of the soothing influence of "tired Nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep." Another interesting case is that of a girl of nine or ten, who has been almost completely deaf from infancy—an affliction which affected her whole constitution by incapacitating her from entering upon an active enjoyment of youthful life. Her mental faculties suffered from want of full play, and her physical frame from want of exercise, which her malady naturally rendered repugnant. Here again, a little more than a week under Drs Engler and Jansz has been attended with most remarkable benefits, the patient having now recovered the sense of hearing sufficiently to hear the tick of a watch held at a short distance from the ear. The parents describe the condition of the child as one exhibiting a most signal change for the better in every way, the patient being now not only able to hear with ease, but altogether improved in body and mind as well. Every one of the cases we have here enumerated are those of persons who are more or less well-known in Bangalore and we have no hesitation in saying that every one of them will testify to the really wonderful skill, dexterity, and professional success displayed by Dr Engler and his able coadjutor Dr Jansz, both of whom we can conscientiously commend to the public as, to our knowledge, far ahead the most skilful specialists that have ever visited India.—*Daily Post, Nov 28th, 1883*

DRS ENGLER AND JANSZ, are by the exercise of their peculiar skill, doing a great deal of good in Bangalore. We have paid a casual visit to Dr Engler's surgery to see for ourselves what is being done in the way of cures. Of course we speak unprofessionally, but we do not know that professional knowledge is required to judge as to results when seeing and hearing, of patients themselves are freely allowed. Three cases of blindness, two nearly total, and one total in one eye, were, according to the testimony of the sufferers themselves progressing with wonderful favourableness. One in which inflamation and granulation of the inner surface of the eye lids had lasted for months, and had caused ulceration of the eye-ball, was almost cured after about a fortnight's treatment, although previous treatment had failed to give relief. In another case, where both eyes were seriously affected, the sight was considerably better, and in the one in which the sight of one eye had been lost, it was restored, and though not completely recovered was on a fair way towards it, the patient freely and without effort read from a newspaper with the injured eye, though no sight whatever was in it a few days previous. In cases of deafness, Dr Engler seems even more certain of success than in blindness. One little girl who had been deaf for years was restored so far as to be able to hold a conversation in ordinary tones; she heard the softest spoken words and answered to them and heard the ticking of a watch held from four to six inches from her ears. Two soldiers belonging to the garrison suffering from deafness have been cured one, a man who had been in hospital for weeks and been blistered and put to great pain by ordinary treatment, perfectly recovered his hearing in 24 hours.

We are quite aware that any detailed notice of such cases as these are apt to be looked at as absence by the general public. But this, we fancy, is the result of the infrequency of such notices. Why men who benefit the suffering members of the public, as Drs Engler and Jansz are undoubtedly doing, should receive no attention from the press, when whole columns are given up to descriptions of the tricks of some travelling juggler, it would be perhaps hard to explain. It is a fact, however that while the public naturally has to pay for both, the one who does most good is the least noticed.—*Bangalore Spectator. Dec. 3rd 1883*

DOCTORS ENGLER AND JANSZ.—We are glad to record that the two skilful and experienced medical gentlemen, Doctors Engler and Jansz, are continuing their labours of merciful relief to those suffering from diseases and defects of the eye, ear, and throat, and that these labours have been attended with uniform success. In our first notice, we recorded several successful operations performed by them. We are but doing the public a kindness, when we proceed to note several other operations which have come under our knowledge.

The little European girl, who was deaf from infancy, and to whose case we called attention in our first article, has now had her hearing completely restored, to the great delight of her parents and friends. Amongst the fresh cases of the success which attends the efforts of Drs. Engler and Jansz, we note those of two soldiers. One of the soldiers was deaf in both ears, and was treated in hospital for over seven weeks but with very small results. He was perfectly restored to hearing in twenty four hours. The other soldier had been deaf for years, but he was quite cured, after being under treatment for two weeks under Drs. Engler and Jansz. A gentleman from Madras, who had been, of and on, under treatment, for three years, at the Eye Infirmary, Madras, for almost total blindness, has now had his sight completely restored. A native gentlemen of Bangalore, who was deaf in both ears, one totally deaf and the other three fourths deaf, for twenty years, put himself under the treatment of Drs. Engler and Jansz, and after four day's treatment, he can now hear in the ear which was totally deaf, and the other has recovered its power. A native gentleman from Mysore was also treated for deafness in one of his ears, and, after a few days under the hands of the doctors, the deafness has disappeared. The last case we record is that of a native boy, who was totally blind in one eye. He seems to have been put under the treatment of some native doctor, and was maltreated in the process. He has been in the hands of Drs. Engler and Jansz now for five days, and is gradually but surely recovering his sight.

We certainly are of opinion that Drs. Engler and Jansz have established the reputation which they claimed for themselves, when they first came to Bangalore. Their stay here, we believe, will be short, and it is for those who are afflicted with the peculiar diseases and defects over which they have such mastery, to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by their presence amongst us.

We have had several enquiries made by correspondents, whether Drs. Engler and Jansz intend paying Mysore town a visit. We have been requested to state that the Doctors do not intend going beyond Bangalore. Those who wish to have the benefit of their experienced advice and skilled treatment should come to Bangalore.—*Karnataka Prakasika, Dec 10th, 1883*

N. B.—DRS ENGLER & JANSZ will supply patients and others, with their celebrated Wollenstone's ground Spectacles and Eye-glasses, to suit all sights.

The National Hall, Pettah,

BANGALORE.

N SINGAIYAH AND FRIENDS

Beg to inform the public that all kinds of English and Native goods can be had of them at the cheapest possible rates.

All kinds of Commission works executed with the greatest care and at the least possible time.

Also they beg to inform their constituents that they have a large supply of valuable and cheap stationery, and that they are sole agents for the famous Kangra Valley Orange Pekoe Tea which can be had of them very cheap.

Spectemur Agendo.

Terms—Cash.

To Architects and Engineers.

It being proposed to construct a "Chutter" for the accommodation of all classes of Travellers near the Railway Station at Mysore, under the name of the Nanjaraj Bahadoor's Chutter at a cost of about Rs 50,000, it is hereby notified for general information that designs and estimates for the work will be received by the Secretary "Nanjaraj Bahadoor's Chutter Committee" at Mysore The best design will receive a reward of Rs 100 and the second best of Rs 25.

Any further information on the subject will be furnished by the Secretary on payment of a fee of Rupee 1.

WANTED

A Sub-Overseer, on Rs. 25 per month, for the Town Municipality at Mysore.

Applications, accompanied by copies of certificates, will be received by the Vice President until 31st January 1884 Qualifications should be stated in the application

A COOPOOSAWMY, Moodliar
Vice-President

Mysore Town Municipal Board's Office
Dated 22nd Dec 1883

NOTICE.

THE HINDU.

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To Mofussil Rs 16 } Per Annum
To Town Rs 12 }

Apply,
To the Manager,
The Hindu,
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MADRAS.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

THE ENGLISH IN EGYPT

Cairo, 19th January—A new Ministry has been formed under the Presidency of Nubar Pacha Mr Clifford Lloyd has been appointed Under Secretary of the Interior

A Commission will be appointed under the Presidency of Sir Evelyn Wood, to consider the best means to carry out the evacuation of the country, which it is believed will occupy a long time

EGYPTIAN AFFAIRS

London, 10th January—General ("Chinese") Gordon has written a letter severely condemning the evacuation of Egypt by the British as being both impracticable and impolitic.

The *Daily Telegraph* publishes a telegram stating that a project for a five years' protectorate of Egypt by England is under the consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

EXPLOSION AT HANOI

Hongkong, 9th January—An accidental gunpowder explosion has taken place at Hanoi Great damage has been caused to the French barracks and war material, and several men have been killed and wounded

OPERATIONS IN SOUDAN

Cairo, 10th Jan—Baker Pacha has been ordered to relieve Tonnar and Sinkat, and withdraw the garrisons to Suakim, which the Egyptian Government have decided not to abandon.

TORPEDO BLOCKADE AT CANTON

Hongkong, 10th Jan—The Viceroy of Canton has notified to the Consular body that a torpedo blockade has been established guarding the approaches to Canton, leaving a ninety feet channel

EVACUATION OF KHARTOUM.

Cairo, 11th Jan.—Orders have been sent that the civil population, numbering 11,000 people, shall immediately evacuate Khartoum

WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS

The Minister of War and Colonies has submitted a report to the Egyptian Government showing the great difficulties attending the withdrawal of Egyptian troops from Soudan The withdrawal must be mainly done by river, it would take three months to accomplish and the employment of thirteen hundred boats.

THE Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JANUARY 14, 1884

REVENUE COLLECTIONS—A HARD CASE

We presume that it is the object of the Government of His Highness the Maharajah to do nothing that would resemble or savour of oppression to that large class of the population from whom the state derives its principal item of revenue, we mean the ryots Of all the sources of income, which pay for the expenses of the administration, the land revenue is the largest, and any improper procedure in the mode or time of its collection must affect a very large number of people by putting them to very great inconvenience and annoyance We know that the revenue from land is generally collected during a period extending four months, between the months of December and March, and sometimes the period is extended to the month of April This has been invariably the custom, and the ryots had the further advantage of paying the assessment in four instalments, at the average rate of four annas in the rupee Such a system suited the position of the ryots, and caused no loss or risk of loss to the Government It is a system, in short, which ought never to be deviated from, and as an invariable rule there would be no occasion for such deviation It is therefore, with considerable surprise and regret that we learn from correspondents in the Mofussil, that this system of collecting the revenue has been departed from this year It would appear that the taluk authorities began to collect the land revenue in the month of December last, and the procedure was to collect it in full from those who owed ten rupees and below that sum, and half the amount from those who owed above ten rupees, and thus all classes of the ryot population have had to suffer the greatest hardship and inconvenience, considering that they had not the wherewithal to meet so sudden a demand The ryots had, of course, to meet the demand in the best way they could, or run the risk of having their holdings put up and sold to the best advantage by public auction In order to avoid this latter contingency, some of the ryots were obliged to borrow money at high rates of interest, and thus the position of many of them has been rendered most irksome for the future, since having once got into debt, the chances are that they will remain in that condition for a long period and experience the greatest difficulty in extricating themselves The question, then, that here arises is this By what authority or under whose orders was this departure made from a very proper and wholesome custom in the collection of the land revenue? The Amildars, of course, as revenue officers, issued their orders to the Shanbogues and Potails, and these latter brought in the share of collections for which they are responsible, but the question arises, on what authority did the Amildars act? The obvious answer is that they so acted on the sanction and authority of the Deputy Commissioners of the districts These latter officers must either have issued orders on their own responsibility, or have had orders sent to them by the head of the administration This latter supposition must be more correct, because it is clear that the Deputy Commissioners, would not have taken upon themselves the responsibility of acting contrary to an old standing order and issuing their own order on a matter of so much importance, and one which affected injuriously a large class of the population. We are now given to understand, that the Dewan, subsequent to this occurrence which has been so painful and inconvenient to the ryots, has passed proceedings, in the shape of a circular, adressed to all Deputy Commissioners, deprecating the measure adopted by the Deputy Commissioners, or the Taluq Amildars, or whoever may be responsible for it, by which such an oppressive act was done The Dewan's circular, however, has not afforded any present relief to the ryots,—whatever it may do in the future—as the money has been all collected and lodged in the taluq treasuries, or has already been despatched to the central treasury at Bangalore It would also seem that many of the ryots refused to pay up more than what was due for the first instalment of kandayam, and asked the Amildars to shew any authority for departing from the old established custom, but the Amildars could not shew any such authority On some of the ryots addressing the Deputy Commissioner of a certain district, he endorsed the ryots' petition to the effect that they could pay the assessment according to the usual custom This circumstance points to the fact that the Deputy Commissioners were not the officers who can be held responsible for the improper order If, then neither the Amildars, nor the Deputy Commissioners nor the Dewan is to be held liable for the issue of the order are we to hold the Shanbogues and Potail responsible? It is a very painful circumstance and one which has passed from it, that immediate orders should not have been issued stopping the collection of the revenue in this unusual and premature manner We think it stated as a report that there was some urgent demand for the payment of some claim on the state that induced the Dewan to count money so rudely sanction a proceeding which has caused so much needless pain vexation and inconvenience to a large body of the Maharajah's subjects The painfulness and anxiety caused by the measure is more visible in the ryots than in the capitalists Probably it was the error of such a proceeding which influenced the Dewan in promulgating the circular in which he endeavours to deprecate that very proceeding itself although somewhat too late in the day, is a measure of relief to the suffering ryot It is to be hoped that the ryots will not have occasion again to be called upon to pay their share of the revenue at a time when it is not due and they have no means at their disposal

THE LAST OF THE ILBERT BILL

It would seem, after all, that the public was premature in concluding that there had been a "concordat" between the Government of India and the Anglo-Indian Defence Association of Calcutta, regarding the terms of the proposed amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code, which concordat showed that the Government had suddenly veered round and had determined to yield all to the clamour of its European British subjects It was stated, at the time, with much confidence and great jubilation, that the Government had not only yielded the principle of the Bill, but had also gone further and granted British subjects more than they asked for, namely, trial by jury even in murder cases So greatly did such a measure cause natural anxiety and disappointment amongst the natives of Madras, that they telegraphed to the Viceroy on the subject, and were preparing to send up a vigorous memorial The Viceroy however, telegraphed that the "concordat" had been greatly misunderstood, and explanation would soon be afforded That explanation was afforded on the 4th instant, and continued on the 11th on both of which dates meetings of the Viceregal Legislative Council took place, and Lord Ripon had an opportunity of redeeming his pledge The principle of the Bill and the policy of the Government towards its native subjects have now been fully vindicated, and, as far as regards Europeans, their interests have been fully secured, so that whether they are charged with the commission of criminal offences before Native or European District Magistrates, or Sessions Judges, they will have every opportunity of asserting their right to be tried by a jury of their peers, the majority of whom shall be their own countrymen But, perhaps, it would be best to quote the words in which the Viceroy clothes an announcement which will gradually tend to allay an agitation which has been threatening the peace of the country for the past twelve months Lord Ripon says—"The proposal which seemed to fulfil the conditions required was that made in May, by the Bombay Government, for an extension of the right to a jury on the part of Europeans This proposal the Government had considered in August, when the Viceroy was favourable to it, but the Council rejected it Then there was no reason to suppose that the opposition would accept it. But as a peaceful settlement now seemed possible on this basis, the idea was revived and finally adopted It involved no sacrifice of principle on the part of the Government, it established complete equality between European and native District Magistrates and Sessions Judges, before whom Europeans would appear on the same footing and it gave to Englishmen in India a judicial security to which they were accustomed at home and on which they set a high value Under this arrangement the natives would gain the reaffirmation and extension of a great principle, and the Europeans would receive a concession calculated to allay all that was reasonable in their fears which they entertained" This, then, is precisely the position of the question at the present moment, and nothing can be more favourable to a finally peaceful solution of the whole difficulty, a difficulty which, as we have said, nearly threatened to disturb the peace of the land Lord Ripon held back the last part of his speech is omitted from the report of it from which we quote but the same extension of a trial by jury given to Europeans will also be conferred on natives This is exactly the right Native claimed on behalf of the natives who have lately published our remarks in the "concordat" between the Government of India and the Anglo-Indian Defence Association It follows, as a matter of course, that if the system of trial by jury is extended to Europeans, it would be but creating and perpetuating a fresh anomaly to deny the same right to natives It is, therefore, the best and wisest course which could have been adopted, when the Government abolished the distinction between European and native in the matter of trial by jury also The result of this sensible compromise of a question which has been agitating the minds of Europeans and native for over twelve months has been that the Ilbert Bill has been referred to a Select Committee, which is to have reported on the matter on Saturday last A few days from the submission of that report, the bill will probably become law, and possibly before the ensuing month of February is well over we shall see the end of a controversy and agitation between Europeans and natives of India which has not had its parallel in the history of the country It is to be hoped that there will be quite an end of it so that the present year may find in place more profound between the two races than the bitterness of the strife which dictated the

Original and Selected Notes

The Nizam, before leaving Calcutta, gave Rs 14,000 to local charities, in addition to Rs 5,000 to the Summer Homes for soldiers children

The Committee consisting of those Anglo-Indians, now resident in Great Britain or Ireland, who object to the Bengal Tenancy Bill, freely numbers about 100 The Secretary of State for India is to be memorialised to instruct the Government of India to withdraw or postpone the Bill

It is believed in Calcutta that if the matter of the Ilbert Bill can be settled in time the Viceroy will go to Hyderabad, via Madras, to visit the Nizam His Excellency will proceed to and return from Madras in a Government steamer. The Viceroy's departure from Calcutta will be some time between the 5th and 15th proximo

Instructions were recently received at the School of Military Engineering, Chatham, directing a detachment of about thirty non-commissioned officers and men, belonging to the Submarine Mining Companies of the Royal Engineers, to be held in readiness to proceed to India, for employ

ment in connection with the coast defences of the seaport towns in the various Presidencies. The men will act as instructors to corps of native submarine miners which will be formed

THE Maharajah of Jeypore was wise when he insisted upon a special guard being employed to protect his jewels from thieves, at the Calcutta Exhibition The guard was not forthcoming, and the jewels were returned to Jeypore The Maharajah of Burdwan has not been so fortunate, as some gold ornaments have been abstracted from his chair of state Arrangements, it is believed, had been made for a more extensive robbery, but the police were able to prevent the thieves from carrying out their plans In future, the precautions will be more strict

OF the total population of France—37,400,000—18,650,000 are males and 18,750,000 females, 1,900,000 are foreigners and 22,400,000 are residents in the parish in which they were born 18,200,000 belong to the agricultural population 9,200,000 to the manufacturing classes 5,800,000 to the commercial classes, 1,600,000 to the liberal professions There are 2,150,000 living exclusively, on their independent fortunes or pensions There are 1,020,000 widowers and 10,904,000 widows and 10,110,000 single males and 9,280,000 single females

A DENTIST of Geneva claims to have invented an ingenious process of tooth drawing A small square of India rubber, pierced with a central hole is placed over the tooth till the upper part of the root is reached The India rubber distends on traction, pulls on the root, and the offending tooth is finally enucleated, without causing the patient any pain Four or five hours are generally required to complete the operation We are assured that a very slight bleeding and a slight swelling of the gum are the only inconveniences experienced The dentist's name is not Waller

FEMALE medical training is steadily advancing in Madras In the Madras Medical College there are thirteen female students In the M B class there is one East Indian, in the L M class one East Indian and one Hindu, in the second L M class four East Indians two native Christians, and one European, and in the Chemistry class three East Indians The success of Mrs Scharlieb has, we are assured, given a stimulus to the good cause There are good prospects in India for efficient lady doctors obtaining congenial employment We wish we could be equally confident that they will be rewarded by suitable fees for their labour

KESHUB CHUNDER SEN, the great leader of the Brahmo Somaj community, died on Tuesday morning He had suffering from diabetes for many months past and on Monday night he became so dangerously ill that his life was despaired of His son in law, the Maharajah of Cooch Behar, stood unastounding at his side to the last, and a large number of devoted disciples and friends were gathered round his couch A commendatory prayer for the dying "master" was offered by one of the ministers of the Brahmo Somaj Church, and was joined in by all present, Keshub's old friend and teacher, the Rev Dr Duff, being one of them Keshub Chunder Sen was but forty or forty two years old The remains were cremated with ceremonies according to the prescribed rites of the new Samhita, of which he was himself the author at Nimtollah Ghat by the Ganges side

THE *Madras Mail* understands that at a meeting held on Tuesday last, the Syndicate of the Madras University had under consideration the reports that have been going the rounds that some of the papers set at the recent examinations were known to certain candidates before the examination. The propriety of holding a re examination of such candidates as may succeed in passing the December examination was discussed, but no resolution to that effect was passed, the Syndicate leaning to the view that the gravity of the offence required more severe measures to be adopted Among those who pass the December examinations will, in all likelihood, be found the candidates who, by unfair means, got previous possession of the question papers, and a re-examination would be small punishment to them. To cancel the late examination, and not to hold another till December next appeared to some members of the Syndicate to be the only course open Whether a drastic measure like this will have to be adopted, will depend in a large degree on the success of the police in their attempts to clear up the matter The Syndicate on their part have resolved not to leave any stone unturned to get to the bottom of it.

Local and Provincial.

PONGOL HOLIDAYS —Some of the courts and public offices were closed on Saturday last, and all public offices will be closed this day, on account of the Pongol festival

MYSORE STATE RAILWAY —An additional booking clerk has been appointed at the city stations of the Mysore State Railway, owing to great pressure of work in consequence of the Camp of Exercise

LINE OF RAILWAY TO NANJENGUDH —We learn that the line of railway between Mysore town and Nunjengudh a distance of 17 miles, will be begun on the 15th May next Mr W South and Mr Ari ot Narrainswamy Moodelly have taken the contract

H B VOLUNTEERS —The Bangalore Rifle Volunteers will have the honor for the Camp of Exercise at Kushalapuram to morrow, the 15th instant They will be joined with the Madras Volunteers, and attached to the Second Division of the regular army

DISCHARGE —Mr Krishna Rao, a Second Grade Pleader practising in Mercara, having been discharged by the Planter the Chief Judge of Mysore, in his capacity as Judicial Commissioner of Coorg, appealed to Mr F A Bell the British Resident Mysore, has instituted to state from the matter

GOING ON FURLOUGH —We hear that Major L Bell the Cantonment Magistrate, goes shortly on sick furlough to Ootacamund with Lt Col C P , late Deputy Commissioner of Mysore, will act in his absence during his absence It is also said that Mr F Hewetson Superintendent of police, goes on furlough on March next

ASSISTANT TO THE RESIDENT —In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of Act XXI of 1879, (The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879,) the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Assistant to the Resident in Mysore to the time being a Justice of the Peace, within the State of Mysore

KRISHNAGIRI CAMP —This morning, the three Communicants in chief of the British army in India are expected at the Camp of Exercise, and will be received by all the staff at the camp They are Sir Donald Stewart, Commander in India, Sir Frederick Roberts of Madras and general Harding of Bombay A special train will run at 6 30 this morning to Krishnagiri parade from Bangalore

HOUSE BREAKING BY BAY —The utter inefficiency and unsatisfactory character of the Pettah police just now is well illustrated by the fact that on Thursday last, about mid day, the horse of the police jemadar of the Pettah (who is away on duty at the Camp of Exercise) was broken into and jewellery and clothes to the value of Rs 40 forty rupees removed with the utmost impunity As usual, no traces of the thieves have been discovered

THE CHAMRAJENDRA DRAMATIC COMPANY —The members of the Mysore Chamrajendra Dramatic Company contemplate to give their excellent performances in the pandal which they have had erected for their use in the Pettah On Thursday night last, they performed *Gotten Ruina Charithra* There was a very large and respectable audience among whom were two European gentlemen The performance was very creditable to the members, who performed this drama for the first time On Saturday night last, the same company performed the drama known as *Harischandra Vilasam* It is needless to say that this play was excellently rendered

General Summary

MADRAS

THE HON D F CARMICHAEL —A photo zed portrait in oil of the two daughters of the Hon D F Carmichael, executed by an eminent artist in England has been sent to the picture gallery of the Local School of Arts — *Mail.*

THE MAHARAJAH OF TRAVANCORE —The Hon V Ramaiyengar, Dewan of Travancore, recently requested Captain J H Taylor R N R., Master Attendant, to ask if a Government steamer could be placed at the disposal of His Highness the Maharajah to convey him from Tuticorin to Rameswaram about the 25th instant, as he wishes to avoid the land journey through Ramnad on account of the prevalence of cholera. Captain Taylor reported to Government that the steamer *Madras* can be conveniently placed at the disposal of His Highness, who will pay the extra expense of coal, &c The Government thereupon has with much pleasure placed the vessel at the disposal of His Highness — *Ibid*

HYDERABAD

THE NIZAMS RETURN JOURNEY —It is expected that the Nizam will arrive at Gulbarga on his return from Calcutta, at four o clock to morrow afternoon and will continue the journey to Hyderabad at ten o clock on Thursday night A Persian paper says there will be a nautch by Khatun Girls from Malkey who are to be given Rs. 1,200 for their trouble Great preparations are said to be made for the reception of the Prince Triumphal arches have been erected, and the place has been decorated with flag and banting The station exhibits a very lively appearance Also forts have been placed in the station where expected to arrive at Gulbarga to receive and escort by the Nizam to Hyderabad the Nizam will put up at the Revenue Survey Bungalow where every arrangement has been made for his reception and comfort by Sudder Talukdar Mir Imtiaz Hussainsaab and the Atul Talukdar and Jahidar *Bombay Gazette*

BURMAH

HIS NEW TREASURY —Some half a dozen or more gentlemen in Rangoon will that agree for adventure which has for its mission so remarkable a characteristic of all Eastern adventure set out on a day last week which was one for religious digging and wealth supposed to have been for generations hidden in a cave on the island of Salagyon Their informant had assured them that the locality was known to the Burmese following to their religious scruples was impossible for a Buddhist to touch the treasure which he was learn is supposed to have been buried there years ago On reaching the spot digging operations were commenced, and when the entrance to the cave had almost been reached further excavations were learnt had be stopped owing to the opposition of the Burmese, who said that they were encroaching on Pagoda land The Burmese will guarded all firmly convinced that there must be some wealth in gold silver and precious stones—buried in the cave but how far it is impossible to say the superstitious would be satisfied with the ascertained Authorities permitted records about the entrance to the cave which it is said guarded by a well woman The loss of the gold and silver and precious stones enterprise with the utmost secrecy and gain It should not be surprised if dynamite to blow the cave place — *Rangoon Gazette*

THE DECCAN

A BILL —Nawab Bahadur Sadik has issued or is about to issue invitations for a great ball at the Public Hall in honour of the announcement that His Highness the Nizam will be installed on attaining the majority — *Deccan Times*

HIS THE NIZAM —As already announced in our columns His Excellency the Viceroy informed His Highness the Nizam that he would take charge of his dominions in February next From a letter which has kindly been placed at our disposal we learn that the announcement was made in a special durbar and that the 5th February was the day mentioned and that day being set to be His Highness birthday We might mention in passing that the 4th seemed as the proper day in the local Calendars for this year But Pisa however is to tell that the festivals on the occasion shall take place in February but the precise date of the coming ceremony is not yet fixed The Monthly states positively that the Viceroy comes to Hyderabad to install the Nizam in February but the precise date of the ceremony is not yet fixed till the arrangements are completed and the date fixed till the arrangements are completed and the date fixed till the arrangements are completed and the date

experience Where a jury of three is sufficient, while a jury of nine may be occasionally impanelled, the hardship of having to give up private time to the public service will not be so great as it is found to be in England, where twelve men have to be got into a box before a case can be gone on with There will be another indirect advantage to the Mohamedans from the introduction of the jury system which may compensate for certain drawbacks, which we certainly do not ignore By bringing Europeans and natives constantly into the same jury-box to try cases, the majority of which will not have the remotest connection with race questions, it will accustom them to work together for common purposes. Interchanging views upon matters which may be humdrum enough in the main will educate numbers in both sections of the community in habits of mutual tolerance, and will probably pave the way to mutual respect.

HYDERABAD

The *Bombay Gazette*—Now that it is definitely settled that H H the Nizam is to be installed on the *gadi* on the 5th of February, the question of the government of that State will have to be discussed and a decision taken The arrangement which was improvised by Sir Stewart Bayley, in consultation with Mr Jones, last February, has not inspired either Hyderabad or India at large with much confidence in its efficiency There has been no directing head, and the wide spread opinion that matters are drifting, that the finances are getting into confusion, that a great deal of money is going out of the treasury, and that it is the question whether as much will continue to come in, seems to be justified by many of the facts looking out It is for the Government of India to concert with His Highness the Nizam as to the selection to be made in constituting the new ministry We say ministry, for it is scarcely to be expected that a man strong enough to be sole Minister can be found at short notice who is qualified himself to carry on the Government. The Nizam is still a boy almost, and until recently his education was woefully neglected He had good tutors but the palace influences were far too long a period sufficiently potent to render any regular system of education well nigh impossible. The young prince is said to be possessed of good intelligence, and of late he has made considerable efforts to make up for the deficiencies of his early education If Sir Mahdava Rao were only a Mussalman, he would now have a splendid field for the display of the administrative capacity to which Baroda owes so much But Hyderabad would not take kindly to a minister who was at once an outsider and a Hindu, and there is no Mussulman statesman of ripe years and varied experience, available for the post Under the circumstances it will tax the ingenuity of Lord Ripon and the Nizam together to form an efficient working administration, capable of carrying on the Government with credit and success until such time as either the young Salar Jung, or some other of the new generation, gives evidence of capacity to take the place which a year ago was filled by Sir Salar Jung

THE SYRIAN ROUTES TO INDIA.

The *Madras Mail*.—At the last weekly meeting of the Bacon Society of Great Britain, held at the Royal Aquarium, Sir William Wheelhouse presiding, Captain Molesworth, R. N., read a Paper advocating the formation of Railway and Canal Routes to India. There were several Orientals present, including the Secretary of the Chinese Legation and a representative of the Persian Government The lecturer commenced by urging that it was hardly possible to overrate the importance of forming great highways through Syria for the purpose of decreasing the distance between the European and Asiatic seas, and that the two great objects required for the mutual benefit of Great Britain and her Indian possessions were rapidly of communication and safety of transit. He declared Syria to be the gate to the East, and that the adoption of a route via Syria from England to India would bring this country into closer connection not only with Turkey, which he regarded as the natural ally of Great Britain, but with the vast population which were the neighbours of Syria. He held it to have been proved that the Suez route was insufficient for the increasing trade which would spring up if an extended, cheap, and safe route were established to India. He commented on the cost of the Suez route, on the slowness of navigation through the Canal and the dangers to which shipping were exposed in it, and said England especially required a heavy goods service for iron, coal, and general merchandise, and an express service for passengers and light valuables. The heavy traffic could be obtained by a route via the Jordon Valley Canal route, and the latter by a railway from the Jordan Valley to the Persian Gulf He described, by means of plans and large drawings, the survey of the Euphrates Valley for a projected railway in 1837 and the Syrian Great Eastern Railway projected in 1872, as well as the Jordon Valley Canal, and insisted upon the practical character of these schemes, declaring that competent authorities had estimated that the canal could be constructed in two and a half years, and would cost only £20,000,000 He then proceeded to describe the proposed railway From the entrance of the canal, at Carmel over the river Jobbock, to the proposed terminal station would be 55 miles and the railway would run from the mountains of Palestine across the Great Syrian Desert to the Persian Gulf, the distance from the Jordan to Knoweth, a the Persian Gulf was only 750 miles, over which, at present prices, a double line of steel rails could be laid at £10,000 a mile, by which passengers could be carried from Carmel to the Persian Gulf in 22 hours, and the route from London to Bombay by passengers and mails could be covered via Brindisi in 14 days, and it would take se en days from the time of entering the Jordan Canal to reach Bombay He stated the popular idea of the Great Syrian Desert being a waterless, uninhabitable waste was not warranted, and he had no doubt that British firmness armed and backed by British gold judiciously manipulated, would secure peace fulness and cordiality from the tribes between Jordon and Euphrates The lecture was warmly applauded, and an interesting discussion followed, in which general support was given to the views expounded It was suggested that the Turkish debt might be liquidated by the Porte giving land warrants over the valley, where it was declared, English tillers of the soil might migrate and raise corn for home consumption Thanks were voted to the chairman and the lecturer

THE RENT BILL MEETING

One of the largest meetings yet held to express dissatisfaction at the proposed legislation on the land question took place on Saturday afternoon at the Town Hall Over a thousand persons must have been present, including most of the principal native landowners in Bengal and a small number of Europeans and those who had been unable to come had sent telegrams, expressing their sympathy with the meeting Maharajah Narendra Krishna proposed that the Maharajah of Durbhungah should take the chair, which was carried with applause The Maharajah of Durbhungah moved the first resolution, "That this meeting desires to record its opinion that the Government has entirely failed to show that any grounds exist for introducing into the Bengal Tenancy Bill revolutionary provisions which are a novel departure from the ancient custom and the existing law relating to landlord and tenant, and which will most injuriously affect all classes of the community who are in any way interested in the land" Mr J J Keswick seconded the Resolution The resolution was put to the meeting by the Chairman, and carried unanimously The Maharajah of Dumgepore moved the second resolution which is as follows —"That this meeting is of opinion that the Bill, if passed into law, will be detrimental to the peace and tranquillity of the country, by fostering disputes and litigation between all classes of the agricultural population, and thereby interfere with the general welfare of the community" Mr Bell seconded the resolution Rajah Herbullub Narain Sing moved the third resolution "That if the deprivation of the landlords of their just rights, inherited from generation to generation confirmed by the Permanent Settlement, and consecrated by a century of British rule, be deemed essential to the welfare of the tenantry, the Government be solicited to consider the justice of allowing the zemindars to surrender their estates on receiving such compensation in money as will, when invested in Government securities, produce a permanent return equal to their present income" Mr Gregor Grant seconded this resolution, which was adopted. Rajah Shyama Sunker Rai Chowdry moved "That, as thousands of estates have been made of waste and other lands upon the faith of zemindars being entitled to their present rights suitable clauses may be introduced into the Bill for providing compensation to the zemindars for the loss of their rights" Mr J G Apcar seconded the Resolution The Resolution was carried unanimously The fifth Resolution was moved by Nawab Velayat Ali Khan Bahodoor as follows —" That, in view of the provisions of the Bengal Tenancy Bill, which will deprive the landlords of their legitimate prestige and influence and reduce them to a state of helplessness, this meeting is of opinion that the Government should be requested to relieve the zemindars of the duty of collecting the road and public works cesses, and of such other services and obligations as are now cast upon them by law or custom" The Maharajah of Gidhore moved the sixth Resolution which was as follows —" That His Excellency the Viceroy in Council be moved to publish for general information in English and in the Vernaculars the Bengal Tenancy Bill as it may be amended by the Select Committee and to grant sufficient time to the public for the consideration of the amended Bill" Baboo Prosonno Chunder Roy, Zemindar of Nuddea seconded It was text proposed by Baboo Chuckra Lall Sing, zemindar of Chuckdiggee, seconded by Baboo Hurry Chunder Roy Chowdhurry, Zemindar of Mymensing, and carried —"That a memorial be submitted to His Excellency the Viceroy in Council, embodying the Resolutions passed at this meeting and that it be forwarded with the signature of the Chairman —*Indian Daily News*

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH

The Viceroy, before alluding to the statement which he had made on the 7th December and expounding what he had then said For the certain history of the Bill he referred to his speech of last March and then proceeded to state that the principle of the Bill was the removal of judicial disqualifications based merely on race distinctions The Government had fully adhered to the principle of the measure His Excellency said that from the commencement of the controversy the proposition had been for the withdrawal of the Bill The theory put forward was that an English man had an inalienable right to be tried on criminal charges by European magistrates and judges The principle and policy of the Bill being thus challenged the Government decided last August that they could not withdraw it His Excellency then alluded to and defended the changes in the Bill proposed to the Secretary of State and approved by him When the Government arrived in Calcutta, Mr Evans proposed to them a scheme by which he thought the controversy could be appeased Up to that time no opponent of the measure had proposed the Government with any proposal for an arrangement The Government were unable to accept Mr Evans's plan, but they thought it right to avail themselves of the opinion thus afforded to see whether there was any additional security which could be given to Europeans without a sacrifice of principle which would enable the Bill to be passed with a fair amount of general acquiescence The proposal which seemed to fulfil the conditions required was that made in May, by the Bombay Government for an extension of the right to a jury on the part of Europeans This proposal the Government had considered in August when the Viceroy was favourable to it, but the Council rejected it Then there was no reason to suppose that the opposition would accept it But as a special settlement seemed possible on this basis the idea was revived, and finally adopted It involved no sacrifice of principle on the part of the Government, it established complete equality between European and native district magistrates and sessions judges before whom Europeans would appear on the same footing, and it gave to Englishmen in India a judicial security to which they were accustomed at home and on which they set a high value Under this arrangement the natives would gain the reaffirmation and extension of a great principle, and the Europeans would receive a concession calculated to allay all that was reasonable in the fears which they entertained In conclusion, His Excellency explained the general policy upon which this Bill was founded Referring to the Charter Act and the Queen's proclamation and expressing his strong dissent from Sir Fitz-James Stephen's view of those documents and especially of the latter, it seemed to him a very serious thing to tell the natives of India that the proclamation was not a binding engagement and he believed that view of the subject to be entirely inconsistent with the intention with which it was prepared and issued He declared his intention of being guided, so long as he remained Viceroy, by the policy enjoined in the Proclamation and the Act of 1833, and he concluded by saying that though the Government was bound to refuse what could not be given without an abandonment of principle, they had thought of a solution of the question at issue which could be honourably accepted both by themselves and by their opponents, believing that by so doing they would better consult the true advantage of all races and classes than if they had restored their reform upon the insecure foundation of a mere exercise of power —*Correspondent of the Bombay Gazette*

HINDUS AND TRUTH

The *Madras Mail*—Last Friday Mr S. Sathianadin, B A L L. B, Head Master of the Brooks School, Ootacamund, delivered a lecture at St. Thomas' Mount, on "Professor Max Muller on the truthful character of the Hindus. The Rev Mr Gladstone presided, and there was a fair attendance of educated Hindus The lecturer said that Professor Max Muller was one of those friends of India, who have devoted their whole life to to the study of Indian literature The Professor was distinguished scholar, and held a very high position in the literary world, and was considered one of the greatest philologists He was constantly writing about India speaking of Indian literature, and always making out India to be the grandest country in the world He has even gone so far as to say that a knowledge of India was an essential portion of a liberal education It was a bold step on the part of the Professor to undertake the vindication of the character of the Hindus for truthfulness The professor believed that the prejudice in the minds of Europeans as regard the character of the Hindus, was one of the causes if not the chief cause, of creating barrier between the races. The young Civilian who came to India was taught to look upon natives as individuals without any recognized principles of self respect and veracity and with whom therefore any community of interest and nation much more any real friendship was supposed to be out of the question It a young man who came to India as Civil Servant or military officer came fully convinced that the people whom he was to meet with were all liars by nature, or by natural instinct never restrained in their dealings by any regard for truth never to be trusted in the world need we wonder at the feelings of disgust with which he thought of the Hindus even before he had seen them the feelings of distrust with which he approached them and the contemptuous way in which he treated them when brought into contact with them for the transaction of public or private business? The professor has made out very good arguments in his side from the testimonies of a number of distinguished Civil Servants, who have spent their best years in India and among the Indians The best testimony quoted by the Professor was that of Professor Wilson who said that it would not be true to say that there was no dishonesty, but it was comparatively rare, invariably petty much less found able than I believe it is necessary to guard against in other countries So far from there being any servility, there was extreme frankness and I should say that where there is confidence without fear frankness is one of the most universal features in the Indian character Let the people feel sure of the temper and the good will of their superior and there is an end of reserve and timidity without the slightest departure from respect' The lecturer went on to say that even the Mahomedan conquerors seemed to have been struck with the love of truth they noticed in the people of India Turning his attention to Indian literature, the Professor had clearly pointed out what a distinguished place truth held in the ancient writings of India. In conclusion the lecture expressed his own opinion that the Hindus, as a race, could not be said to be particularly honest or truthful He did not mean to say that untruthfulness and dishonesty formed part and parcel of their nature It was not that the Hindus were particularly fond of being untruthful, it was because they were not straightforward, not open; a little too cunning, and a little too sharp This want of straight forwardness might be attributable to the long oppression they had suffered which had taken away their independent nature and stamped upon them a spirit of servility The lecturer hoped that his countrymen would improve themselves morally and then would they rise to be a nation in the estimation of the civilized world

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

MEDICAL.

BLINDNESS, DEAFNESS, &C.,
UPON
ALL DISEASES
OF THE
EYE, EAR, NOSE, THROAT, &c.
ALL SYMPTOMS WHICH ARE TREATED
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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

DRS. ENGLER AND JANSZ.—It is not our practice to go out of our way to extol the professional skill of this or that medical practitioner who may consider it worth his while to advertise his merits in our columns seeing that all who make use of these columns do not consult any but their own interests in doing so; but we certainly feel bound to make a rare exception in the case of Dr. Engler, the specialist who has recently arrived in Bangalore to engage in practice here for a limited period. We do not wish it to be understood that we consider it necessary to plead some excuse for departing from our usual course in this instance; for we are perfectly satisfied that in saying what we have to say on this matter we will be serving the public more effectually by communicating what has come to our personal knowledge than by withholding it out of regard for mere conventionalities when we feel convinced that nothing but good can come of our speaking out candidly. A morning spent in Dr. Engler's Surgery, seeing its presiding spirit at work, and hearing his patients earnestly and gratefully testifying to the effective nature of his treatment, as evidenced by their own personal experiences—seeing and hearing all this we say, has convinced us that the worthy Doctor is anything but an empiric, and by no means a practitioner of ordinary ability and skill. All the cases that came under our observation this morning were, as we ascertained from the patients themselves, of long standing; and, in many instances, they appear to have showed no signs of yielding to such scientific treatment as may be any day obtained in a public hospital, or at the hands of our regularly trained physicians and surgeons. In one case, the patient admitted having attended the Eye Infirmary at Madras, off and on for nearly three years without deriving the relief he sought, and which he has now secured after only five days' attendance at Dr. Engler's operating rooms. The sufferer had been advised a change to Bangalore by Dr. Brookman himself, who has attained a reputation as the most successful Opthalmic Surgeon in Southern India; and it is remarkable that the patient should find himself on the high road to recovery after less than a week's treatment under Dr. Engler. He was affected in both eyes, which were so acutely ulcerated as to render it perfectly impossible to keep them open without intense pain. The sight was partially lost, the eye-lids were affected by granulation, and being so weak as to preclude all possibility of lifting them without a considerable effort on the part of the patient, who moreover, could not face day-light, and was able to see imperfectly only in a dark room. These conditions have now changed for the better so considerably as to leave little doubt of the sufferer's complete recovery before many days are over, his sight being already so far restored as to enable the patient to form tolerably distinct impressions of the objects around him without being painfully inconvenienced by the effects of strong lights. In another case, the patient had suffered in a somewhat similar manner for something like six years, during which he had consulted and received treatment from several oculists, all of whom appear to have failed in their efforts to obtain a cure. He has now almost completely recovered his sight, and is expecting to be discharged in a few days.

It is not our present purpose to refer individually to all the cases that came under our observation this morning, but merely to mention one or two of the worst in which Dr. Engler has proved eminently successful in dealing with diseases of the eye, ear, throat and head. Having instanced cases of restoration of the sight we may now refer to cases in which Dr. Engler has been equally successful in the treatment of the other diseases which he has made his special study. A very remarkable case is that of a professional mid-wife, who has been suffering from severe ulceration of the throat and nostrils for the past three years, during which she has been a victim to sleeplessness and almost constant headaches, so acute and distressing as to make life a burden to her at times. She has placed herself under the treatment of several medical practitioners, but not one of them has been able to do her what Dr. Engler has accomplished in a single week, at the end of which she now finds her pains considerably alleviated and is no longer deprived of the soothing influence of 'tired Nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep.' Another interesting case is that of a girl of nine or ten, who has been almost completely deaf from infancy—an affliction which affected her whole constitution by incapacitating her from entering upon an active enjoyment of youthful life. Her mental faculties suffered from want of full play, and her physical frame from want of exercise, which her malady naturally rendered repugnant. Here again, a little more than a week under Drs. Engler and Jansz has been attended with most remarkable benefits, the patient having now recovered the sense of hearing sufficiently to hear the tick of a watch held at a short distance from the ear. The parents describe the condition of the child as one exhibiting a most signal change for the better in every way, the patient being now not only able to hear with ease, but altogether improved in body and mind as well. Every one of the cases we have here enumerated are those of persons who are more or less well-known in Bangalore: and we have no hesitation in saying that every one of them will testify to the really wonderful skill, dexterity, and professional success displayed by Dr. Engler and his able coadjutor Dr. Jansz, both of whom we can conscientiously commend to the public as, to our knowledge, far and away, the most skilful specialists that have ever visited India.—*Daily Post, Nov. 28th, 1883.*

DRS. ENGLER AND JANSZ, are by the exercise of their peculiar skill, doing a great deal of good in Bangalore. We have paid a casual visit to Dr. Engler's surgery to see for ourselves what is being done in the way of cures. Of course we speak unprofessionally, but we do not know that professional knowledge is required to judge as to results when seeing and hearing of patients themselves are freely allowed. Three cases of blindness, two nearly total, and one total in one eye, were, according to the testimony of the sufferers themselves, progressing with wonderful favourableness. One in which inflamation and granulation of the inner surface of the eye-lids had lasted for months, and had caused ulceration of the eye-ball, was almost cured after about a fortnight's treatment, although previous treatment had failed to give relief. In another case, where both eyes were seriously affected, the patient was considerably better, and in the one in which the sight of one eye had been lost, it was restored, and though not completely recovered was on a fair way towards it, the patient freely and without effort read from a newspaper with the injured eye, though no sight whatever was in it a few days previous. In cases of a deafness, Dr. Engler seems even more certain of success than in blindness. One little girl who had been deaf for years was restored so far as to be able to hold a conversation in ordinary tones; she heard the softest spoken words and answered to them and heard the ticking of a watch held from four to six inches from her ears. Two soldiers belonging to the garrison suffering from deafness have been cured: one, a man who had been in hospital for weeks and been blistered and put to great pain by ordinary treatment, perfectly recovered his hearing in 24 hours.

We are quite aware that any detailed notice of such cures as these are apt to be looked at as absence by the general public. But this, we fancy, is the result of the infrequency of such notices. Why men who benefit the suffering members of the public, as Drs. Engler and Jansz are undoubtedly doing, should receive no attention from the press, when whole columns are given up to descriptions of the tricks of some travelling juggler, it would be perhaps hard to explain. It is a fact, however that while the public naturally has to pay for both, the one who does most good is the least noticed.—*Bangalore Spectator, Dec. 3rd 1883.*

DOCTORS ENGLER AND JANSZ.—We are glad to record that the two skilful and experienced medical gentlemen, Doctors Engler and Jansz, are continuing their labours of merciful relief to those suffering from diseases and defects of the eye, ear, and throat, and that these labours have been attended with uniform success. In our first notice, we recorded several successful operations performed by them. We are but doing the public a kindness, when we proceed to note several other operations which have come under our knowledge.

The little European girl, who was deaf from infancy, and to whose case we called attention in our first article, has now had her hearing completely restored, to the great delights of her parents and friends. Amongst the fresh cases of the success which attends the efforts of Drs Engler and Jansz, we note those of two soldiers. One of the soldiers was deaf in both ears, and was treated in hospital for over seven weeks but with very small results. He was perfectly restored to hearing in twenty-four hours. The other soldier had been deaf for years, but he was quite cured, after being under treatment for two weeks under Drs. Engler and Jansz. A gentlemen from Madras, who had been, of and on, under treatment, for three years, at the Eye Infirmary, Madras, for almost total blindness, has now had his sight completely restored. A native gentlemen of Bangalore, who was deaf in both ears, one totally deaf and the other three fourths deaf, for twenty years, put himself under the treatment of Drs. Engler and Jsaz, and after four day's treatment, he can now hear in the ear which was totally deaf, and the other has recovered its power. A native gentleman from Mysore was also treated for deafness in one of his ears, and, after a few days under the hands of the doctors, the deafness has disappeared. The last case we record is that of a native boy, who was totally blind in one eye. He seems to have been put under the treatment of some native doctor, and was maltreated in the process. He has been in the hands of Drs. Engler and Jansz now for five days, and is gradually but surely recovering his sight.

We certainly are of opinion that Drs. Engler and Jansz have established the reputation which they claimed for themselves, when they first came to Bangalore. Their stay here, we believe, will be short, and it is for those who are afflicted with the peculiar diseases and defects over which they have such mastery, to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by their presence amongst us.

We have had several enquiries made by correspondents, whether Drs. Engler and Jansz intend paying Mysore town a visit. We have been requested to state that the doctors do not intend going beyond Bangalore. Those who wish to have the benefit of their experienced advice and skilled treatment should come to Bangalore.—*Karnataka Prakasika, Dec. 10th, 1883.*

N. B.—Drs. ENGLER & JANSZ will supply patients and others, with their celebrated Wollaston's ground Spectacles and Eye-glasses, to suit all sights.

The National Hall, Pettah,

BANGALORE.

N. SINGAIYAH AND FRIENDS

Beg to inform the public that all kinds of English and Native goods can be had of them at the cheapest possible rates.

All kinds of Commission works executed with the greatest care and at the least possible time.

Also they beg to inform their constituents that they have a large supply of valuable and cheap stationery, and that they are sole agents for the famous Kangra Valley Orange Pekoe Tea which can be had of them very cheap.

Spectacles Agents.

Terms—Cash.

NOTICE.

The first General Meeting of the shareholders of the Maharajah of Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company, limited, will be held in the Durbar Room of the Public Works Offices, Cubbon Park, Bangalore, on Wednesday, 30th January 1884, at 4 o'clock P M, for the election of Directors and ordinary business

BANGALORE, 15th Jan. 1884 } By order, W. SOUTH, Secretary

To Architects and Engineers.

It being proposed to construct a "Chutter" for the accommodation of all classes of Travellers near the Railway Station at Mysore, under the name of the Nanjaraj Bahadoor's Chutter at a cost of about Rs. 50,000, it is hereby notified for general information that designs and estimates for the work will be received by the Secretary "Nanjaraj Bahadoor's Chutter Committee" at Mysore The best design will receive a reward of Rs 100 and the second best of Rs 25.

Any further information on the subject will be furnished by the Secretary on payment of a fee of Rupee 1.

WANTED

A Sub-Overseer, on Rs. 25 per month, for the Town Municipality at Mysore

Applications, accompanied by copies of certificates, will be received by the Vice-President until 31st January 1884. Qualifications should be stated in the application

A COOPOOSAWMY, Moodliar
Vice-President

Mysore Town Municipal Board's Office } Dated 22nd Dec 1883

NOTICE
THE HINDU.
Subscription.

To Mofussil Rs 16 } Per Annum.
To Town Rs 12 }

Apply,
To the Manager,
The Hindu,
Triplicane,
MADRAS.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

RETENTION OF KHARTOUM

Cairo, 14th Jan.—It is rumoured that the Egyptian Government after consultation with Sir Evelyn Baring and Sir Evelyn Wood, has almost decided in favour of retaining Khartoum in consequence of the difficulty attending the evacuation of that place.

THE ILBERT BILL COMPROMISE.

Bombay, 15th Jan—A largely attended meeting of natives was held yesterday at the Town Hall, for the purpose of discussing the Ilbert Bill compromise. The chair was taken by W. C Banerjee, who said they were prepared to support the Viceroy in his arduous task, but what they asked was inasmuch as the principle of trial by jury before Sessions Judge in the Mofussil has been extended to European British subjects, the same privilege should be extended to natives in order that there may be no distinction between any classes of Her Majesty's subjects in this country

Three resolutions were then put and carried, and a vote of thanks to the chairman brought the meeting to a close

ALBANIAN RECRUITS FOR EGYPT

Cairo, 15th Jan—An Egyptian Colonel has started for Constantinople, to enlist a thousand Albanians for the Egyptain army.

Baker Pasha has returned to Suakim, but meditates a transfer of his base of operations to Massowah, the Abyssinians proving friendly to Egyptians.

DISMISSAL OF OFFICIALS.

The Retrenchment Committee here recommends the dismissal of 1,566 native officials.

MR CHAMBERLAIN ON EGYPT

London, 16th Jan—Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at Newcastle, yesterday, said that events in Soudan had delayed the evacuation of the British troops from Egypt, but that Her Majesty's Government adhere to the withdrawal of the troops as soon as the re-organization of the Egyptian administration is accomplished

POLITICAL CONTROVERSY AT BOMBAY

Bombay, 16th Jan—His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, in the course of his annual address as Chancellor of the Bombay University, yesterday evening, made passing reference to the Ilbert Bill controversy, which, he said, was the greatest political difficulty they had had for many years The University, however, had the privilege of sitting above the waves of faction There were some among them who had probably taken part in the controversy of the past year, but they had never sought to carry it into their academical life It occurred to him that they had in such an institution as that a healing element which might go far to soothe the feelings which political controversy had raised

THE
Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JANUARY 21, 1884

THE MYSORE STATE FINANCES

In our last issue, we had an article on the circumstances which attended the collection of the revenue assessment of the Mysore State, from the ryots, in two instalments, instead of in four, as has hitherto been the wholesome custom, and amongst other reasons assigned for this act—an act which looked very much like oppression—was that there was not sufficient money in the Maharajah's treasury to pay to the British Government the last quarterly instalment of the subsidy charged on the Mysore State by that Government, which subsidy amounts to Rs 24,50,000 per annum. This circumstance reminds us of the subject of that subsidy and of the finances of the Mysore State generally, regarding which it may not be out of place to offer a few remarks, though we have over again, in these columns, had our say on these questions

We are indebted to the industry of the Bangalore *Daily Post* for reminding us of the existence of the subjoined sanguine passage in the Administration Report of Mysore for 1872-73 a passage containing a prophetic anticipation which has never as yet been fulfilled, and which, probably, will never be fulfilled, so long as the Mysore State is neglected with so many and heavy financial burdens The passage is as follows —"When the time comes for his (the Maharajah of Mysore's) accession to power he will succeed to a flourishing exchequer and to an administration organised in all its details with its system of land revenue (the rock upon which most Hindu rulers split) thoroughly settled Seldom will a monarch have assumed the reins of Government under fairer auspices, and never will an Indian ruler have assumed the dominion of a Province richer in all the elements of material wealth." Our poor "monarch", when the time came for his accession, succeeded to an almost empty exchequer, a disorganised administration, and a system of land revenue which it is even now under contemplation to reorganise Seldom has a monarch assumed the reins of Government under gloomier auspices, and never has an Indian ruler assumed the dominion of a Province more denuded of all the elements of material wealth, when in March 1881, His Highness Chamarajendra Wodier took possession of a country which grim famine had stricken down in population and material resources, and from the strokes whereof she had hardly then begun to recover. The story of the subsidy inflicted on the Mysore State by the British Government may be told in a few words In March 1881, the surplus of 50 lacs of rupees—the "flourishing exchequer" of the sanguine but mistaken enthusiast above quoted—had all been long ago spent in fighting the famine, there was a debt of 80 lacs due (and is still due) to the British Government, on which interest at 4 lacs of rupees a year is now being paid, there were the consequences of an expensive European Commission—the "administration organised in all its details" of the reckless vaticinator above quoted—left behind, in the shape of the payment of pensions and bonuses to retiring officers, and there was the normal revenue of years gone by of Rs 109½ lacs reduced barely to Rs 101 lacs, and, in fact, the financial and general condition of the Mysore State might be aptly described as shaky and dilapidated In the midst of this accumulation of general and financial woes, the British Government was kind enough to restore his own to a native prince of eighteen, but seeing that his own was in so broken down a condition and hardly able to bear its own burdens, which of course, it was expected the Maharajah's Government would take upon itself, it was most decidedly hard and cruel that, in addition to all the burdens, brief, sketchy mention of which we have made above, the British Government should also lay upon the State the payment of a subsidy to itself of Rs 24 50 000 a year, and this too, in the face of the strong arguments and protests against the exaction made by men who knew far better the capacity and resources of the Province than the advisers of the Government of India and the Secretary of State The revenues of the province are totally inadequate to meet this demand of the British Government, as witness the shift to which the Maharajah's Government was put but the other day, when it was obliged to ask for payment of their dues from its subjects, before those could be actually demanded As if the amount of the present subsidy is not large enough and hard enough to meet, the Maharajah has been warned—was forewarned in March 1881—that he will have to pay an increased subsidy of 35 lacs of rupees five years from the time of his accession, that is by the end of 1886 Against this additional burden also there were strong arguments and protests urged, and amongst those who spoke out strongly and straightforwardly was Sir James Gordon, the first of the Chief Commissioner and the first of the British Residents Sir James, in a minute which he has left behind on record, pointed out that the revenues of the State were not able to meet the subsidy of 24 lacs and 50 thousand already imposed on it, and that they would not be able to do so for many years to come, and that being so, it was absurd to expect that in five years from the date of the condition the revenues would be able to meet a subsidy of Thirty five lacs His own opinion, which has universal public support in and out of the Province, is that the State should be allowed to recover from the burden of debt with which it is weighted, after which the question of a subsidy might be considered Another opinion is—and this also is very reasonable and just—that the British Government should altogether forego its claim of 80 lacs—the famine debt—on the Mysore State, and then the imposition of the subsidy may be a trifle less burdensome and vexatious Our own opinion is, that the subsidy ought not to be, at any time, more than half of what is now exacted Of course, it is fair that the independent native princes of India should pay part of the cost of the protection which the British Government of India affords to all, but there should, surely, be some judgment, some moderation exercised in the amount of the subsidy so demanded The case of the Mysore State is palpably hard, it is so clear that the revenues are unable to meet the standing debts and, at the same time, the expenses of administration Either the immediate suspension of the subsidy, or the cancelment of the famine debt of 80 lacs, would be but a bare act of justice towards Mysore, on the part of the British Government, the Government which plumes itself so much upon the spirit of justice and moderation with which it professes to rule India.

HYDERABAD AFFAIRS

[COMMUNICATED]

THE public will, perhaps, pardon us if we simply take notice of some evidently inspired articles which have recently appeared in the *Statesman* on the present state of affairs at Hyderabad It is true, as a rule, that editors and writers in the press generally avoid to trespass on the dangerous path of defamation and libel, but it sometimes happens that a public writer has to risk somewhat for the public good There is a way of managing such matters more prudently and cautiously, rather than making a savage attack and striking the hammer all round We are extremely sorry to find the *Statesman* striving to obtain the notoriety of martyrdom in this way It was only the other day the *Statesman* was prosecuted for libelling the Attorneys of the High Court of Calcutta, who appeared in the Pigot *versus* Hastey's case, but fortunately for both parties, that case was terminated in a compromise We do not fail to recognise that on many occasions, the *Statesman* performed his part pluckily, without the slightest fear, doubt, or hesitation It seems to us that the public may remember that a few years ago, the London *Statesman*, a monthly magazine, edited by Mr Robert Knight, the present editor of the Calcutta *Statesman*, was prosecuted, by Sir Richard Meade before the Bow Street Police Court, on a charge of libel The articles complained of appeared in the London *Statesman* under the heading "the Restitution of Berar," and it was alleged by the prosecution that it contained two libels—the first that of publishing a libel upon a foreign sovereign for the purpose of creating ill will between the Paramount Power and its great dependency the kingdom of Hyderabad, and the second, that of publishing libellous matter so as to destroy the reputation of the late co-Regent of Hyderabad Happily for Mr. Knight that case was terminated in a compromise, on condition that the libel should not be repeated again Unfortunately, the London *Statesman* collapsed, and it would appear that the promise to which the defendant was made binding by a declaration not to repeat the libel though it retains its form to some extent in London it does not in India It would not be out of place to mention here that the libel alluded to above did not fail to attract the serious attention of the then Secretary of State for India, but the result was that it all ended in smoke Now, we find that in Calcutta the *Statesman* has opened its attack on Hyderabad When we read the allegations against Mr Cordery, the Resident at Hyderabad, Maharajah Narendra Prasad the Dewan and Major Trevor, an experienced and accomplished officer, who holds the very important post of the First Assistant to the Resident, we are really and truly puzzled, and in fact we can hardly believe our eyes for a moment We are told in a telegram Mr. Cordery is always intoxicated, and that he cannot work even if he would, and that the result is that he does nothing but sign his name to documents, which the Residency staff places before him The real Controller of affairs at Hyderabad is said to be Major Trevor Mr Cordery's antecedents are raked up, and his appearance in Lord Pentance's court as co-respondent is quoted against him Not only this, the Peishkar Maharajah Narendra is made to appear as a special Prince of Darkness He says that the Peishkar is an opium eating old Hindu, who is a tool to Khoorshedjah and his infamous advisers, and that Major Trevor simply assisted his brother to plunder the Hyderabad State of the sum of Rs 96,000 In short, we are told by the *Statesman* that the Nizam's treasury has been plundered of late years by the Residency officials by inducing the Nizam's Minister to apply for the services of their brothers, nephews, cousins, relations, dependents or creatures, upon enormous salaries to the ruin of the treasury and demoralization of the State. If the story, as told by the *Statesman*, be true, we do not see how the

Government of India can be free from blame For those that have any knowledge of the working of the foreign office, know, that by treaty no European can take service under a Native State without the previous sanction of the Government of India. Now as to the sum of Rs. 96,000, it was nothing but the bones paid to Mr Trevor, late tutor to His Highness the Nizam, on his retirement after a period of five year's service to the Hyderabad State. This matter, we believe, must have gone before the Government of India, and must have received its sanction We fail, therefore to see in this any signs of corruption It is, therefore, necessary to save the dignity and prestige of the Government of India, that measures should be taken by the Viceroy to discover whether there is any truth in the bold assertions made by the *Statesman*, knowing full well that he is publishing an undoubted libel Although we learn by the latest telegrams that the Government is unwilling to prosecute the *Statesman*, by this we do not presume that some other steps will not be taken to show that Government will not allow such charges to stand uninvestigated The sooner these steps are taken the better, for on 5th February next, His Highness the Nizam will become, not only his own master but the master of his dominion, therefore we suggest that steps should be taken by the Viceroy before this important event takes place

Original and Selected Notes.

THE official returns show that the export of diamonds from the Cape during the four months ended 30th November last amounted to 729,000 carats, the money value of the stones being nearly £1,000,000

ON or about the 24th ultimo, the Chinese at Canton were busy taking the heavy gun out of one of their alphabetical gunboats, and mounting it in the Bogue Forts A formidable Krupp gun replaces the monster cannon in the gunboat

THE Marchioness of Ripon intends to accompany the Viceroy to Madras next month It is a long time since Madras was visited simultaneously by a Governor General and his wife. Lady Canning visited Coonoor, but not with her husband Lady Mayo came with her husband to Madras before he was sworn in Lord Northbrook was a widower Lady Lytton remained in Simla when Lord Lytton came to Madras during the famine time

A TELEGRAM from Srinugger (Kashmere) states that very smart shocks of earthquake occurred there at about four o'clock on the morning of the 14th instant The first vibrations were followed after ten seconds by two shocks at a similar interval, which caused people to jump out of bed and make for the door. No damage was done A fatal accident occurred recently in the Zuji pass from the valley to the Ladak road, Kashmere. Four attendants with pack ponies were swept by an avalanche over the precipice. They were all killed

A RAILWAY Conference on the question of simplifying the goods traffic arrangements throughout India is to assemble in Calcutta about the 10th proximo The members of the Conference will consist of a President and Secretary, nominated by the Government of India, a traffic official from each line of railway, and "one officer of Indian experience in commerce and products appointed by the Government of India." The agents of the Companies will also be asked to come to Calcutta to assist at the first few meetings

On Thursday afternoon, the 10th instant, the Viceroy unveiled the statue of the late Hon. Prosunno Kumar Tagore in the court in front of the University Hall, Calcutta, and subsequently made a speech at some length in behalf of the Indian Institute at Oxford established by Professor Monier Williams. He thought the institution would offer great advantages to natives proceeding to England to complete their education, and would tend to keep them from the temptations of life in London. His Excellency laid special stress on the necessity of selecting men of mental and moral culture, and hoped that wealthy natives would help the Institute with funds. Professor Monier Williams delivered a long address, giving details regarding the scheme

LAST September the Government of India requested sanction to the construction, as a protective work, of a line of railway on the metre guage from Nellore to Tirupati, a station on the Madras Railway, a distance of sixty six miles, at an estimated cost of Rs. 36,64,000, or at the rate of Rs 55,533 per mile The construction of the line was recommended on the ground that it will connect the fertile districts on the east coast at the mouth of the Pennar with the districts in the interior, which are liable to famine, and that it can also be extended at some future date to those portions of the Cuddapah district which suffered most during the famine of 1876 78. It was pointed out, as a further advantage, that it will be possible to connect it hereafter with the Mysore Railway system The Secretary of State agrees with the Government that the construction of this line, as a protective work, is desirable, and he accordingly communicated by telegraph his sanction for its immediate commencement.

Local and Provincial

RYOTS AND KANDAYAM —We are glad to learn the recent order for the ryots to pay their Kandayam by two instalments has been cancelled, and a return to the old system of four instalments ordered

MIDDLE SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS —The results of the last Middle School Examinations show that twelve students from the Central College and twelve from the Municipal High School, Pettah, have succeeded in passing

TUMKUR AND KOLAR HIGH SCHOOLS —We learn that Mr M Clapham, Head master of the Tumkur High School has been transferred to the Kolar High School, and that Mr J Dunning, Head master of the latter, has been posted to the former institution

THE THUGLAS AND THE PETTAH POLICE — We understand that the thuglas, being dissatisfied with the result of their prosecution of the Pettah police, have resolved to institute a civil action for damages, laying them at Rs 500, against the police Mr Singra Char, Advocate, appears for plaintiffs

THE DISTRICT COURT, C AND M STATION —It would seem that Colonel C J Pearse has declined to accept the post of officiating District Magistrate and President Municipal Commission, C and M Station, on the departure on leave for one year of Major E P Maltby, and that Major H M S Magrath, District Magistrate of Mercara, has accepted it, as he did once before.

MYSORE AND HYDERABAD —The services of Sir J D Gordon, K C S I, Resident of the 1st class, and Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the 6th ult mo Mr W J Cunningham, Political Agent, of the 3rd Class, is posted as 2nd Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad, with effect from the 1st January, 1884 —*Mail.*

CANTONMENT RAILWAY STATION —A new order, *says the Daily Post*, has been issued by the authorities concerned, prohibiting hack conveyance from crowding the entrance to the station Only private carriages will in future be allowed under the porte co, and that in rotation Furthermore it has been declared that owners of hack conveyances will not in future be permitted to send more than one of their conveyances for hacking at the Station

LORD RIPON'S VISIT TO MADRAS AND HYDERABAD —The Earl of Ripon, the Viceroy of India, is expected in Madras by the end of this week, and will remain there a day or two. On the 31st, H E will leave Madras for Hyderabad, and arrive at the latter place on the second proximo. The Madras Railway Company are arranging for a special train to be run in conjunction with the E I P Railway on that day. His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad will be installed by the Viceroy on the 5th Proximo

HOLIDAYS —The 24th, 25th, and 26th instant, Tuesday to Saturday next, will be observed as general holidays, these three days being the last of the Camp of Exercise On the first of these days, there will be sports, races, &c, amongst the troops at the Krishnarajapuram Camp, on the second day, a grand review and march past of all the troops, at the same place, and on the 26th, the assault-at-arms will take place on the ground of the Bangalore Gymkhana, for which purpose extensive preparations are being made.

THE SERINGAPATAM ANGLO-VERNACULAR SCHOOL —An Anglo Vernacular school was opened in the town of Seringapatam, on the 1st November last, under the patronage of Raja Subramanya Urs, a member of the Maharajah of Mysore's family The object of the school is to afford an education in English and the vernaculars to the children in Seringapatam, up to the Middle School standard The management is controlled by a committee of twenty five, including a President, Vice president, two honourary secretaries, a treasurer, four auditors, and sixteen members Amongst the rules, there is one which sets forth that the pupils shall play daily for one hour, from 4 30 P M, to 5 30 P M under the immediate supervision of the head-master

THE THUGLA CASE —On the occasion of the Dewan attending the Public office on Tuesday last, as is his custom to hear complaints and receive petitions from the people, a large body of the Thuglas, who had been so roughly handled by the Pettah Police in the now notorious Cabbage Garden affairs, prostrated themselves at his feet, and implored the Dewan to enquire into their case Mr Seshadri Iyer listened to their complaint patiently, and promised, after going through the whole of the papers connected with the several cases in which the gallant Police have been figuring, to pass early orders on the same From what we can gather we believe that the public mind in the Pettah is still unhinged at the turn events have taken—but we are confident that the Dewan, imbued as he is, and always has been, with a strict sense of justice and appreciation of the rights and liberties of the people, will mete out a just reward to all concerned Therefore we would advise the good citizens of the Pettah to rely on the Dewan and await his decision — *Bangalore Spectator*

THE TOWN MUNICIPAL SCHOOL —*Confinement* When a boy has not prepared one or more lessons of the day, he may, or when he has shown a spirit of disobedience or riotous tendency, he shall be confined for an hour, after school is over in the evening, in a room set apart for that purpose under the supervision of a master If a boy is confined for deliberate neglect of his lessons he shall be made to prepare the lesson or lessons during the time of confinement, and should he satisfactorily repeat the lesson or lessons to the master in charge of the confinement room before the expiration of the hour, he may be permitted to go home, if he is confined for other reasons, he shall stay in the confinement room till the end of the hour, and prepare by heart from 6 to 15 lines of English Poetry A book will go round to all the masters at 3½ P M, every day, containing the following columns of date, class, name of boy, nature of offence, lesson to be learnt during the confinement hour, class master's signature, and lastly remarks and signature of the confinement master The boys whose names are entered in the book shall go after school is over to the confinement room with the captain of their class.

Fines —When a boy damages a book or furniture or any other property of the school, or defaces by writing any of the walls, doors, or windows, he shall be fined, the amount of fine being regulated by the amount of damage done For other offences for which a fine may be advisable the Head Master may inflict a fine up to 2 annas for every offence, but this power of inflicting fine should be used only in special cases.

General Summary.

UNCOVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.—The Commissioner for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examinations notifies that the next examination in the subjects prescribed for the special tests will be held on the 12th and following days of May next —*Ibid.*

TIRUPATI NELLORE STATE RAILWAY —The Survey of the various sections on this line under Mr Dibbin, the Engineer-in-Chief has been completed and the work on the first section in hand, rapidly pushed forward. The work on the remaining sections will be taken in hand shortly —*Ibid*

DEPUTY COLLECTORS AND TAHSILDARS.—With regard to appointments to these offices it has been ruled that from the time when the results of the Special Test Examination of the year 1883 shall be declared no person will be appointed, whether permanently or temporarily, to the offices of Deputy Collector or Tahsildar who has not completed the test in the Account Code nor will any person be appointed in the interim to either of these offices except on condition of his qualifying at the next ensuing examination provided that not less than six months intervene between the date of appointment and the examination —*Ibid*

RAILWAY PLATFORM TICKETS.—The Government General in Council has issued a ruling on the subject of railway platform tickets. The crowds which sometimes collect on railway platforms have been found to be a serious nuisance and at some stations the railway authorities have introduced a system by which platform tickets are issued on a nominal fee to persons who wish to meet or say farewell to their friends A doubt however has been raised as to whether the railways have any right to issue such passes His Excellency considers that in future, when the railway authorities desire to exclude all but ticket-holders from railway platforms, they must advertise their intention by printed notices —*Ibid*

B A ORDER EXAMINATION —We hasten to correct an error that appeared in our last issue in respect to the degree exam notices, which will be held on the 21st instant, Monday next, and not on the 15th. The B. A. candidates will appear at the Senate House and Presidency College the M A M L and B L. candidates at the Presidency College and the B C E. candidates at the Engineering College.—*Standard.*

SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATION —In modification of the Notification No. 2.., published at page 373 of the *Gazette*, dated 19th June 1883, and erratum published at page 416 of the *Gazette* dated 17th July 1883, it is hereby notified that candidates for Test III A—Revenue General Higher Grade—will in future, be required to pass in Volume I of the Civil Accounts Code, and candidates for Test III B —Revenue General, Lower Grade—in Chapters I to 7, 12, 14 27 and 28 in Volume I of that Code, 3rd Edition, in addition to the subjects already prescribed for the above-named tests respectively —*Ibid*

THE MINT —On Monday last at about noon, His Highness the Maharajah of Bhoomsoor, accompanied by a few of his native officers, visited the Calcutta Mint. He was conducted to the melting, the coin ag and the adjusting departments, where he inspected the works then in progress, as well as the process of coining with some interest. His Highness however did not remain long at the premises, but left it apparently pleased with what he saw —*Indian Daily News*

Extracts.

A DESPOTIC VICEROY

The *Bombay Gazette* —During the passionate discussions of the last nine months the Viceroy has been often accused of inaugurating a new policy, and of making a new departure, inasmuch as he did not ask the opinions of the community at large before introducing a certain measure This argument has been used as if it possessed a peculiar force Yet what the objectors really were angry about was that Lord Ripon did not introduce a new system instead of acting on the established lines The history of India during the last half century has been the history of changes, proposed by the members of Council, and carried out by the Government of India without any promptings from outside The great change that has thus been wrought in the Government of India has been so gradual that its real importance is probably hardly apprehended even amongst officials in India. An able Civilian is supposed to be placed on the shelf, or to occupy a position more honourable than useful when given a seat in Council The members of Council divide amongst themselves the affairs of Government, but their individual responsibility cannot be so readily recognized as it is the case of the legal and financial members, whose position is at once recognised and understood by the public The question has been asked What is to happen if the members of Council are not all agreed on any matter of public interest? It will suffice for the present to state that, "in cases of high importance, and essentially effecting the public interest and welfare, when any measure is proposed whereby the safety, tranquility, or interests of the British possession in India may, in the judgment of the Governor-General, be essentially affected, and in cases of emergency," the Viceroy has power to act independently This power was conferred first under 33 George III, then under 3 and 4 William IV, and finally 24 and 25 Victoria The constitution of the Government of India has been very materially changed since these enactments were passed, but the important power specified remains intact The viceroy and Governor-General is in the last resort found to be a despot who may override his Council or Cabinet. But his Cabinet is a necessary, if somewhat modern part of the machinery of government in ordinary times

INDIAN FINANCE

The *Statesman*.—The present unprecedented collapse of the Calcutta Money Market, and the ruin which has overtaken so many of its native merchants, is the direct result of the two last financial operations of Sir Evelyn Baring In March last, he paid off a million sterling of the Home debt with exchange standing at 1s. 7¼d, or something like it, at a loss of about thirty lakhs of rupees The operation was an effort to impose the belief upon the world that India was so rich, that she was not only independent of English capital to construct her Railway system, but was in circumstances to be paying off her debt. The country has been held back in the most cruel manner from the natural and vast progress it would have made, had the Government but recognized the necessity of pushing forward railway extension, upon the advantageous terms that English capitalists have been offering it for the last generation of years, as we can never overtake the wants of the country by attempting to build the railways that India needs out of the dribbets of savings from the taxes All other lands may borrow for the construction of their railways, but 'India shall not borrow,' that the nation may go to sleep at ease, with the silly, cowardly, dishonest notion in its head that should a cataclysm come it could repudiate the loans contracted in rupee paper in India, but might find it inconvenient to do the same with the sterling guaranteed debt contracted in London This unspeakable meanness had been the controlling and guiding principle of our so called finance towards this great and noble dependency, for the last twenty four years, while the harvests of our districts have remained unreaped, and rotting in the fields, for want of the means of transport It is finance of Major Baring's order that has held India back ever since the mutiny from legitimate progress amongst the nations, and if Lord Ripon would but take the reins into his own hand, and become his own financier, he would be the regenerator of the country The effect of issuing the loan has been that the 'speculators' who took it up chiefly natives, are all to day ruined The stock has gone down to 96, while the Bank of Bengal is chock full of the paper, on which it has made advances to help the wretched holders, until it has no more money to advance them

CREMATION OF THE LATE BRAHMO LEADER

The *Englishman*.—Ceremony of cremating the remains of the late Babu Keshub Chunder Sen, the great Brahmo leader, took place on Tuesday evening at the Nimtollah Burning Ghaut At about half past 10 A M, Babu Keshub Chunder Sen expired at his residence at "Lily Cottage" and immediately after his remains were laid out on a neat sandalwood bedstead which was covered with marygolds, jessamine and roses The corpse was dressed in a white silk *dhoti*, and at intervals, some of the disciples of the Brahmo leader sprinkled rose-water on it and placed garlands of flowers all over At noon the bier was removed to the new Chapel, adjoining Lily Cottage, which was being erected for the late Babu Keshub Chunder Sen's private devotions, and at 5 30 P M., a photographer from Messrs Bourne and Shepherd came and photographed the remains which were then lying, an object of touching regard to hundreds of the Brahmo leaders, disciples, friends, and admirers Shortly after this, the male mourners and visitors were requested to leave the Chapel to allow of the entrance of a number of the female relatives and followers of the deceased, who then entered and gave vent to their feelings of grief and sorrow at the death of their beloved leader The bier, with the remains was then carried in procession along the roads from the Chapel to Nimtollah Ghaut, followed by thousands and thousands of Natives of all castes and creeds, and by a very numerous gathering of leading Europeans gentlemen in Calcutta. At Nimtollah Ghaut the body was, with Brahmo rites, placed on the funeral pyre, which was composed entirely of sandalwood After cremation the ashes were collected and placed in an urn which will be deposited in the deceased minister's private chapel The procession was headed by a disciple who bore in his hands a banner, bearing on it the words "New Dispensation" As the procession reached the old Brahmo Mandir in Colootollah the body was put down and a hymn chanted "Glory be to the man who has got a pure heart,' and the same ceremony was repeated when the procession passed the Sadhyaran Somaj Mandir the chant being repeated at the intervals till the Burning Ghaut was reached No better proof could be found of the respect and esteem in which the late Brahmo leader was held than in the thousands who followed his remains to witness the cremation ceremony and in the thousands who, throughout yesterday, visited Lily Cottage in Circular Road, to see the last of the remains of the great Brahmo leader, among whom was his son in law, the Maharajah of Kuch Behar and other most prominent natives in Calcutta We are informed that a telegram was despatched yesterday to Baboo Protab Chunder Mozoomdar, who is now at Singapore, to return to Calcutta and assume the leadership of the Brahmos

FOUNDATION STONE LAYING CEREMONY AT GOOLBURGA

GOOLBURGA, *Saturday*.—The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of Goolburga Mills by the Nizam yesterday passed off with great eclat The Nizam arrived at Goolburga at 5 P M, on the 9th There was a great demonstration at the station, the whole route to the town being tastefully decorated His Highness arrived at the mill site at 4 P M yesterday Four magnificent triumphal arches, in the Tuscan style, bearing amongst other mottoes of welcome, "May progress be the motto of this State," "May the Ministers be true and loyal, were erected The Nizam, the Maharajah Peshkar, the Nawabs Khorshid Jah and Ghiasi Jung Captain and Mrs Clerk, Major Gough, and various officials of the State and district attended The chairman and directors received and conducted the Nizam to a *tent* raised in the middle of a magnificent Tuscan pandal of novel and exquisite workmanship specially erected The directors and gentlemen present gave nine cheers

The Chairman Director M C Sabhapatti, Barrister, addressed the Nizam, giving a summary of the history of the origin of the mill His Highness replied Mr Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It gives me, I assure you great pleasure that I was able to accept the invitation given me a short time ago that I should lay the first stone of this mill at Goolburga It will be when finished, as you are doubtless aware, the second mill that has been constructed in the Hyderabad State Some two years ago I visited with H E the late Salar Jung the Cotton Mill at Hyderabad, and I was much interested in all that was shown me there on the occasion of my visit I need hardly say that I entirely concur in the views expressed in regard to industries and enterprise in my dominions by H E the late lamented Nawab, Sir Salar Jung, and to which you have very justly alluded in the address made to this assembled company The development of the resources of my country will soon claim my closest attention, because I feel sure that the prosperity and happiness of my subjects will result therefrom, and this being the case, I take and shall continue to take the deepest interest in the enterprise now being undertaken. I have great pleasure in according my consent to your request that you should call this mill the "Goolburga Mahaboob Shahi Mill Company, Limited," sincerely hoping that the Mill will prove a financial success. I will now proceed to perform the pleasing duty of making use of this beautiful trowel by laying the first stone of the Goolburga Mahaboob Shahi Mill Company Limited

The Nizam then proceeded to where the stone was situated in a separate pandal artistically erected The stone was suspended and covered with a cloth upon which were in silver letters the words "Faith, hope and Charity" A bottle containing coins and papers was deposited in a cavity beneath the stone The Nizam laid the stone with a solid gold trowel bearing a suitable inscription The Nizam having declared the stone set properly and firmly, instantly, a mechanical contrivance poured a shower of flowers from the ceiling, covering the Nizam and the stone and unveiling the stone which was of polished granite marble with a facing of gold letters in English and Persian The Nizam thanked Mr Sabhapatti Moodliar, of Bellary, for his part in the transaction The Nizam throughout was pleased with the proceedings, which terminated with the distribution of refreshments and a Madras *nautch*.—*Correspondent of Times of India*

THE INDIAN INSTITUTE AT OXFORD

After the ceremony of the unveiling of the statue of the late Prosonna Coomar Tagore, by the Viceroy, on Friday afternoon, at the Senate House of the Calcutta University, Professor Monier Williams delivered the following address on the progress of the Indian Institute at Oxford, which will be opened in June next.—

'It is now exactly seven years since I stood up here in Calcutta to ask your aid for the founding of an Indian Institute at Oxford I was at that time supported in my first efforts by H R H the Prince of Wales, then at Calcutta by Lord Northbrook, then Viceroy, and by Sir Richard Temple then Lieutenant-Governor, and no sooner did His Excellency the present Viceroy take his seat as Governor General of India than he promised me his aid, and encouraged me by word and deed in the kindest possible manner And here I am once more in response to His Excellency's most considerate invitation It is through His Lordship's kindness that I am able once again to stand before you, not to ask you to inaugurate a new undertaking, but to tell you how the undertaking you have already inaugurated seven years ago has advanced, not to solicit pecuniary aid but to tell you how the money you have given has been expended not to speak of the difficulties I have encountered and the obstacles I have had to contend with but to thank you for having assisted me to overcome them And let me begin by saying that I have learnt two important lessons since I was last here The first is that difficulties are opportunities and obstacles are instruments of success to those who by God's help turn them to proper account The second is that one of the best helpers in a really great cause is the reality potential Time Yes I have learnt that no great work can be accomplished in this world, no great success achieved without constant effort persistent for years and long battling with difficulties and obstacle and all this requires time What then have I effected by God's help by the help of you my friends, and by the help of time since I was here seven years ago? The details will be found in the pamphlet I hold in my hand, copies of which I shall be happy to give to all applicants And here too, will be found a balance sheet of receipts and expenditure corrected up to the present date—except that the names of the Maharajas of Jhallawar, Ulwar, Bhartpore, Dholepur, and of Raja Narendra Krishna Bahadur must be added to the list of supporters All I can now do is to give a general idea of results In brief then, the germ of a great institution has been planted in one of the finest educational fields in the world It has been watered and tended and a strong plant is now rooted in the soil It is growing fast and will soon become a vigorous tree A tree which will, I trust, ere long send down roots from its branches like the wide spreading big tree of India, to form fresh centres of vitality in other places How is it let me ask that until all the crowd of institutes established in every town throughout Great Britain, for every conceivable object, literary, scientific, philosophical, commercial and religious, not a single Institution has yet been founded with the direct aim of diffusing a knowledge of India and imparting correct information on subjects connected with the well being of Eastern Empire? And let there be no misunderstanding as to the aim and objects of the Institution thus planted at Oxford We know that Botanists call the highest order of plants Dicotyledons, because they have in their early growth two lobes Now, in the same way, the Indian Institute will have two sides or standing for the East, the other for the West, one representing Oriental, the other Occidental civilization Or let me rather say that it will have two wings the one spreading itself to foster Eastern studies among Europeans, the other extending itself to foster Western studies among Indians In other words, the Indian Institute will be a great literary repository where the treasures of two civilizations will be stored, where the wisdom and knowledge received centuries ago from the East will be repaid I trust with interest by the West And with reference to this point I may state that a statute has just been passed at Oxford to enable young Indian students to substitute Sanskrit or Arabic for either Greek or Latin in the University examinations At the same time they will have to acquire one classical language of Europe, while English students will be allowed to offer one Indian classical language at the pass examinations in place of either Greek or Latin And this being the case, who can doubt that the Indian Institute will aid in promoting an interchange of the literary wealth of Asia and Europe? Young Englishmen will there discover that Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian have many pearls worth diving for, and young Indians will find out that all learning is not confined to Pandits, Sastras and Maulavis, and that much benefit may be gained by a study of Greek and Latin literature But the Indian Institute will be more than this It will be a home where young students from India will be received, rooms will be provided for them, their studies will be guided and their whole career directed There too, they will be brought into association with young Englishmen who are being trained for the Indian Civil Service and other professions In this way the Indian Institute will become a place where qualities as well as knowledge will be interchanged It will be a place forming the character, as well as informing the mind. Young Indians will there, I trust derive from their contact with young Englishmen a little of that bone and fibre which constitutes strength of character At any rate they will see in many an Oxford youth such qualities as courage, determination tenacity of purpose, soundness of judgment, accuracy, punctuality, powers of observation, and that manly self respect which lies at the root of both personal and political morality And young Englishmen on the other hand will see in young Indians many qualities worthy of their imitation—such as patience, courtesy of manner, temperance and obedience to authority And here let me say that this mutual attribution between different characters is a most valuable factor in education, and nowhere does it operate with such force as in English University life For indeed without the wholesome discipline of collision with those who differ from us in character, thought and opinions how can a man gain any real knowledge of himself and of his own true world in the eyes of others? But other advantages will flow to young Indians from contact with young Englishmen Here in India it is difficult for a young student imbued with Indian philosophy of thoughts to get rid of the belief that life is a illusion and a dream, and that existence is leading to future birth and repeated existence At Oxford, on the other hand, he will learn that life is a solemn reality and work a part of religion At Oxford, too, he will see many highly educated women co operate with husbands in good works and thus gain a higher estimate of family life And let me here express my deep conviction that if India is to be raised to a higher position in the civilised world one great factor in her elevation must be a higher ideal of home and family life And now a few words as to the Indian Institute building Certainly mere stone walls do not constitute an institute No, not dead bricks, but living men and, I trust, earnest living men men who teach and are taught, men who learn and impart learning Yet after all, the success of an institute of this kind must greatly depend on the commodiousness and central situation of the building I am happy therefore to inform my kind supporters, that in my wildest dreams when I first asked your aid seven years ago I never would have hoped to obtain such a site as that I have secured the Indian Institute is now rising in the very centre of a great and world renowned University of which I am happy to say here our Viceroy is an honorary D C L It is surrounded by twenty four Colleges and Halls all in close contiguity and each with its library and staff of tutors It is only a few yards distant from the celebrated Bodleian Library, with its million of books open to all students, and only a few hundred yards from one of the best appointed and most richly endowed institutions in the world for the study of every branch of natural science Every member of the Indian Institute will find himself compelled to breathe an atmosphere of high culture refinement, learning and work, all the University lectures in languages, law, history, political economy and science, will be opened to him, and he will have close at hand every appliance for enlarging his mind, acquiring more knowledge and perfecting his education I need say no more except to thank all who have aided me in this important undertaking which I trust, from June next when the Institute will be opened, will contribute not a little towards the accomplishment of the great work in which every right minded Englishman takes the deepest interest, the work, I mean, of producing a better understanding and more mutual appreciation between the inhabitants of two mighty countries, separated from each other in material space, as far as the East is from the West, yet dissolution of one ancient race, subjects of one Empress-Queen, and bound together by the closest ties, of a common interest, reciprocal obligation and intimate political union. (Cheers)

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ADVERTISEMENTS

MEDICAL.

BLINDNESS, DEAFNESS, &C,

UPON

ALL DISEASES

OF THE

EYE, EAR, NOSE THROAT &c

ALL SYMPTOMS WHICH ARE TREATED

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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS

DRS ENGLER AND JANSZ—It is not our practice to go out of our way to extol the professional skill of this or that medical practitioner who may consider it worth his while to advertise his merits in our columns seeing that all who make use of these columns do not consult any but their own interests in doing so, but we certainly feel bound to make a rare exception in the case of Dr Engler, the specialist who has recently arrived in Bangalore to engage in practice here for a limited period We do not wish it to be understood that we consider it necessary to plead some excuse for departing, from our usual course in this instance, for we are perfectly satisfied that in saying what we have to say on this matter we will be serving the public more effectually by communicating what has come to our personal knowledge than by withholding it out of regard for more conventionalities when we feel convinced that nothing but good can come of our speaking out candidly A morning spent in Dr Engler's Surgery, seeing its presiding spirit at work, and hearing his patients earnestly and gratefully testifying to the effective nature of his treatment, as evidenced by their own personal experiences—seeing and hearing all this we say, has convinced us that the worthy Doctor is anything but an empiric and by no means a practitioner of ordinary ability and skill All the cases that came under our observation this morning were such as we ascertained from the patients themselves, of long standing, and in many instances they appeared to have showed no signs of yielding to such scientific treatment as may be only day obtained in a public hospital, or at the hands of our regularly trained physicians and surgeons In one case the patient had attended having attended the Eye Infirmary at Madras, for nearly three years with out deriving the relief he sought, and which he has now secured after only three days attendance at Dr Engler's operating rooms The sufferer is the individual referred to, Bangalore by Dr Brockmann himself who has attained a reputation as the most successful Opthalmic Surgeon in Southern India, and it is remarkable that the patient should find himself at the high road to recovery after less than a week's treatment under Dr Engler If was directed to both eyes which were so completely disorganized as to render it perfectly impossible to open them without intense pain The sight was partially lost the eyelids were reddened by granulation and being so weak as to preclude all possibility of fixing their gaze with any considerable effort on the part of the patient who moreover could not bear daylight and was distressed to see imperfectly only made out from These conditions have now changed for the better so much so as to leave little doubt of the sufferers complete recovery but in many days and over his sight being already so far restored as to enable the patient to tolerably distinct image as of the objects around him without being painfully incommoded by the effect of strong lights In another case, the patient had suffered in a somewhat similar manner for something like six years during which he had consulted and received treatment from several medical men all of whom appear to have failed in their efforts to obtain a cure He was now almost completely recovered his sight, and is expecting to be discharged in a few days

It is not our present purpose to refer individually to all the cases that came under our observation on this morning but merely to mention one or two of the worst in which Dr Engler has proved eminently successful in dealing with diseases of the eye, ear, throat and head Having instanced cases of restoration of the sight we may now refer to cases in which Dr Engler has been equally successful in the treatment of the other diseases which he has made his special study A very remarkable case is that of a professional man's wife, who has been suffering from severe ulceration of the throat and nostrils for the past three years, during which she has been a victim to sleeplessness and almost constant headaches so acute and distressing as to make life a burden to her at times She has placed herself under the treatment of several medical practitioners, but not one of them has been able to do her what Dr Engler has accomplished in a single week, at the end of which she now finds her pains considerably alleviated and is no longer deprived of the soothing influence of tired Nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep' Another interesting case is that of a girl of nine or ten, who has been almost completely deaf from infancy—an affliction which affected her whole constitution by incapacitating her from entering upon an active enjoyment of youthful life Her mental faculties suffered from want of full play, and her physical frame from want of exercise, which her malady naturally rendered repugnant Here again, a little more than a week under Drs Engler and Jansz has been attended with most remarkable benefits, the patient having now recovered the sense of hearing sufficiently to hear the tick of a watch held at a short distance from the ear The parents describe the condition of the child as one exhibiting a most signal change for the better in every way, the patient being now not only able to hear with ease but altogether improved in body and mind as well Every one of the cases we have here commented upon are those of persons who are more or less well known in Bangalore and we have no hesitation in saying that every one of them will testify to the really wonderful skill, dexterity and professional success displayed by Dr Engler and his able coadjutor Dr Jansz, both of whom we can consistently commend to the public as, to our knowledge, far and away, the most skilful specialists that have ever visited India—*Daily Post, Nov 28th* 1883

DRS ENGLER AND JANSZ are by the exercise of their peculiar skill, doing a great deal of good in Bangalore We have paid a casual visit to Dr Engler's surgery to see for ourselves what is being done in the way of cures Of course we speak unprofessionally, but we do not know that professional knowledge is required to judge as to results when a restored hearing of patients themselves are freely allowed Three cases of blindness two nearly total, and one total in one eye were according to the testimony of the sufferers themselves progressing with wonderful favourableness One in which inflamation and granulation of the inner surface of the eye lids had lasted for months and had caused ulceration of the eye ball was almost cured after about a fortnight's treatment, although previous treatment had failed to give relief In another case, where both eyes were seriously affected, the patient was considerably better and in the one in which the sight of one eye had been lost, it was restored and though not completely recovered was on a fair way towards it, the patient freely and without effort read from a newspaper with the injured eye, though no sight whatever was in it a few days previous In cases of deafness, Dr Engler seems even more certain of success than in blindness One little girl who had been deaf for years was restored so far as to enable to hold a conversation in ordinary tones, she heard the softest spoken words and answered to them and heard the ticking of a watch held from four to six inches from her ears Two soldiers belonging to the garrison suffering from deafness have been cured one a man who had been in hospital for weeks and been blistered and put to great pain by ordinary treatment, perfectly recovered his hearing in 24 hours.

We are quite aware that any detailed notice of such cures as these are apt to be looked at as advertisements by the general public. But this, we fancy, is the result of the infrequency of such notices. Why men who benefit the suffering members of the public, as Drs Engler and Jansz are undoubtedly doing, should receive no attention from the press, when whole columns are given up to descriptions of the tricks of some travelling juggler, it would be perhaps hard to explain It is a fact, however that while the public naturally has to pay for both, the one who does most good is the least encouraged—*Bangalore Spectator, Dec 3rd* 1883

DOCTORS ENGLER AND JANSZ—We are glad to record that the two skilful and experienced medical gentlemen Doctors Engler and Jansz, are continuing their labours of merciful relief to those suffering from diseases and defects of the eye, ear, and throat, and that these labours have been attended with uniform success. In our first notice, we recorded several successful operations performed by them We are but doing the public a kindness, when we proceed to note several other operations which have come under our knowledge

The little European girl, who was deaf from infancy, and to whose case we called attention in our first article, has now had her hearing completely restored, to the great delights of her parents and friends Amongst the fresh cases of the success which attends the efforts of Drs Engler and Jansz, we note those of two soldiers One of the soldiers was deaf in both ears, and was treated in hospital for over seven weeks but with very small results He was perfectly restored to hearing in twenty four hours. The other soldier had been deaf for years, but he was quite cured, after being under treatment for two weeks under Drs. Engler and Jansz A gentleman from Madras, who had been, of and on, under treatment, for three years, at the Eye Infirmary, Madras, for almost total blindness, has now had his sight completely restored A native gentleman of Bangalore, who was deaf in both ears, one totally deaf and the other three fourths deaf, for twenty years, put himself under the treatment of Drs Engler and Jansz, and after four day's treatment he can now hear in the ear which was totally deaf, and the other has recovered its power A native gentleman from Mysore was also treated for deafness in one of his ears, and, after a few days under the hands of the doctors, the deafness has disappeared. The last case we record is that of a native boy, who was totally blind in one eye. He seems to have been put under the treatment of some native doctor, and was maltreated in the process He has been in the hands of Drs Engler and Jansz now for five days, and is gradually but surely recovering his sight

We certainly are of opinion that Drs Engler and Jansz have established the reputation which they claimed for themselves, when they first came to Bangalore Their stay here we believe, will be short, and it is for those who are afflicted with the peculiar diseases and defects over which they have such mastery, to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by their presence amongst us.

We have had several enquiries made by correspondents, whether Drs Engler and Jansz intend paying Mysore town a visit. We have been requested to state that the doctors do not intend going beyond Bangalore Those who wish to have the benefit of their experienced advice and skilled treatment should come to Bangalore—*Karnataka Prakasika, Dec. 10th, 1883*

N B—DRS ENGLER & JANSZ will supply patients and others, with their celebrated Wollenstone's ground Spectacles and Eye-glasses, to suit all sights.

The National Hall, Pettah,

BANGALORE

N SINGAIYAH AND FRIENDS

Beg to inform the public that all kinds of English and Native goods can be had of them at the cheapest possible rates.

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Also they beg to inform their constituents that they have a large supply of valuable and cheap stationery, and that they are sole agents for the famous Kangra Valley Orange Pekoe Tea which can be had of them very cheap.

Spectemur Agendo.

Terms—Cash.

NOTICE

The first General Meeting of the share holders of the Maharajah of Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company, limited, will be held in the Darbar Room of the Public Works Offices, Cubbon Park, Bangalore, on Wednesday, 30th January 1884, at 4 o'clock P M, for the election of Directors and ordinary business

BANGALORE, 15th Jan 1884. } By order, W. SOUTH, Secretary

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

"CHINESE" GORDON

London, 20th Jan —General Gordon has accepted the Mission to Egypt on condition that he will be held responsible only to the British Government

INTERRUPTION OF TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION

Cairo, 19th Jan —The telegraphic communication between Khartoum and Berber is interrupted

Cairo, 20th Jan —Telegraphic communication has been restored between here and Khartoum and Sennaar

DEFENCE OF KHARTOUM

Cairo, 22nd Jan —The Governor of Khartoum has telegraphed to the Khedive that he will be able to defend the town when the garrison from Sennaar arrives

GENERAL GORDON'S MISSION

London, 23rd Jan —Sir Charles Dilke, speaking at Chelsea yesterday, said that General Gordon will carry out a policy of evacuation in Egypt, and that he acts under the orders of Sir Evelyn Baring Sir Charles also stated that the Red Sea Coast will be retained

THE

Karnataka Prakasika

MONDAY, JANUARY 28, 1884

THE HIGH COURT OF MYSORE

In his issue of the 17th instant, our contemporary of the *Hindu Observer* has the following remarkable paragraph regarding the proposed High Court for the State of Mysore Our contemporary says—"The Chief Court of Mysore is to be constituted a High Court in the month of April next, with Mr C G Plumer as Chief Justice and Mr Thumboo Chetty as a Puisne judge Another will be a Madrassee, the selection of whom has been entrusted to the Hon'ble Sir Charles Turner, Chief Justice of Madras The Hon'ble T Rama Rao and Mr V Bashiem Iyengar declined the appointment, which carries with it a salary of Rs 1,500 per mensem It is said that either Mr P Sreenevasa Rao, second judge of the Madras Court of Small Causes, or Mr K Krishnaswami Rao, of the Subordinate Judicial Service, will next be offered the appointment" The above statement is set forth with so much apparent authority and certainty, that we must take it that our contemporary has good and substantial grounds for making it The policy of the Mysore Government also, since Sir James Gordon became master of the Mysorean destinies, has been to foster and encourage the aspirations of learned and bold Madrassees, who happen to know when chances are in their favour The present Dewan himself, like his predecessor, is a Madrassee, and all his feelings and tendencies are such as to shew that he is always thinking of the land of his birth and breeding and his compatriots who dwell therein Such a feeling is perfectly natural, though it is not and cannot be just to the educated natives of Mysore, who, surely, have some claims to consideration in the disposal of state patronage, in the shape of place and emolument in the state service It is, in fact, the same thing over again It is the same old ruinous policy over again, a policy with which, we cannot tell way, this country has been afflicted since Sir James Gordon and his right loyal bench man the late Mr Runga Charlu, became helmsmen of the State What has the Mysore State or its Maharajah done, more than other states or Maharajahs, that it should be constantly afflicted with an importation of foreigners in all the higher appointments of the state service? There is no pretense whatever made that Mysore is wanting in educated and competent men to fill such posts as that which is now about to be conferred on some outsider from Madras, who cannot have the slightest claim to the place whatever his personal claims to distinction may be There are quite a number of educated Mysoreans who can well and worthily fill the place of the third judge of the proposed High Court of Mysore We do not know whether we would be right in mentioning names, but as the subject has become one of common conversation in public especially in that section of it which takes an interest in the administration of justice, we may as well mention that four highly educated, intelligent and popular native gentlemen have been spoken of in connection with the third judgeship of the proposed High Court for Mysore These are Messrs Meenaschaya, Barrister-at-Law, V N Narasimmaiengar S Venkataramaiengar, B A, M L, and P N Krishna Murthi, B L Here, then is quite a wealth of choice within the limits of the Province Why should the selection be extended to Madras and why should the Chief Justice of the Madras High Court be asked to make the selection when we have reason to believe that the appointment of any of these gentlemen will be hailed with the utmost public satisfaction,—by bench, bar, and general public alike? We think therefore, that there is not the slightest necessity for His Highness the Maharajah to go seeking out of the Province for such judicial knowledge, acumen and experience as should be possessed by a judge of High Court As long as the present policy of looking beyond the Province for the best officers of the state—of seeking in fact, to import talent, when there is so much to be found within our own borders—is continued, so long will the party spirit, which we have so much reason to deplore, continue and the strife and ill feeling between Madrassee and Mysorean be kept alive We have had quite enough of this spirit during the past four or five years, and it is to the detriment of the best interests of the State that it should be revived at this time of day Such a spirit must tend to weaken the hands of the Maharajah's government and to impair its influence both at home and abroad It is quite evident that if the Maharajah and his advisers are actuated by a really honest desire to have a competent man for the post of third Judge of the High Court they will not have far to go As we have pointed out, there are at least four native gentlemen of education and intelligence and competent official position to fill the post with credit to themselves and satisfaction to the public If the blunder of importing the foreign element into the Mysore state service is repeated there can be no doubt but that the work of the administration will become perfunctory, and the Maharajah will be alienated not only from his subjects, but also from his hard working and faithful public servants, on whom depends the success of the administration and the well being of his subjects We trust our words will be taken into consideration by the Government of His Highness, and that the public will have no cause to complain of a repetition of a policy which, in the past, produced much public soreness and heart-burning

LORD RIPON IN THE SOUTHERN PRESIDENCY

Now that His Excellency the Earl of Ripon, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, is about to visit the Presidency of Madras, we think that the leading men amongst the Mysore people should take steps to hold a public meeting, with a view to inviting his lordship to pay a visit to the Mysore Province In Madras, His Excellency will be welcomed with the highest honours, but not more than his merits and high character deserve Already, preparations are being made in the Southern Capital to accord to his lordship a fitting reception, and officials and non officials have cordially joined their efforts to make that reception all that can be desired to a nobleman who has really and truly rendered the best and highest services that have been given to this country by Her Gracious Majesty's representative, and we trust his lordship may come on his way to Hyderabad, we may be quite sure that he will be the object of ovations which will be as cordial as his great services deserve The best manifestation of this spirit of loyalty comes from the town of Bellary, where the leading members of the native community met together, in order to concert measures for his lordship's reception We take the following brief report of the meeting held at Bellary on the 21st instant, from the *Madras Mail* —

"A meeting of the Hindu and Mahomedan residents of Bellary was held at the Cotton Press of Messrs A Subapathy Mudaliar and Co on the evening of Tuesday last the 29th instant, for concerting measures to give a fitting reception to Lord Ripon M R Ry Veerappa Gowd Garu presided Mr C Subapathy Iyth Garu Barrister at Law was the first to address the meeting He explained the object of the meeting and dwelt upon the good and benificent measures of Lord Ripon's government He concluded by offering suggestions to the meeting as to the mode of carrying out the object in view M A Subapathy Moodeliar, who concluded the meeting then spoke feelingly as to the necessity of the native public evincing their respect and gratitude to the nobleman who presides over the Government of India in some practical manner on the occasion of his approaching visit to this Presidency He too offered certain suggestions and the following resolutions were then unanimously adopted —

1 That H E the Viceroy be invited to visit Bellary and the interesting Hampy ruins 2 That if H E finds it convenient to accept the invitation His Excellency be solicited to receive a deputation from Bellary at Goondwal Railway Station 3 That the following telegram be at once despatched to the Private Secretary to H E the Viceroy — The Bellary public request you to beg of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General to be pleased to pay Bellary and the interesting ruins of Hampy a visit Bellary is the most important town of the Ceded Districts subject to periodical famines and suffered intensely during the last The visit may be paid either *en route* to or return from Hyderabad It will not take His Excellency out of the way more than a few miles This communication is made in pursuance of a resolution of a large meeting of the representative public of Bellary" A Committee was appointed to give effect to the above and other resolutions '

Such being the good example set to us here in Mysore, we think we cannot do better than follow it We are of opinion that a public meeting of the Hindu and Mahomedan community of Bangalore should be held, without further delay, and that the Earl of Ripon should be invited to pay us a visit, during which we might an have an opportunity of expressing our gratitude to His Excellency for the true and abiding interest which he takes in the Province, and all that concerns the Maharajah and his people If such a thing is to be done, it were well that it be done quickly, because there is hardly time to lose Amongst other things, we ought to represent to his lordship the impoverished state of the country, since the famine, so as to induce His Excellency to remove the burden of that subsidy which the state is so unable to bear At all events, we might venture to ask his lordship to recommend to the Secretary of State for India not to increase the amount of the subsidy The people of Mysore will probably not have another opportunity of so addressing the Viceroy We shall not add more, on the principle that a word for the wise is enough. If the Mysore people know their own good, we think they will not omit this opportunity of shewing their loyalty and esteem towards a Viceroy and Governor-General of whom, probably, we shall not see the like again

Original and Selected Notes

THE *Sind Gazette* learns "on very good authority, that Lord Ripon will leave India for Europe in about four months' time"

LORD MAYO, son of the late Governor General of India, is expected to arrive in Bombay from Europe about the middle of next month

THE natives of India residing in London have decided to draw up a congratulatory address to Mr Gladstone on the occasion of his seventy fifth birthday

THE festivities in connection with His Highness the Nizam's visit to by His Excellency the Viceroy will commence on Monday February 4th, and accommodation for visitors will be provided in the Public Gardens Chandarghat

INJUNCTION has been obtained against the *Deccan Times* by Mr Seshagiri Rao Garu on the hearing on the 17th instant before the Judge of the Secunderabad Small Cause Court The issues were settled and the case fixed to hearing on the 8th proximo

THE following announcement is made in the Gazette of India that "His Excellency the Governor General is pleased to confer the privilege of *private entree* to Government House upon His Highness Maharajah Radha Prasad Singh Bahadur of Dumraon"

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON and Mr Grant Duff are likely to be present at the installation of the Nizam, and Sir Frederick Roberts has, we believe, decided to proceed to Hyderabad after the Chief of Exercise and the other tamashas at Bangalore come to a close

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN has returned to England from the United States where he assisted at the opening of the North Pacific Railway, and he will shortly give the world his impressions of America and its institutions in the pages of the *Fortnightly Review* Sir Lepel will not return to India until after the hot weather

A CORRESPONDENT from Tanjore District writes to the *Madras Standard* —"Will you be kind enough to allow me to inform your numerous readers, through the medium of your widely circulated and valuable journal, of a wonderful delivery that took place in the corner of the Tanjore District at about one P M on Wednesday the 16th January"

THE Darbar Surgeon to the Travancore Government has issued in the local *Gazette*, an order calling upon the inhabitants to take the necessary precautions to prevent the spread of cholera. Medicines will be issued to the public at all the police and Sanitary stations, and the public is warned to have recourse to hospital on the first appearance of the disease

THE power just bestowed on the Bombay Madras and other Universities of conferring honorary degrees, is another proof of their growth in influence and position A Bombay paper suggests that Professor Monier Williams might be gracefully rewarded for his services to Indian education by being invited to accept an honorary degree from the Bombay University

THE London correspondent of the *Englishman* telegraphed on the 15th instant—The London Committee which has been formed with the object of opposing the Bengal Tenancy Bill, has issued an announcement that a public meeting will be held on Tuesday the 22nd instant for the

purpose of memorialising the Secretary of State for India for the withdrawal of the Bill, and further, to concert such measures as will lead to the opposing of the measure in Parliament on the opening of the Session in February next

In the year 1755 twenty thousand of the inhabitants of Lisbon were destroyed by an earthquake During the night of the 21st ultimo two earthquake shocks were felt in the town The second which lasted 12 seconds was accompanied by subterranean rumblings. It awoke the entire population, and caused a panic among the inhabitants in the narrow streets. Some old buildings and high chimneys were slightly damaged At Setubal the inhabitants were so alarmed that they made for the sea shore

A sudra woman aged about 18 years brought forth her 1st child with two distinct heads, 2 hands, 4 legs, two female sexual organs, and a navel with umbilical cord in its proper place and a wide trunk spacious enough to balance the above two heads. The child was born dead The Medical Officer and the Village Munsiff of this place tried their best to send the body of the dead infant to the head quarter station, so that it might be sent to the Museum as an object of curiosity, but the mother and relatives, sunk in ignorance, stoutly refused to hand over the body of the child to their charge, and very early the same morning it was buried.

We learn that His Excellency the Viceroy will disembark at Madras at 4 30 p m on the 31st instant and leave for Hyderabad at noon on the 1st proximo He will leave Hyderabad at noon on the 8th, and arrive at Madras at 5 p m on the 9th He will leave Madras on the afternoon of the 14th, or the morning of the 15th There will be an official banquet on the evening of the 31st, and levee will take place at 5 p m on the 11th at the Banqueting Hall, followed by an outdoor reception by the Marchioness of Ripon the same afternoon Nothing is officially known about the rumoured visit to Madura The entertainments for the Viceroy's visit will be fixed on the Governor's return

The Convocation of the Bombay University for conferring degrees was held with the usual ceremony on Tuesday last, the address was delivered by H E the Governor A large number of candidates were admitted to degrees, namely eleven Licentiates of Civil Engineering, 29 Licentiates of Medicine and Surgery, two Bachelors of Science, sixty two Bachelors of Art, nine Bachelors of Law and two Masters of Art, one of whom obtained the Chancellor's medal For the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University 1,785 candidates presented themselves and 599 passed, for the Previous Examination which is known as the F A in Madras, one hundred and twenty four passed out of 333 students For the first B A examination 95 out of 153 passed and for the second B A, fifty one out of sixty-five The number of scholarships and endowments established in connection with the Bombay University is steadily on the increase In the past year the Souter scholarships, the Metcalf scholarships, the Charles Morshead prize and the Ashburner scholarship were added to many endowments possessed by that institution

The Calicut correspondent of the *Standard says*.—A fire broke out last night at about 12 o'clock near the Abkary Farm, and were it not for the timely assistance rendered, the consequences would have been something disastrous. The origin of the fire is attributed to two causes, to a poor man who kept up a fire all night in his hut, and to the existence of a fire in a toddy shop for the purpose of preparing the usual meal. At any rate the conflagration is attributed to carelessness. It being dead of night, it took sometime before the neighbours could be got to put it out Meanwhile, the fire spread and many godowns and small buildings were burnt, four cattle sheds were also lost, and a few head of cattle. The damages are not known yet. A coach was also burnt down I hear that Mr Leggatt, the Deputy Collector, was on the spot and rendered valuable service in stirring up the people to put out the fire Trade is very dull here at present Rice is not imported now owing to the high prices ruling in Bengal and the great demand for the staple in Europe Rice which was sold at Rs. 4 some three months back cannot be had now for Rs 5 Salem rice is finding a sale here, and large quantities are being imported by the native dealers Mangalore rice is also coming in, and from all accounts the local crops have not proved a failure this season

Local and Provincial

Town Municipality —An ordinary meeting of the Town Municipality will be held, at their office (District office buildings) on Thursday next, the 31st instant, at 7-30 a m

Ball at the Residency —Invitations have been issued for a grand ball at the Residency, on the 30th instant, by Mr J. B Lyall, the British Resident at the Court of Mysore, and Mrs Lyall

The Resident —We are glad to note by the last *Gazette of India* that Mr J B Lyall, officiating Resident of Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg has been confirmed in those appointments with effect from the 6th December last

H H the Maharajah —His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, we are glad to record, has completely recovered from the recent fall from his horse, at the Camp of Exercise, at Krishnarajpuram, and will be now seen moving about as usual in Bangalore

The Camp of Exercise —The Camp of Exercise at Krishnarajpuram came to a close, on Thursday last, when the garrison of Bangalore returned to Bangalore The other troops are gradually leaving for their several distinctions By the 31st the Camp will be completely broken up

Compensation Gratuity —The Government of Mysore have sanctioned a sum of Rs 750 as a compensation gratuity to the widow of the late Mr Berry, who was personal Secretary to the late Dewan of Mysore, and a monthly stipend of Rs 10 to the son of the deceased for his education

H E the Governor of Madras.—His Excellency the Right Honorable M E Grant Duff, the Governor of Madras, this being a guest of the British Resident, Mr J B Lyall, since Thursday last, left for Madras, accompanied by his *suite*, on Saturday evening last by the ordinary mail train

The Nizam's Installation —The Maharajah of Mysore has received an invitation to be present at the approaching installation of the Nizam at Hyderabad It is not likely that His Highness will be able to attend, but a Representation of the royal house of Mysore will proceed to Hyderabad

Transfers —Owing to the extension of leave granted to Mr Purmah, Assistant Commissioner of Kolar, Mr Raghoonatha Row will continue to act as Assistant Commissioner at Kolar, and Mr Vinderlowen will be transferred to Bangalore, the present incumbent at this station being posted to Chickaballapur —*Spectator*

Assault at Arms —On Friday and Saturday last, there were grand assault-at-arms and sports, on the ground opposite the Gymkhana, C and M station, at which His Excellency the Governor of Madras, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, Sir Donald Stewart, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of Madras, Sir Frederick Roberts, His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, and Mr J B Lyall, the British Resident at Mysore, were present, together with a distinguished company, amongst whom were the Baron de Hubner, and Messrs R Bruce and W. Buchanan, members of the British House of Commons There were tremendous crowds of the general public, of all classes of the community, on both days, and the sports went off in a splendid style

Lawyers and Clients.—Some of the members of the Local and Provincial Bar might make a note of the following, and digest the remarks made by the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh Probably the Chief Judge may also see his way to effecting a remedy here also The Judicial Commissioner of Oudh complains that pleaders sometimes appear in his court who know absolutely nothing about the facts of their clients' cases They are accustomed to apologise for their ignorance, on the ground that they have been retained only a short time before the hearing of their case The practice of appointing pleaders at the last moment, the Judicial Commissioner thinks, should be discouraged He has accordingly framed rules by which, in calculating the costs of cases, pleadsas' fees will be reduced by one half unless they have received the *zabalabanmah* within seven days of the date fixed for hearing the case —*Spectator*

General Summary

Purchase of Books by Heads of Departments.—The local Government have delegated to all heads of departments the power to sanction the purchase of books within a limit of ten rupees for the use of their offices —*Standard*

High Court —It has been decided that Mr F Brandt will be the Nizam's direct shall succeed Mr Justice Kindersley in the bench of the High Court Mr Kindersley is likely to retire shortly he having completed 30 years service —*Ibid*

Small Pox —In regard where that Small pox is steadily increasing in the town and some of the suburbs, and that the death rate which among children Many cases have been admitted into hospital Vaccinators have been ordered to carry out vaccination in different parts of the town and in some places there are much wanted —*Ibid*

Preparations for Lord Ripon's Reception —It is reported that certain Hindu gentlemen in Madras are making arrangements to distribute a large quantity of sugar candy on the arrival of Lord Ripon at Madras Two hundred rupees are to be spent upon the distribution A Hindu Literary Society intends to send a large number of notices calling upon the inhabitants to illuminate their houses on the day Lord Ripon arrives in that city, enroute to Hyderabad —*Ibid*

Legislative Department —The following Rules relating to petitions are published for general information —"XIII Petitions to the Council must relate to some bill actually under the consideration of the said Council Every such petition shall be superscribed to the Governor in Council and shall be signed by the petitioner or petitioners It shall be respectful and temperate language and shall conclude with a distinct prayer XIII All petitions so addressed shall be transmitted to the Assistant Secretary to Government in the Legislative Department *Ibid*

Valedictory Addresses —A recent Government resolution reiterates the attitude of all heads of offices to the repeated injunctions of Government prohibiting the receipt by Government officers of addresses of any kind whether oral or written or whatever their object may be congratulatory valedictory or otherwise This is a very comprehensive description of all the forms of notification to which heads of offices are liable in the hands of their subordinates who respect which to keep in awkward position the heads of many authority who like the notion of being presented with a flattering address or certain laudatory testimonial in a manner which is only too glad to cause from that of a long service for the decision of Government It seems rather hard on such a gentleman to allow the resolution above mentioned that Government will take no steps in matter of any further disobedience the very strict instructions Many a Government will have some resolution as affording him the means of establishing himself against the laudatory speeches, but very few will like the tone of —*Ibid*

Extracts

THE GOVERNMENT OF HYDERABAD

The *Statesman*.—If Lord Ripon has really determined to instal the young Nizam himself, he has taken the proper course, and this change of purpose is the first-fruits of the courage which this journal has shown, in laying bare the true state of matters at Hyderabad. We have already announced that the young Meer Lak Ali is to be the Dewan of the State, and by this wise resolution, Lord Ripon has raised a strong hope in our mind, that the reign of the young Prince may prove successful There was no hope of it whatever, while the thought was entertained of investing either the aged Peshkar, the present Amir-i-Kabir, or any one else at Hyderabad that we have heard of, with the office The appointment of Meer Lak Ali will not be enough however He is too young to stand alone, in a position of such overwhelming difficulty. Never had Viceroy before him so important a task as Lord Ripon has in constituting this new Government in the Deccan. It will be the personal rule of the young Minister, if such nobles as Khoorshed Jah, or Basher-ood-Dowlah (of whom we have hitherto said nothing) are forced upon him as colleagues. The only part that these great nobles can be permitted to take in the Government, must be confined to their being honorary members of a Council that is excluded from all control of the executive We know very well what we are saying Lord Ripon's great difficulty will be in finding men of age and character to act as councillor-assistants to the young Dewan It is not the business of the journalist to nominate men to appointments, but we may say perhaps with propriety that there are native gentlemen at Hyderabad, qualified by their known integrity, ability, and experience to form the young Dewan's staff Lord Ripon, if wise, will ask Lak Ali himself to name the colleagues he wishes to have appointed, and it would perhaps be well if one of them were an English officer, selected from the Indian Civil Service, but with careful regard to his fitness for such an office by high and pure character, and administrative abilities

ZEMINDARS' RIGHTS.

The *Englishman*.—In Bengal there are none of those stately domains of which there are so many in England; but there are lands which exactly correspond to English home farms, and which are called *khamar* lands in the Lower Provinces and *serat* lands in Behar These lands originally were waste grounds, and those who held them were exempted from the privilege attaching to ordinary holders of what is known as ryotti land The lands were looked upon by the zemindars as their own private property The cultivators who tilled them similarly regarded them, and it was not until the Rent Bill Commission was appointed that there was the slightest question as to the rights and interests of the zemindar in these khamar lands It is a matter of history, and perfectly incontrovertible, that in many parts of Bengal the broad sheets of cultivated land which we now see, were at one time dense jungle infested by wild beasts, and impassable, or almost impassable, for any kind of traffic These jungles were not reclaimed by occupancy ryots, and save when it was necessary to provide for traffic and transport, they were not reclaimed by Government. They were reclaimed by the capital of the zemindar, whose rights in them are now sought to be taken away It is all very well for those who reason on pure theory to say that a certain portion of the cultivated land of these provinces is without the pale of the law for extending the right of occupancy It would be well to consider how that land came under cultivation, and the good policy of restricting the reclamation of similar land in Bengal

MYSORE'S BURDEN

The *Bangalore Post*.—It is only right that the feudatory states of India should contribute their quota towards the support of the Paramount Power but the amount fixed upon ought to be reasonable, ought to be in proportion to the revenue of the state from which it is demanded In the case of Mysore the demand appears to us to be perfectly arbitrary as it most certainly was fixed in opposition to the advice of those who knew most about the province Sir James Gordon protested against the amount, but to no purpose. The province has to pay Rs 24,50 000, in a short time this sum will have to be increased to thirty-five lakhs, and although we object to prophesying, we may safely do so in this instance, and say, that the province will not be able to stand the strain The amount is out of all proportion to the revenue collected, it is a load upon it that it will never bear The strain is far too heavy now, and, as we said in a former article, the famine debt ought to have been cancelled, and the subsidy ought to have been fixed at a far lower figure than is the case at present We shall in a future article show by a comparison with other states how unfairly Mysore has been dealt with, and how much more heavily weighted it is than any other native state in India. We trust the Viceroy when he comes into this part of the country will look into the matter personally, and will do justice to the ruler and people of this province. Lord Ripon is believed to be a just man, in spite of the sentimentality which is apt sometimes to carry him away, and, therefore, we put before him a case which he should investigate If he were to reduce the subsidy now paid by Mysore he would be doing substantial justice, not imaginary, as he has of late been trying so hard to bring about,

GOVERNMENT FROM THE HILLS

The *Statesman* —We would fain ask Lord Ripon if the system, sanctioned and approved so far as the outside public are aware, by himself and all his recent predecessors in the office of Secretary of State for India, under which the Government of India and the head of every department subordinate to the Government of India, with their battalions of Secretaries, Deputy Secretaries, Under-Secretaries, Assistant Secretaries, Personal Assistants, clerks, and servants, migrate annually at great public cost for nine months of the year, to their remote corner of the empire called Simla, is a measure introduced, and carried out in furtherance of that Liberal policy which he recently declared to be that India is, and shall be, governed only for the benefit of the people Is it really for the benefit of the people, we ask, that the Viceroy, for whose lodging two palaces are provided and maintained from public money in Calcutta and its neighbourhood, should require a third also at Simla, and that he should travel to and from the hill retreat, annually at the public expense? Is it for the benefit of the people that instead of remaining at Calcutta to cultivate its society, and to learn by personal contact the views of the independent, more educated, and more respectable native classes, or instead of occupying the winter season of the year in travelling about the vast tract of country committed to his charge, seeing with his own eyes the condition and requirements of the many interests and of the vast population over which he rules—the Viceroy should hide himself from the end of March to the October, in the inaccessible recesses of the Himalayas, the inhabitants of which are the most ignorant and the least civilized in the country, and where he is surrounded by a coterie of officials, bent upon advancement above their fellows?

THE ILBERT BILL.

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

Calcutta, 18th January —At the Council meeting this morning Mr Ilbert laid the Report of the Select Committee on the table, merely stating that the Committee had the honour to present it The Report is as follows —

We, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee, to which the Bill to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, so far as it relates to the right of native officers to exercise jurisdiction over European British subjects, was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the Schedule hereto annexed, and have now the honour to submit this our Report.

2 We have amended the provisions of the Bill as introduced on the lines indicated in the proceedings in the Legislative Council on the 7th December and 5th and 7th of this month If the amended Bill is passed as it now stands (*a*) the power of appointing Justices of the Peace will remain on its present footing, (*b*) all District Magistrates and Sessions Judges will be ex officio Justices of the Peace, and will have power to try European British subjects, (*c*) District Magistrates will be empowered to pass upon a European British subject a sentence extending to six months' imprisonment, or two thousand rupees fine, or both, that is to say, a sentence twice as severe as they are empowered to pass at present But any European British subject charged before a District Magistrate will have a right to require that he shall be tried by a jury, of which not less than half the number shall be Europeans or Americans, or both, and (*d*) a European British subject committed for trial before a Court of Sessions will have similar right even in those districts where trial before the Courts of Sessions are not ordinarily by jury

3 The only other point which it seems necessary to notice in connection with this portion of the Amended Bill, is that it is provided by the new Section 451, which it is proposed (by Section 8) to insert in the Code that where a jury is claimed before a District Magistrate, and he sees reason to believe that a jury composed in the manner required can not be constituted before himself, or cannot be constituted without an amount of delay, expense, or inconvenience, which, under the circumstances of the case, would be unreasonable he may transfer the case for trial to such other District Magistrate, or such Session Judge as the High Court may appoint by general rules, approved by the local Government, or by special order direct; and the Court to which a case is thus transferred shall with all convenient speed try it with the same powers and according to the same procedure as the District Magistrate from whose Court it is transferred

4 Besides the provisions above described, which may be regarded as in the strictor sense amendments of the Bill as introduced, we have to notice certain additions which we have made to the Bill, and which apply not merely to proceedings against European British subjects, but generally The first of these is that mentioned in the debates in Council above referred to, as having been proposed by the Chief Justice of Madras, and it will be found in Section 11, Sub-section (1), and Section 12 of the Amended Bill The former of those sections empowers the High Court to order the transfer of a case under Section 526 of the Code, whenever it appears to it that "such an order is expedient for the ends of justice" The latter adds to the Code a provision to the effect that when, before the commencement of hearing, notice is given to the Court before which the case is pending that it is intended to apply for a transfer under Section 526, the Court shall exercise its power of postponement or adjournment under Section 324 so as to give a reasonable time for the application being made and an order being obtained thereon before the accused is called on for his defence or in the case of an appeal before the hearing of the appeal

5 We have also by Section 11, Sub-section (2), of the Bill inserted in Section 526 of the Code a clause giving the High Court a power to order a commitment—a power which it is obviously convenient it should have under that Section, and which it is not clear that it would be every where held to possess under the Code as it stands.

6 Mr Amir Ali proposed as a further amendment of Section 526, that the High Court should be empowered to order a transfer under that Section not merely when it is made to appear to it, that a fair and impartial inquiry or trial cannot be had in the Court from which it is proposed to transfer the case, but also when "there is reason to doubt whether a fair, impartial, or satisfactory inquiry or trial" can be had in that Court The majority of us, however, are of opinion that the object aimed at in this proposal will be fully attained by Sir Charles Turner's amendment, which we have adopted

7 Another addition which we have made consists in the adoption in part of a further proposal made by Mr Amir Ali Mr Amir Ali's proposal was to insert the following provisions in the Code, i e —(1) Whenever any person is brought before any Magistrate charged with an offence of which cognizance has been taken under Section 191 Clause (c,) or for which the prosecution has been instituted or sanctioned by the Magistrate of the district, such person may claim to be tried by a Sessions Court (2) Whenever any person is brought or appears before a Magistrate, he may claim to be tried by a Court of Session if the offence of which he is accused is one of those offences specified in the 2nd Schedule, column 8 as triable either by the Court of Session or a Magistrate of the first class The object of both these provisions, as explained to us by Mr Amir Ali, was to reduce to a certain extent the complications and dangers which it is apprehended may at times arise under the existing law, from the Magistrates having to try cases in which they have collected evidence for the prosecution, and in a certain sense acted as prosecutors We are fully sensible of the importance of the point thus raised, and we think it well worthy of the consideration of Government, but we need hardly observe that it would be impossible for us, without previously ascertaining the views of the local Governments, to support in their entirety proposals which would increase the work of the Court of Session to an extent which it would be difficult to estimate There is, however, one of the classes of cases comprised in Mr Amir Ali's amendments which we believe to be of comparatively limited extent, and in regard to which at the same time there is most ground for the apprehension referred to. We mean cases of which the Magistrate has taken cognizance under Section 191 (c) of his own motion, and in regard to this class we have in Section 2 of the Bill adopted a provision based on Mr Amir Ali's proposal

8 Lastly, Mr Amir Ali has brought forward certain proposals, with a view to guarding against abuses of the power of transferring cases conferred on Magistrates by Section 528 of the Code We have thought it desirable to adopt one of these in Section 13 of the Bill, which adds a clause to Section 582, requiring a Magistrate to record in writing his reasons for orders passed by him under that Section, but the majority of us are unable, on the information now before us, to go further in this direction We think that the Bill as now amended may be passed without being republished

C P. Ilbert, J Gibbs, A Colvin, G H P Evans, J W Quinton, J M Gibbon, Robert Miller, and Amir Ali

The 17th January 1884 —*Pioneer.*

THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY ON EDUCATION

The Bombay Gazette —At the convocation held in Bombay last week His Excellency the Chancellor Sir James Fergusson, said —I hope that the idea, which some years ago was deprecated, of the right of those who obtain the degrees of the University to public State employment, is fast disappearing It would, indeed be unfortunate if learning were not loved for its own sake, and its possession were held to render humble occupation unworthy of any person In most of the countries of Europe where learning has been most widely diffused—take for instance the kingdom of Prussia—it is by no means thought derogatory to the dignity of those who obtain University degrees to pursue humble callings because not only does knowledge elevate and dignify labour but it leads to scientific application Gentlemen this year has not been an eventful one in the sense of any extraordinary occurrence in the history of this University We have pursued the even tenour of our way without any unusual event having marked the year 1883 But yet we can congratulate ourselves on the increased numbers of those who have off red themselves for the Matriculation Examination and the increasing proportion of those who have been successful at this and the higher examinations I am sorry to say that the number of those who have obtained the University degrees has been so large this year that the seats provided for the graduates have proved insufficient (Applause) Gentlemen, in the history of the University we cannot always look to startling events We must be contented here, as in other things, with laying one more stone on the edifice which we hope will rise to solid and enduring usefulness In the little span of our own lives which to us seems so important, but which will be so soon forgotten by our fellow men we must be satisfied that we have maintained the standard of the past and contributed something to the cause in which we are all interested Yet there have been some events which on this great annual occasion I should be wrong not to notice And first I must say a passing word of tribute to the memory of one well known to us all, and who but a few days ago passed away from us, the Hon John Marriott, who was the Dean in Law for some time in connection with this University, who was so eminent in his profession, so entirely respected in his private life, and enjoying the regard of so many His passing away from us in the full enjoyment of his intellect with so startling suddenness must cause us great regret and sorrow But Gentlemen it must be some satisfaction to us all to know that though his place here knows him no more, his memory will always be cherished as that of one who raised himself from the threshold of his profession to its front by his own talents and industry, and against whose memory no man can cast a stone One noteworthy fact this year has been that the Supreme Government have empowered this University, with those of Calcutta and Madras, to confer honorary degrees This power will enable the University to reward merit in many quarters in which at present no recognition is possible It will, I doubt not, be exercised with discretion and reserve, for, as in the case of Fellowships, the value of such degrees depends upon their judicious distribution With regard to Fellowships, I may say that it is a matter of much regret, as it is a boundon duty to Government to confer that honour only in the case of academical and literary distinction, while a degree may be not unfitly given in recognition of services which would not qualify for a Fellowship We have also to congratulate ourselves on fresh contributions to the means of reward to our diligent students The new scholarships announced to-day continue to testify to the public spirit of our citizens and to the pride which they take in this useful institution (Applause) I am sure no more pleasing tribute can be offered to the memory of the dead than that their names should be perpetuated by the foundation of academical distinctions in those branches in which they themselves took an interest It is indeed, to me a matter for congratulation that the most important step has been taken of admitting women to our public examinations. (Applause) There are many things yet to be done before they take the full benefit of the University For example, they cannot, without proceedings being taken by Government, be admitted to all the rights of our colleges, and there is no doubt that various matters will have to be considered before this is done I do not think that the warmest advocates of female education can regret that one step should be taken at a time, and that the ladies, who, I trust, will present themselves in no small numbers, will show their capacity for the University examinations before the degrees are placed at their disposal, or provision is made for them in the colleges For myself, I can see no ground of principle why women should be excluded from all the educational advantages which are extended to men (Applause) I will not insult the female sex by wishing that they should be placed in all respects on an equality with men They have their career, and a very high career, of duty which has always been entirely distinct from ours. But their intellects are as acute, their power of assimilating knowledge as great, and the means of usefulness open to them by the acquisition of knowledge as ample as those of men In all countries the education and the development of the female character must rest with female teachers It may be that instruction in arts and sciences can best be imparted by men But the formation of the character of the pupil, the discipline of her life must always rest with female teachers And how can female teachers be qualified to a due extent unless they have had the natural educational advantages open to them? (Applause) I cannot therefore, see for myself why the benefit of the Universities should not be extended to women But in this country there are peculiar reasons in favour of this view because until society greatly changes we cannot hope or if we do hope, we cannot expect, that women, except in their youngest years, can be present at a mixed place of education, and we must see that the instruction imparted to them after their years of childhood must be derived, if not all from female teachers I say, therefore, that in this country it is peculiarly desirable that female education should be carried on to the utmost extent and that no advantages afforded by this University should be denied to women I think sometimes that we may be rash in judging what is best for races and people of religions so different from our own But I cannot be wrong in thinking that as all that we have of knowledge or civilization has been derived from the East so we must bring back to the East that knowledge and civilization, as a tribute of gratitude for the benefits we enjoy (Applause) But it must be in the hands of your own people of the elders of your own society, to do everything in reason for the elevation of the people All we can do is to give the utmost assistance which a Government presided over by Englishmen can afford and no greater bond can exist between the natives of this country and their foreign rulers than the common desire for their future welfare (Applause) Gentlemen I thought I had very little to say when I rose, but yet I would make one more observation, which I trust will not be out of place and which I cannot bring myself to omit In the year 1883 the country was greatly disturbed by political consideration Animosities have been excited by political differences far greater than we can remember for many years But a University has the privilege of sitting high above the strifes of faction, and those of us who have taken part in the controversies of the past year have never carried it into our academical life But what occurs to me, gentlemen, is this—We have here a healing element which will go far to soothe the passions which political controversy has raised (applause) as in this Senate we have men of all races and from all countries guided absolutely by one consideration—the desire to benefit the people of this country, of whatever race, without distinction (Applause) Ours is the desire to impart to the people to the utmost of our ability the knowledge which we so much prize, and this consideration, which seems to me to rise to the highest stage of catholicism, must I think, heal the differences, which will exist but for a day, but which in a few years will be completely forgotten in the union, destined to endure far longer, and resting upon a far stronger base and far higher principles. (Applause)

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THE

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ADVERTISEMENTS

MEDICAL.

BLINDNESS, DEAFNESS, &C.,
UPON
ALL DISEASES
OF THE
EYE, EAR, NOSE THROAT &c.
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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

DRS ENGLER AND JANSZ—It is not our practice to go out of our way to extol the professional skill of this or that medical practitioner who may consider it worth his while to advertise his merits in our columns seeing that all who make use of these columns do not consult any but their own interests in doing so, but we certainly feel bound to make a rare exception in the case of Dr Engler, the specialist who has recently arrived in Bangalore to engage in practice here for a limited period We do not wish it to be understood that we consider it necessary to plead some excuse for departing from our usual course in this instance, for we are perfectly satisfied that in saying what we have to say on this matter we will be serving the public more effectually by communicating what has come to our personal knowledge than by withholding it out of regard for mere conventionalities when we feel convinced that nothing but good can come of our speaking out candidly A morning spent in Dr Englers Surgery, seeing its presiding spirit at work, and hearing his patients earnestly and gratefully testifying to the effective nature of his treatment, as evidenced by their own personal experiences—seeing and hearing all this we say, has convinced us that the worthy Doctor is anything but an empiric, and by no means a practitioner of ordinary ability and skill All the cases that came under our observation the morning were, as we ascertained from the patients themselves, of long standing, and, in many instances, they appeared to have shown no signs of yielding to such scientific treatment as they had every day obtained in a public hospital, or at the hands of our regularly trained physicians and surgeons In one case, the patient had ceased having attended the Eye Infirmary at Madras off and on for nearly three years without derived the relief he sought, and which he has now secured after only five days' attendance at Dr Engler's operating rooms The sufferer had been advised to go to Bangalore by Dr Bergman himself, who is well and a reputation as the most successful Ophthalmic Surgeon in South India and it is remarkable that the patient should find himself on the high road to recovery after less than a week's treatment under Dr Engler He was afflicted in both eyes which were so painfully inflamed that it was rendered perfectly impossible to keep them open without intense pain The sight was partially lost, the eyelids were affected by granulation, and being so weak as to preclude all possibility of lifting them without a considerable effort on the part of the patient, who moreover, could not bear daylight, and was able to see imperfectly only in a dark room These conditions have now changed for the better so considerably as to leave little doubt of the sufferer's complete recovery before many days are over, his sight being already so far restored as to enable the patient to form tolerably distinct impressions of the objects around him without being painfully inconvenienced by the effects of strong lights In another case, the patient had suffered in a somewhat similar manner for something like six years, during which he had consulted and received treatment from several eminent men all of whom appear to have failed in their efforts to obtain a cure He has now almost completely recovered his sight, and is expecting to be discharged in a few days

It is not our present purpose to refer individually to all the cases that came under our observation this morning, but merely to mention one or two of the worst in which Dr Engler has proved eminently successful in dealing with diseases of the eye, ear, throat and head Having instanced cases of restoration of the sight we may now refer to cases in which Dr Engler has been equally successful in the treatment of the other diseases which he has made his special study A very remarkable case is that of a professional midwife, who has been suffering from severe ulceration of the throat and nostrils for the past three years, during which she has been a victim to sleeplessness and almost constant headaches, so acute and distressing as to make life a burden to her at times She has placed herself under the treatment of several medical practitioners, but not one of them has been able to do her what Dr Engler has accomplished in a single week, at the end of which she now finds her pains considerably alleviated and is no longer deprived of the soothing influence of "tired Nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep" Another interesting case is that of a girl of nine or ten, who has been almost completely deaf from infancy—an affliction which affected her whole constitution by incapacitating her from entering upon an active enjoyment of youthful life. Her mental faculties suffered from want of full play, and her physical frame from want of exercise, which her malady naturally rendered repugnant Here again, a little more than a week under Drs. Engler and Jansz has been attended with most remarkable benefit, the patient having now recovered the sense of hearing sufficiently to hear the tick of a watch held at a short distance from the ear The parents describe the condition of the child as one exhibiting a most signal change for the better in every way, the patient being now not only able to hear with ease but altogether improved in body and mind as well Every one of the cases we have here commented are those of persons who are more or less well known in Bangalore and we have no hesitation in saying that every one of them will testify to the really wonderful skill, dexterity, and professional success displayed by Dr Engler and his able co-labourer Dr Jansz, both of whom we can conscientiously commend to the public, to our knowledge, far and away, the most skilful specialists that have ever visited India —*Daily Post, Nov 28th*, 1883

DRS ENGLER AND JANSZ, are by the exercise of their peculiar skill, doing a great deal of good in Bangalore We have had a casual visit to Dr Engler's surgery to see for ourselves what is being done in the way of cures Of course we speak unprofessionally, but we do not know that professional knowledge is required to judge of results when seeing and hearing of patients themselves are freely allowed Three cases of blindness two nearly total, and one total in one eye, were, according to the testimony of the sufferers themselves progressing with wonderful favourableness One in which inflammation and granulation of the inner surface of the eye-lids had lasted for months, and had caused ulceration of the eye ball, was almost cured after about a fortnight's treatment, although previous treatment had failed to give relief In another case, where both eyes were seriously affected, the patient was considerably better, and in the one in which the sight of one eye had been lost, it was restored, and though not completely recovered was on a fair way towards it, the patient freely and without effort read from a newspaper with the injured eye, though no sight whatever was in it a few days previous. In cases of total deafness, Dr Engler seems even more certain of success than in blindness One little girl who had been deaf for years was restored so far as to be able to hold a conversation in ordinary tones, she heard the softest spoken words and answered to them and heard the ticking of a watch held from four to six inches from her ears Two soldiers belonging to the garrison suffering from deafness have been cured one, a man who had been in hospital for weeks and been blistered and put to great pain by ordinary treatment, perfectly recovered his hearing in 24 hours.

We are quite aware that any detailed notice of such cures as these are apt to be looked at askance by the general public. But this, we fancy, is the result of the infrequency of such notices. Why men who benefit the suffering members of the public, as Drs Engler and Jansz are undoubtedly doing, should receive no attention from the press, when whole columns are given up to descriptions of the tricks of some travelling juggler, it would be perhaps hard to explain It is a fact, however that while the public naturally has to pay for both, the one who does most good is the less noticed—*Bangalore Spectator, Dec 3rd* 1883

DOCTORS ENGLER AND JANSZ—We are glad to record that the two skilful and experienced medical gentlemen, Doctors Engler and Jansz, are continuing their labours of merciful relief to those suffering from diseases and defects of the eye, ear, and throat, and that those labours have been attended with uniform success. In our first notice, we recorded several successful operations performed by them We are but doing the public a kindness, when we proceed to note several other operations which have come under our knowledge

The little European girl, who was deaf from infancy, and to whose case we called attention in our first article, has now had her hearing completely restored, to the great delight of her parents and friends Amongst the fresh cases of the success which attends the efforts of Drs Engler and Jansz, we note those of two soldiers. One of the soldiers was deaf in both ears, and was treated in hospital for over seven weeks but with very small results He was perfectly restored to hearing in twenty four hours. The other soldier had been deaf for years, but he was quite cured, after being under treatment for two weeks under Drs. Engler and Jansz A gentleman from Madras, who had been, of and on, under treatment, for three years, at the Eye Infirmary, Madras, for almost total blindness, has now had his sight completely restored. A native gentleman of Bangalore, who was deaf in both ears, one totally deaf and the other three fourths deaf, for twenty years, put himself under the treatment of Drs Engler and Jansz, and after four day's treatment, he can now hear in the ear which was totally deaf, and the other has recovered its power A native gentleman from Mysore was also treated for deafness in one of his ears, and, after a few days under the hands of the doctors, the deafness has disappeared The last case we record is that of a native boy, who was totally blind in one eye. He seems to have been put under the treatment of some native doctor, and was maltreated in the process He has been in the hands of Drs Engler and Jansz now for five days, and is gradually but surely recovering his sight.

We certainly are of opinion that Drs. Engler and Jansz have established the reputation which they claimed for themselves, when they first came to Bangalore Their stay here, we believe, will be short, and it is for those who are afflicted with the peculiar diseases and defects over which they have such mastery, to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by their presence amongst us

We have had several enquiries made by correspondents, whether Drs. Engler and Jansz intend paying Mysore town a visit. We have been requested to state that the doctors do not intend going beyond Bangalore. Those who wish to have the benefit of their experienced advice and skilled treatment should come to Bangalore—*Karnataka Prakasika, Dec. 10th*, 1883

N B—DRS ENGLER & JANSZ will supply patients and others, with their celebrated Wollenstone's ground Spectacles and Eye-glasses, to suit all sights

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

CONDITION OF THE BRITISH ARMY

London, 28th January—Lord Wolseley, speaking at a banquet on Saturday night given by the Artists Corps of the Volunteer Rifles, said the condition of the British Army was better than it ever was before, and that thirty three thousand recruits of good physique had been enlisted last year

THE NIZAM ENCOURAGING LOCAL INDUSTRY

Hyderabad, 30th January—His Highness the Nizam, with a view to set an example to his nobles and wealthy subjects, and to convince them of his personal interest in the development of industrial institutions in his dominions, has this day sent for the share book of the Gulburga Mahboob Shahi Mills, and put his name down for fifty shares in the concern It will be remembered that His Highness laid the foundation stone of these mills on the 10th instant at Gulburga The spontaneous act of His Highness is much talked of in Hyderabad circles as indicating the liberal and considerate spirit which will characterise the future administration of His Highness, which happily is so soon to commence

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1884

AGRICULTURE IN INDIA

STATE aid has done and is doing a great deal to foster and encourage a practical knowledge of Agriculture, on the most approved modern scientific methods, in the United States of America, in Great Britain and Ireland, and on the Continent of Europe In England and Scotland, much of the State funds is not spent in this direction, but in Ireland, there are chairs of agriculture in all the Queen's Colleges endowed by Government funds, while the Government supports agricultural schools in various parts of the country, and a large central institution in Dublin In Germany, France, Russia, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, and Austria, there are Ministers of Agriculture, agricultural colleges, veterinary colleges, agricultural and veterinary schools, agricultural museumes, experimental and model farms, and botanical gardens most of these being supported by the state. But the Government of the United States of America has done more than any other Government in the world for the promotion of agricultural education. That Government has granted nearly 10 millions of acres of land, worth from 15 to 20 millions of dollars, for the special purpose of establishing and maintaining an agricultural college, with farm, botanical gardens, museums &c, in each state, and in South America, the Brazellian and Peruvian Governments are carrying out similar schemes

From the above details of what has been done by the state for the maintenance and advancement of agricultural education, amongst the great masses of the people, we think that the Government in India, both British and Native, should follow the example and adopt similar measures for the diffusion of a scientific knowledge of agriculture, on a sounder and more practical basis than they have hitherto attempted There is no doubt that Imperial and Local Governments (including our Native Governments) might inaugurate and support some such scheme of state aid in behalf of agriculture But whatever Indian Governments might do in this direction, there will always be one great difficulty in the way, which would require a very considerable length of time to overcome, a difficulty which does not lie in the way of British and foreign Governments in Europe and America In helping to render a knowledge of scientific agriculture popular, those Governments are supported and seconded by their subjects, by the circumstance that the language of both is identical, and the general education of the people forms a sufficient ground work on which to raise a superstructure of technical education But here in India, the first great difficulty with reference to the British Government, is the difference between the language of the rulers and the ruled, and with regard to both British and Native Governments, the second great difficulty is, that the mass of the agricultural population are profoundly ignorant, devoid of any the slightest general education, and are, as yet, too far steeped in the prejudices of our ancestors There is, however, one great remedy for these two difficulties, and the remedy lies in this, that an attempt might be made to diffuse agricultural education by means of instruction through the vernaculars and translations of agricultural works from English and other European languages But it would be a slow and tedious process, as the unsatisfactory results in other departments of vernacular education will tend to prove In the case of a technical subject like Agriculture, the future, we are afraid will be more conspicuous and discouraging, for the ryot population, as a rule, can neither read nor write its own mother tongue

But the establishment of special agricultural colleges and schools and institutions kindred to and collateral with them is, nevertheless, an experiment worth trying but from the peculiar educational circumstances of the country, which induce the natives to seek education only so far as the college and schools confer it, with a view to success at the University and other special tests, this experiment will have to be made with such material as there is at hand in the educated Hindu from whose mind one delusion must be first removed The educated native despises his agricultural kinsmen and contemns their customs and habits, and is thus induced to extend his dislike to agriculture itself, the pursuit of which, in his opinion, is low and degrading, and unworthy his attention as an educated man In establishing agricultural colleges and schools, the first object must be to eradicate this false notion from the minds of our educated people, and to teach them that the position of an educated intelligent farmer, of independent means, is just as much worthy, is indeed, more worthy of a man's ambition than obtaining a place in the service of the state It is a melancholy spectacle enough to see the eager rush that is made after what are called "University honours" If this unhealthy desire could be changed, and if we can succeed in turning it towards the more practical objects involved in the systematic pursuit of scientific agriculture, we think educated Hindus could not do better, and they will be entitled to the lasting gratitude of their countrymen A high European authority on the subject of these remarks says—"The so called education of our Indian schools and colleges is draining agriculture of her best and ablest men It is not in the least surprising that these men, with their more enlightened ideas, should view with disgust the boorish lives of their agricultural relatives, and feel contempt for the agricultural practices they follow But we must endeavour to attract them back to agriculture They must be taught that modern agriculture as practised in more advanced countries, demands of those who would follow it successfully education and the exercise of intelligence of the highest order It is impossible to estimate the benefits that would result from a few well educated farmers being scattered about our collectorates (Madras) They might command all the social advantages they could desire to enjoy, and would do a great work in aiding to develope the agricultural resources of this great agricultural country, while they would do much to improve the condition of their fellow countrymen"

ENGLISH HISTORY *

WE have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of this Text book of English History, which has now reached its Third edition, on which we congratulate the publishers, who are the proprietors of the Caxton Press, South Parade It is really a good book and will be found of the utmost use to the class of students for whom it is intended—the first part will be found useful to those who intend going up for the Middle School test, while the whole book will be found to suit those who intend to matriculate The author of the work is Mr Francis Goodall a well known journalist of the Southern Presidency, and now editor of the *Daily Post* of Bangalore, who, previous to his joining the Press had many years experience as a schoolmaster, so that the student may be quite sure that there is nothing superfluous and nothing omitted that ought to form the contents of a text book of English History We commend the work to the special attention of students and tutors

As regards of our article on the selection of the third Judge for the High Court of Mysore, Our contemporary the "*Hindu Observer*" says —

Our contemporary of the *Karnataka Prakasika*, in its issue of the 28th instant, enters a temperate worded but an emphatic protest against the policy of introducing Madrassees to high offices in the Mysore Government, and observes that the present Dewan being a Madrassee is partial to "the land of his birth and breeding and his compatriots who dwell therein" We think that it is bad statesmanship to import foreign element into a native state, and thus to foment party spirit and ill feeling where harmony and cordiality ought to exist The inevitable consequence of neglecting to utilise local talent or of being chary to recognise and reward merit in a state like Mysore, will be the estrangement of the minds of the subject from the ruling chief This result will be hardly conducive to the prosperity of any Government, and we are sure, that Mr Seshadri Iyer the Dewan of Mysore, who has the well being of the state at heart knows this It is not likely he will court unpopularity by committing blunders which can be easily avoided The success of the Mysore Government chiefly depends upon managing the affairs of the state in such a way as to bind the hearts of the people to their Maharajah, and thus create genuine feelings of loyalty in them

Commenting on the same subject the *Madras Standard* observes —

It is feared that the third Judgeship of the Court will be given away to some one outside the Province, some educated native of the Southern Presidency, when there is plenty of local talent, intelligence, and experience available in the persons of the following four natives already in the service of the Mysore State, namely, Messrs Meenachaya, Barrister-at-Law and Government Advocate, V N Narasimiengar, District and Sessions Judge of Ashtagram Division, S Venkatarardiengar, B A, M L, Deputy Commissioner of Shemoga, and P N Krishna Murti, B L, Deputy Commissioner of Mysore, who was also a candidate for the Dewanship of the State In the face of the fact of a number of natives already in the service, who are qualified in every way to fill the office of Third Judge of the proposed High Court, it is hard that a native journal, the *Hindu Observer*, should tell the expectant public of Mysore that the Third Judge "will be a Madrassee, the selection of whom has been entrusted to Sir Charles Turner, Chief Justice of Madras" Our contemporary goes on to say that the Honorable T Rama Rao and Mr V Bashiem Iyengar have declined the appointment, and that it will be next offered to two other Madrassee judges, either Mr P Sreeneevasa Rao, second judge of the Madras Court of Small Causes, or Mr. K Krishnaswami Rao, a sub judge in one of the Madras districts We think that the public of Mysore and the members of the judicial service of the State, especially those named above, will have every reason to complain, if this large, honourable, and lucrative appointment is given away out of the Province It must be very discouraging, indeed, to the faithful and well tried servants of the Maharaja of Mysore that they should be thus repeatedly superseded in their legitimate aspirations for promotion and distinction in the State service and that, too, when they are every way qualified for the post to which they aspire

* TEXT BOOK OF ENGLISH FOR THE MATRICULATION AND MIDDLE SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS, with an appendix, containing a list of important events, dates, treaties, &c, (Third Edition) — Bangalore printed at the Caxton Press, 10, South Parade, 1883

Original and Selected Notes

MR GARTHWAITE who inspected the Doveton Protestant College and School, formerly in charge of Mr T Cook the present Principal of the Bangalore Central College, states that "the general tone of the school appeared to be good, and the institution seems likely to do well under the present energetic principal, Mr C M Barrow On the whole the impression left on my mind was favorable" The Director states that "the condition of the institution is satisfactory" The Tamil class has been continued, and the Director states that "Tamil is now taught systematically in the school better than it ever was before"

A smart shock of earthquake was felt at Lahore early on Monday morning last

THE Act to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882—known hitherto as the Ilbert Bill—received the assent of the Viceroy on the 25th January and has become Act III of 1884

A son and heir was born to His Highness the Nizam at four o'clock on Saturday the 26th ultimo Salutes of 21 guns were fired by the Artillery of the Reformed Troops, by Nawab Basheer ood dowlah's Artillery at Jahnoomah, and by Nawab Moonees ood dowlah's Artillery There is great rejoicing in the family

A COMPANY is to be started in Calcutta under the designation of the Civil Engineering Company, the objects of which are to build engines, bridges, iron roofs, implements and other iron structures The capital has been fixed at Rs 100,000 of which the projectors will contribute two fifths Two Bengalee gentlemen who have taken a large interest in this matter have obtained a practical training in engineering in England and in the Continent

THE *Statesman* has the following —We are sorry to receive by telegraph news of an unfortunate event that has just occurred at Bareilly A man, named Middleton in the service of the Nynee Tal Railway Co has killed one of his servants under circumstances, it is alleged, of very slight provocation The servant refused to recall an *ayah* who has run away from Mr Middleton's house, and was assaulted for this offence with such violence by his master, that the man died from the blows inflicted upon him The bare news is telegraphed to us from Bareilly by an English gentleman passing through the station It is, perhaps, permitted us to hope that, after so much passion expended upon the Ilbert Bill, all parties will strive to look at the circumstances of this case calmly, and not to allow this unfortunate event to renew the dying quarrel

MR. GLADSTONE's seventy-fourth birthday found him as vigorous and as energetic as did his thirty-fourth, if not even more so. This inexhaustible store of physical energy is not more remarkable than the perennial freshness of mind which enables the Prime Minister to keep himself abreast of the latest ideas of the present day. The great

drawback attendant upon the sovereignty of the old in their growing indifference to the aspirations of the young In Mr Gladstone's case this indifference does not exist There is not an enthusiastic young idealist in the three kingdoms who does not instinctively feel that of all the men in the front rank, the one who is most likely to lend a generous support to the realisation of what ever is practical in his dreams is the statesman who in December last celebrated his seventy-fourth birthday The combination of experience with sympathy is one of the rarest and the most valuable attributes that can be possessed by a leader of men

The Municipal elective system has been extended to many towns in the mofussil, and, on Thursday last, the elections in the town of Nagapatnam took place About a year or eighteen months ago when an election took place at Nagapatnam, there was a great deal of excitement and many of the leading inhabitants of the town came forward and offered themselves for election Previous to this there was great complaint that municipal affairs in the town were being conducted with a high hand, and that some of the native officials, who were in high favor with the Collector, were having it all their own way But, apparently, a change has come over the conduct of municipal affairs in that town, and there is not now so much complaint as there was then about the defective conduct of affairs

Mr Thomson, the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, has said in one of his speeches on the Ilbert Bill, delivered at the meetings of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, that Lord Ripon's measures are hardly cared for by the great majority of the people, and interested parties outside the charmed circle of discontented officialism have said much the same thing To these, who flatter themselves up in their knowledge of the country and its people, we commend the speech, delivered by Rajah Sir T Madava Rao at a recent public meeting in Madras Sir Madhava Rao narrated in event within his own experience, showing that it is not the educated natives alone, who admire and love Lord Ripon Having met a poor untutored native, during one of his evening walks, Sir Madhava Rao accosted him, and enquired of him what he thought of Lord Ripon's approaching visit to Madras The native in question was delighted to hear of the visit and spoke of His Excellency in terms of warm sympathy and admiration for him Sir Madhava Rao's testimony ought to silence those, who cannot bear to be told of the feelings of regard, entertained by all the classes of the native population for Lord Ripon

The *Madras Mail* of the 31st Ultimo says that an epidemic of small pox is best dealt with by rigorous isolation of infected houses and infected persons, but the *tamasha* of to-day will attract into the streets those inmates of numbers of houses that are far from being beyond suspicion No less than 217 deaths from the disease were registered in the week ended the 25th instant, and the total death rate was brought up to 70 9 per 1,000 of population per annum, as against 45 9 the mean of the ten previous years It is too late to deal with the danger so far as to-day's ceremonials are concerned, but it can hardly be disputed that unless there is a decided improvement in public health before the Viceroy's return from Hyderabad it will be prudent to modify the programme of ceremonials during the few days that he will remain in the Presidency, in view to giving as little occasion as possible for the collection of crowds It is hard to deprive our poorer fellow citizens of the unprecedented delight of witnessing *tamasha* in honour of the "Burrah Lord Sahib," but the local Government and Municipality cannot misinterpret the grave significance of the figures we have quoted

We make the following extracts from the speech of Mr W E Briggs, M P, addressed to his constituents at Blackburn —

If they wished India to be prosperous, they must have the government of the country economically conducted (Cheers) If we were going to keep the natives of India loyal and contented, we must convince them we would keep the promise made when we took over the country from the East India Company—that the Queen's subjects of whatever race or creed, should be freely and impartially admitted to office in our service, the duties of which they might be qualified by their education, ability, and integrity to discharge The Ilbert Bill would simply extend to four native gentlemen the same jurisdiction over Europeans in provinces that was not exercised by European judges That power of native judges at present existed in the three presidency towns of Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras, yet we never heard any talk of want of justice It was not such a great thing after all, but both Anglo Europeans and natives saw in it a test question, and the latter were waiting to see whether or not we intended there should be no difference in the Indian empire between subjects of Her Majesty on account of race, religion or colour (Cheers) Lancashire must make herself heard in the matter It had been resorted for some few Conservatives of "the baser sort" to make India that which she never had been before, the battle ground of political parties, and the effect had been the weakening of the authority of the Viceroy He could fancy nothing more reprehensible than the action taken in the matter by Conservative speakers and writers at home and Anglo Indians abroad If we wanted India happy and contended, we must have India economically governed, and must have the native mind loyal and contented (Cheers)

The *India Prakash* of Bombay says — Four years ago we drew the attention of our readers to the fact that Government were making a trade as it were of the administration of justice We then showed that the High Court of the Presidency was yielding to Government sums by profits and suggested the desirability of making justice cheaper than it was The discredit able anomaly has not been remedied however, and people can form no idea of what resort to a Court of Justice means In the Mofussil, it means a fraction to poverty in Bombay, it means absolute ruin One has only to file a suit and the sad truth ere long dawns upon one till one finds slowly but surely encumbered by the costs of litigation deep sunk in misery once for all It has come to this—that the Courts exist for the profession and the Government and the suitors are at the mercy of both Sir Richard Garth, the present Chief Justice of Bengal, has not a day too soon opened the eyes of the Government to what is doubtless an administrative scandal, which has received the sanction of the Legislature In a minute, lucidly written, his Lordship says that "in any other country such a burthen upon suitors would be considered intolerable" He goes on to say that "in England there has always existed a very strong feeling against the Revenue making any thing like a profit out of a tax of this kind" "We have seen," he adds "that a plaintiff suing in the mofussil for a debt of Rs 10,000 would have to pay an institution fee of Rs 475, and if the same suit were appealed, the appellant would have to pay another stamp fee of Rs 475 before he could file his appeal" The practice in the High Courts on their Original Side is no less ruinous, though Sir Richard thinks it is Parties have not to pay, it is true, as heavily for stamps as they have to do in the mofussil, but they are borne down in a different direction —by Counsel's fees and Solicitor's fees, which are at times quite out of proportion to the amount of the claims One or two instances of this kind came recently before Mr Justice Scott of the High Court of Madras, when his Lordship could not help feeling surprised at them When will the Legislature provide a remedy for this evil?

Local and Provincial

A Lecture —On Saturday evening, Mr V M Sadasiva Moodelliar delivered a lecture, in English, on the "National Fund at the town Municipal Hall, Siddicuttah.

The Resident —The British Resident, Mr J B Lyall, left Bangalore for Madras on Thursday evening last, to have an interview with His Excellency the Viceroy Governor-General, regarding Mysore State affairs

The Superintendent of Police, C and M Station —We understand that Mr E Hewetson, the Superintendent of Police, C and M Station, has no present intention of going on furlough to England, as we recently stated

Good News to University Graduates — The Chief Secretary to the Madras Government has issued the following notice to be published in the *Gazette* —"The Chief Secretary gives notice that none but graduates need apply for vacancies in his office"

The Mysore Subsidy —On Thursday last, two lacs of rupees, half in currency notes and half in rupees, were paid into the Resident's Treasury by the Maharajah's Treasury This sum forms part of the subsidy of the Mysore State to the British Government

The Installation of the Nizam —It is stated that the installation of the young Nizam of Hyderabad on the throne will not take place in the city of Hyderabad, but in Bolaram, as cholera is prevalent in the former place The installation takes place to-morrow, Tuesday, the 5th instant

Mysore State Railway —The steamer *Clan Matheson* which arrived in the roads on Sunday before last, brought eight iron carriage frames with wheels bolts, &c, complete for the Mysore State Railway They have been sent on to the Madras Railway for transmission to Bangalore

Lord Ripon at Madras —Many of the Hindu temples in the town and suburbs of Madras, says the *Madras Standard* were illuminated on Thursday night last, in honour of the visit of Lord Ripon to that city A Hindu gentleman contributed largely to the expenses

Residency Surgeon —Surgeon A. F Dobson, officiating Residency Surgeon, has obtained three months' leave of absence Surgeon Major J North will act for Dr Dobson, without prejudice to his own duties as medical officer of the 1st Light Cavalry, now forming part of the Garrison of Bangalore

Special Test Examinations —The Special Test Examinations will be held on the 12th May next and following days Candidates should send in their applications to the Commissioner for the U C S Tests Madras, on or before the 30th April paying the usual fee to local treasurers and forwarding the receipts

Mechanical Science —The Government of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore have sanctioned arrangements with the Principal of the Central College, Bangalore, for teaching a number of lads from Mysore the science of Mechanics, with a view to their future employment in the Mysore State Railway

The Camp of Exercise —The troops which came from Madras and other parts of India, to take part in the recent Camp of Exercise at Krishnarajapuram, are gradually leaving for their stations The 12th M N I left for Palaveram (Madras Presidency) on Thursday morning, and the 10th M N I for Vellore, on Saturday Both regiments went by route march

Law Class Presidency College —The new rules for the working of the Presidency College law class will come into operation immediately and the new course of lectures will begin on the 13th instant The senior professor will lecture on Jurisprudence and the junior on Hindu and Mahomedan law The fee to be paid for a course of lectures is Rs. 50 in advance

The Chennapatna Anglo Vernacular School —We are glad to note that this school is coming to the front Out of the seven students sent up for the Middle School Examination, four passed successfully, one of them being placed in the first class This result is very creditable to the Head Master of the school, and more so, in comparison with the small success attained by the schools in Bangalore.

Reply Post-Cards —The following Post Notice has been issued by the Director-General of Post Office —"Reply post-cards, both inland and foreign, will be available for sale to the public from the 1st February 1884 A reply post-card consists of a double card folded in the centre, one portion to be used by the original sender, and the other, marked "Reply," to be detached by the original addressee and used for reply Each portion will bear impressed upon it an Indian postage stamp of the same value as the present single post-card Thus the reply post-card for inland use will bear two stamps of the value of ½ anna each, and the reply post-card for foreign use will bear two stamps of the value of 1½ anna each Such cards will be delivered free of charge at their first address, and the portion for reply, when detached and posted, will be entitled equally to free transmission to India Purchasers of reply post-cards are recommended to write the required address on both portions of the double card, as this will tend to prevent misuse of the reply portion The inland reply card is intended, of course, for inland use alone, and the foreign reply card can be employed only for correspondence with the Union Countries The cost of each inland reply post-card will be ½ anna, the cost of each foreign reply post-card will be 3 annas —*Standard*

General Summary.

Joy and Sorrow —A sad occurrence took place at Teynampett yesterday morning A young native girl was to have been married to a gentleman's head "boy," and the marriage was to have been solemnized yesterday The necessary preparations were made and friends were invited to attend the marriage ceremonies, when the girl was attacked with cholera on Tuesday night, and succumbed to the disease the following morning —*Mail*

A Vacancy in the Travancore Judicial Department —The death at Paroor on the 7th instant of V Venkata Rao, the Judge of the District and Sessions Court there leaves a vacancy at the disposal of the High Court and the Travancore Government, and it is our public duty to review the claims of those officials in the judicial establishment of Travancore who are likely to aspire to the vacant office, which carries with it a salary of Rs 400 per mensem and the independent and sole charge of a District and Sessions Court The following are the names of the various second Judges, who are likely to look forward to promotion —Srinivasa Ayyangar, Acting 2nd Judge Trivandrum District Court Mr I F Lloyd 2nd Judge Nagercoil Zillah Court but acting 1st Judge, Quilon Zillah Court, T C Krishna Menon B A B L, 2nd Judge, Quilon Zillah Court, now on special duty, M. Chockalingam Pillay, Acting 2nd Judge of the Alleppey Zillah Court, and S Padmanabha Ayyan Acting First Judge of the Alleppey Zillah Court.—*Western Star*

Travelling Allowances to Forest Officers —The Conservators of Forests in the Madras Presidency lately submitted to Government, through the Board of Revenue, a scale of allowances to be granted to Forest Rangers at the following rates —Conveyance allowance for first and second class rangers, Rs 25, third class, Rs 20, and fourth and fifth class Rs. 15 Sub-assistant conservators to draw Rs 60 per month It was pointed out that if sub-assistants draw the latter allowance they would be subject to Loss, because those employed in the Wynaad taluq of Malabar draw double allowance It has been decided that in the Code, it should be provided that a sub-assistant travelling in the Madras tracts may draw double daily allowance in lieu of travelling allowance —*Standard*

The prevalence of Small-pox —Under date the 23rd instant, the President of the Madras Municipality issued the following printed notice to the residents of Madras —

"Your attention is called to the dangerous epidemic of Small pox in Madras In November there were 151 deaths from it, in December 593, and in seventeen days of January 304 Please use your influence and authority to insist that all under your control together with their families, and especially all children, be vaccinated forthwith, if they have not already been vaccinated or had Small pox The Municipal Vaccinators work free of charge, and I will order one to attend on you if you desire it Vaccination from the heifer will be practised free of charge at the Vaccine Depot, Chintadripettah, daily from 6 to 10 A. M. from an early date in February"—*Ibid.*

Extracts.

A NATIVE DEFENCE ASSOIATION

The *Indian Spectator*—The *Indian Mirror* has done well in again calling upon Native politicians to raise a permanent fund for constitutional battles of the future. India cannot successfully oppose the forces of self interest and greed without the sinews of war If the example set us by the Defence Association, though it was scarcely meant for our emulation, is not soon taken up by the Native community, then it will deserve to be trampled under a foreign sway, and not the best among its English friends will be able to save it from worse mishaps than in the past But is there a hope for such earnest combination? We are not quite sure of that A good deal of virtuous indignation was expressed, some time ago, by certain patriots at Mr Lal Mohun Ghose's silence in England This same feeling was manifested by resident Indians in London and by several Anglo-Indian friends at Mr Lal Mohun's apparent quiescence, while the Defence Committee were stirring up the Toryissimes and Conservative working men. But we had too much faith in our friend, and refused to take up the cry of condemnation The silence was undoubtedly enforced We now learn that Mr Ghose has attended all meetings where he was invited, except one, when he was laid up with bronchitis But he was not well provided with funds for any lecturing campaign on his own account In this respect the blame attaches to Indian politicians, and, we cannot help adding, to the English Liberal Associations The Defence Association, with upwards of a lakh of rupees in hand, had plenty of means for sending Mr Atkins up and down the country, and paying the travelling expenses of other orators, besides advertising and holding meetings, printing reports, &c So much for patriotic talk and apathetic action

THE SOCIETY FOR HOME STUDY

The *Pioneer*—That praise worthy organization, the Society for Home Study, is just entering upon the second year of its existence, and has recently issued its prospectus for the ensuing The first term commences on the 1st of next month and closes on the 1st August and the Society therefore offers to those who will take it, useful assistance towards beguiling the weary months of the hot weather in the best, and at the same time the pleasantest way, namely, in the improvement of the minds that God has given us The work is carried on, of course, entirely by correspondence, the Society putting those who join it in communication with its selected masters, and these setting before their pupils a regular course of reading are requiring from them answers of a number of papers, while the students in turn can put to the masters the question about any difficulties that occur, as often as they choose to do so. One is justified in assuming that the large majority of the Society's pupils will always consist of women Most men in this country at least are too much occupied with the cares of business to have time to spare for the systematic pursuit of those branches of knowledge in which their education has been defective But the common difficulty of women in the land an not whether is how to get through the day, and while many turn to study of a more or less serious sort, it may be suspected that without assistance, without taste, very often without sympathetic surroundings, the knowledge thus acquired is generally of a fragmentary, uncertain character When we see pianofortes neglected, and the voice more and more rarely practised, it is only reasonable to conjecture that dictionaries and grammars will not preserve their attractions without some stimulus from outside It is just this that the Home Study Society seems to us to supply, and while we have a certain prejudice against mutual improvement associations in the general, holding many of them to be admirably devised for fostering and developing a tendency to pragmatism, there is nothing of that sort to prevent us from enlarging on the merits of this particular organisation which merely provides for a need that is, we believe, steadily increasing to be felt.

COLONEL OSBORNE ON LORD RIPON

The *Statesman*.—Lord Ripon's latest compromise on the Ilbert has been received with no little disgust among those who have been fighting his battle at home It is everywhere felt that his action throughout the whole of this protracted business has been pitifully weak and vacillating, and that his surrender on the Ilbert Bill implies not merely his defeat on that point, but the failure of his projects generally These are no less distasteful to the English community than was the Ilbert Bill, and the fate of that measure has shown that however well intentioned a man your Viceroy may be, has not sufficient iron in his constitution to fight a successful battle against the English residents in India. The Ilbert Bill, I take it, was very lightly regarded by those who fought upon its side in this country It was too insignificant an affair, too disproportioned to the urgent claims of the people of India to be of any importance for its own sake It was raised to importance because the English bureaucracy and the English residents generally selected it as their battle ground to try their strength against the reforming tendencies of a Liberal Viceroy supported by a strong Liberal majority in this country This was the battle which Lord Ripon's supporters in this country believed themselves to be fighting, and they were determined to see him safe and victorious through it But Lord Ripon has deserted them, and pusillanimously capitulated to the enemy at the moment when success was certain The natural irritation excited by this desertion is heightened by the character of the compromise which has been effected Its thorough impracticableness has been instantly discovered A Bill brought in nominally to remove an administrative inconvenience has resulted in creating another and a greater one than that which it was originally directed against A Bill which was intended to efface an invidious and unnecessary racial distinction has resulted in creating yet another invidious race distinction If Lord Ripon were wise he would acknowledge the defeat he has sustained by the resignation of his position His viceroyalty cannot now be profitable for anything, for he has alienated the confidence and killed the enthusiasm of his supporters in this country They, at any rate will not expose themselves a second time to the humiliation of following a leader who goes over to the enemy just when the battle is about to begin And without their aid and support, an Indian Viceroy is and cannot but be altogether powerless against the bare mercy

DISPOSAL OF THE ILBERT BILL

The *Times of India*—*Calcutta, Friday*—The Legislative Council met to-day and finally disposed of the Ilbert Bill The Hon C P Ilbert introduced the report of the select committee stating what changes had been made in the measure and accepted by Government. He also said that Government could not accept the amendment proposed by the Maharajah of Durbungah which in effect asked for the extension of the jury system to natives The Hon W W Hunter, while stating his belief that the jury system might well be extended to the native races said that he would vote against the proposal of the Maharaja of Durbungah, because it was a question on which the opinion of the local officers should be consulted The Maharajah of Durbungah then, in a short speech, brought forward his amendment, which was supported by the Hon Kristodas Pal If E the Viceroy, following the line of the speeches of the Hon C P Ilbert and the Hon W W Hunter, said that if the amendment was pressed, the Government would oppose it He asked the Maharajah of Durbungah to withdraw the amendment because while he sympathised with it, neither he himself personally, nor the Government were in a position to formulate an opinion regarding the proposal His Excellency added that an adverse vote in Council would prejudice the case The amendment was then withdrawn The Hon Ameer Ali in the course of his speech entered into some details regarding the amendments he had brought forward in the select committee, and took occasion to say that his Lordship's Government was the first Government which had endeavoured to do justice to the people of India The Hon Kristodas Pal in a second speech said that his countrymen were disappointed with the results of the bill, and he expressed a hope that at some future time the Indian Government would place natives and Europeans on a footing of equality The Hon C P Evans in a spirited speech pointed out that the terms of the agreement come to between the Government and the European community had been brought about for the sake of peace, but if there was any attempt made to tear up the agreement, as, judging from the speeches of the Hon Ameer Ali and the Hon Kristodas Pal, there was some likelihood of being, then the European community would fall back on its original position which it occupied before the introduction of the Bill His Excellency the Viceroy, in bringing the debate to a close, combated the views of the Hon Kristodas Pal that justice would be less efficiently administered, and stated that Government would watch the application of the Bill carefully His Excellency took Mr Ameer Ali to task for the statement made regarding his Government He said that he could not accept the compliment intended to be conveyed in view of the many able men who had preceded him in the office of Viceroy The Bill was then passed The Council adjourned to the 8th February

SIR MADHAVA RAO AND LORD RIPON

Sir T Madhava Rao, on presiding at the native meeting held at Madras on Saturday the 26th ultimo for the purpose of concerting measures for the reception of the Viceroy on the occasion of his arrival in that city, said Gentlemen,—As a matter of form let me remind you that we are now assembled here for the purpose of concerting measures for giving a fitting reception to his Excellency the Marquis of Ripon on the occasion of his approaching visit to this city I feel sure that this is an object which commends itself to the whole of the community here represented for it would be difficult to point out, whether in the present or in the past, any statesman holding a higher place in the hearts of the vast native population of India than his Excellency the Marquis of Ripon the present Viceroy of this great empire We regret that his lordship will be actually among us in a few days Last week I was quietly taking a walk in a carriage following at some distance An unknown individual happened to be alongside of me for a few minutes He appeared to be of humble position and probably did not know English at all for he spoke in the vernacular Pointed him "Do you know that the Lord Sahib of Calcutta is coming here" His face at once brightened up and he said "Is it so" When is the Lord Sahib expected here" We should all love very much to see him in everybody says he is doing much good to the people Gentlemen a simple is this humble testimony is it is of high value The same feeling towards the Viceroy pervades our community from the top to the bottom Gentlemen the visit of any Viceroy, must be an important event But the visit of Lord Ripon is especially interesting You know, gentlemen that Lord Ripon is a wealthy nobleman of England He might have stayed in England and enjoyed great comfort happiness and honour But he has preferred to come out to India with the ambition of doing good to the people of this great empire The terrible attack of fever he suffered from almost at the outset of his career has not daunted him in the least Intent upon his noble mission he continues to work on, steadily, firmly unflinchingly Lord Ripon is an ardent advocate of peace, progress, and prosperity—just what we wish a Viceroy to be As a British statesman he stands high for his ability experience, wisdom and sagacity—qualities so necessary to give effect to a policy of peace progress and prosperity His numerous political virtues are dominated by an invariable sense of justice to the two hundred or three hundred millions of human beings committed to his care by his gracious and benevolent sovereign For this, he will be long and gratefully remembered In some up, history will recognise Lord Ripon as one of the best Viceroys of India—as one who was delighted to represent, not only the power of England, but her moral grandeur Here gentlemen, the reflection suggests itself that it is a wise provision by which such British statesman are sent out to direct the destinies of India In India, the high principles of imperial justice and generosity are apt to fade under the action of certain invisible influences These principles, therefore, need to be freshened and renovated from time to time through the instrumentality of unprejudiced and high minded British statesmen like Lord Ripon It is this process of moral reinvigoration that will insure longevity to the British Empire beyond all empires resting only on physical force Gentlemen I will not further detain you from the work for which you have assembled With your permission, resolutions appropriate to the occasion will now be proposed for your consideration (Loud and prolonged applause)

THE HIGH COURT AND MOFUSSIL PLEADERS

The *Standard*—The advocates of the Chief Court of Mysore held a meeting, towards the end of November last, and drew up a memorial to the Chief justice and Puisne judges of the Madras High Court, copy of which we publish below

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,—That your memorialists are all duly enrolled Advocates of the Chief Court of Mysore, and some of your Memorialists are Pleaders of the First Grade in the Province of Coorg, and as such are enrolled, under the provision of the Legal practitioners' Act, in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Coorg, at Bangalore, paying fifty Rupees annually, for Madras Government Stamp paper, on which the Certificates are granted, and thus, the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Coorg is, to those of your said Memorialists, as a High Court That your Memorialists all hold Certificates of enrolment as Advocates of the Chief Court of Mysore, under Rules sanctioned by the Government of India for the admission and enrolment of Advocates in the Province of Mysore and published at page 67, part I, of the *Mysore Gazette* of the 22nd February 1879 That your Memorialists have all been granted Certificates by your Honorable Court, under the provisions of the Legal Practitioners' Act, as pleaders of the First Grade, in various district Courts in the Madras Presidency, and some of your Memorialists have also obtained renewals of such Certificates for the current year 1883 That your Memorialists are all desirous of renewing their Certificates for the ensuing year 1884, and so on, from year to year, but without the special sanction of your Honorable Court your Memorialists apprehend that they will not be able to claim the privilege, by reason of a Notification of the Registrar on the Appellate Side of your Honorable Court, published in the *Fort Saint George Gazette*, under date 1st May 1883 whereby all applicants for renewal of Certificates are required to state, in their applications those districts of the Madras Presidency in which they have *habitually* practised during the preceding year and in which they intend *habitually* to practise Your Lordships will see that, as your Memorialists are residents of Bangalore and other parts of the Mysore Province, it would be practically impossible for your Memorialists to make such statements in their applications for renewal of Certificates or comply with the conditions prescribed by the said Notification That your Memorialists humbly submit that, at the time of the promulgation of Your Honorable Court's Rules under the Legal Practitioners Act, no such restriction as is contained in the said Notification was in existence nor at the time when your Honorable Court granted to most of your Memorialists their Certificates That many of your Memorialists hold Scrauds for some years as Pleaders of District Courts in the Madras Presidency under the old Regulations prior to the introduction of the Legal Practitioners Act, and some of your Memorialists actually practised as District Court Pleaders in the Madras Presidency, before coming to the Mysore Province and since then have occasionally been employed in the conduct of cases in different District courts of the presidency Your Memorialists therefore respectfully submit, that it would entail a great hardship on them to be now excluded from renewing their Certificates of practice in the Districts Courts of the Presidency merely because of their inability to comply with the requirement of the Notification referred to especially as your Memorialists are willing to pay the required stamp paper annually, without reference to the extent or value of their practice in the various District Courts of the Presidency Your Memorialists therefore, humbly pray that your Lordships may be pleased to grant them exemption from the operation of the Notification referred to and that their Certificates may be renewed for the ensuing year, as already granted and similarly from year to year And your Memorialists as in duty bound shall Ever Pray

The following is the order of the High Court —

The High Court has sanctioned the following amendment, to section 22 of the rules framed under the Legal Practitioners Act 1879 —For para 2 of the amendment of the above section dated 23rd April 1883, No 1531 — 'On the renewal of certificates, except with the special sanction of the High Court, those districts only shall be entered in which the pleader has habitually practised during the preceding year.' Read,—"On the renewal of a certificate, except with the special sanction of the High Court, those districts only shall be entered, which entered in the certificate in the preceding year"

(Signed) J A DAVIES,
Acting Regr, Appellate Side

High Court of Judicature
Madras, 17th Jan 1884

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ENGLISH SECTION.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

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ADVERTISEMENTS

MEDICAL.

BLINDNESS, DEAFNESS, &C.,
UPON
ALL DISEASES
OF THE
EYE, EAR NOSE, THROAT, &c
ALL SYMPTOMS WHICH ARE TREATED
ON THE LATEST AND MOST
MODERN SYSTEM OF PRACTICE

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AND ALL
DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, AND THROAT
TREATED ON NEW AND SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES

ATTENTION IS CONFIDENTLY AND PARTICULARLY REQUESTED
TO THE
FOLLOWING CASES OF THE
Eye, Ear, Throat, and other Special Affections

Dr R. JANSZ, M. B., C. M.,
Undertakes the Treatment of Diseases peculiar to Women and Children,
According to the latest methods

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS

DRS. ENGLER AND JANSZ—It is not our practice to go out of our way to extol the professional skill of this or that medical practitioner who may consider it worth his while to advertise his merits in our columns seeing that all who make use of these columns do not consult any but their own interests in doing so, but we certainly feel bound to make a rare exception in the case of Dr Engler, the specialist who has recently arrived in Bangalore to engage in practice here for a limited period We do not wish it to be understood that we consider it necessary to plead some excuse for departing from our usual course in this instance, for we are perfectly satisfied that in saying what we have to say on this matter we will be serving the public more effectually by communicating what has come to our personal knowledge than by withholding it out of regard for mere conventionalities when we feel convinced that nothing but good can come of our speaking out candidly A morning spent in Dr Engler's Surgery, seeing its presiding spirit at work, and hearing his patients earnestly and gratefully testifying to the effective nature of his treatment, as evidenced by their own personal experiences—seeing and hearing all this we say, has convinced us that the worthy Doctor is anything but an empiric, and by no means a practitioner of ordinary ability and skill All the cases that came under our observation this morning were as we ascertained from the patients themselves, of long standing, and, in many instances, they appear to have shewed no signs of yielding to such scientific treatment as may be may day obtained in a public hospital, or at the hands of our regularly trained physicians and surgeons In one case, a patient admitted having attended the Eye Infirmary at Madras for almost four nearly three years without deriving the relief he sought, and which he has now secured after only five days' attendance at Dr Engler's operating rooms The sufferer had been advised a change to Bangalore by Dr Brookman himself, who has attained a reputation as the most successful Opthalmic Surgeon in Southern India, and it is remarkable that the patient should find himself on the high road to recovery after less than a week's treatment under Dr Engler He was suffering in both eyes, which were so terribly ulcerated as to render it perfectly impossible to keep them open without intense pain The sight was partially lost, the eye balls were affected by granulation, and being so weak as to preclude all possibility of lifting them without a considerable effort on the part of the patient, who moreover, could not bear daylight and was able to see in perfectly only in a dark room These conditions have now changed for the better so considerably as to leave little doubt of the sufferer's complete recovery before many days are over, his sight being already so far restored as to enable the patient to form tolerably distinct impressions of the objects around him without being painfully inconvenienced by the effects of a strong light In another case, the patient had suffered in a somewhat similar manner for something like six years, during which he had consulted and received treatment from several oculists, all of whom appear to have failed in their efforts to obtain a cure He has now almost completely recovered his sight, and is expecting to be discharged in a few days

It is not our present purpose to refer individually to all the cases that came under our observation this morning, but merely to mention one or two of the worst in which Dr Engler has proved eminently successful in dealing with diseases of the eye, ear, throat and head Having mentioned cases of restoration of the sight we may now refer to cases in which Dr Engler has been equally successful in the treatment of the other diseases which he has made his special study A very remarkable case is that of a professional mad wife who has been suffering from severe ulceration of the throat and nostrils for the past three years during which she has been a victim to sleeplessness and almost constant headaches, so acute and distressing as to make life a burden to her at times She has placed herself under the treatment of several medical practitioners, but not one of them has been able to do her what Dr Engler has accomplished in a single week, at the end of which she now finds her pains considerably alleviated and is no longer deprived of the soothing influence of 'tired Nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep' Another interesting case is that of a girl of nine or ten, who has been almost completely deaf from infancy—an affliction which affected her whole constitution by incapacitating her from entering upon an active enjoyment of youthful life Her mental faculties suffered from want of full play, and her physical frame from want of exercise, which her malady naturally rendered repugnant Here again, a little more than a week under Drs. Engler and Jansz has been attended with most remarkable benefits, the patient having now recovered the sense of hearing sufficiently to hear the tick of a watch held at a short distance from the ear The parents describe the condition of the child as one exhibiting a most signal change for the better in every way, the patient being now not only able to hear with ease, but altogether improved in body and mind as well Every one of the cases we have here enumerated are those of persons who are more or less well known in Bangalore and we have no hesitation in saying that every one of them will testify to the really wonderful skill, dexterity, and professional success displayed by Dr Engler and his able co-adjutor Dr Jansz, both of whom we can conscientiously commend to the public as, to our knowledge, fair and away, the most skilful specialists that have ever visited India —*Daily Post, Nov 28th, 1883*

DRS ENGLER AND JANSZ, are by the exercise of their peculiar skill, doing a great deal of good in Bangalore We have paid a casual visit to Dr Engler's surgery to see for ourselves what is being done in the way of cures. Of course we speak unprofessionally, but we do not know that professional knowledge is required to judge as to results when seeing and hearing of patients themselves are freely allowed Cures cases of blindness, two nearly total, and one total in one eye, were, according to the testimony of the sufferers themselves, progressing with wonderful favourableness One in which inflamation and granulation of the inner surface of the eye lids had lasted for months, and had caused ulceration of the eye-ball, was almost cured after about a fortnight's treatment, although previous treatment had failed to give relief In another case, where both eyes were seriously affected, the patient was considerably better, and in the one in which the sight of one eye had been lost, it was restored, and though not completely recovered was on a fair way towards it, the patient freely and without effort read from a newspaper with the injured eye, though no sight whatever was in it a few days previous In cases of deafness, Dr Engler seems even more certain of success than in blindness One little girl who had been deaf for years was restored so far as to be able to hold a conversation in ordinary tones, she heard the softest spoken words and answered to them and heard the ticking of a watch held from four to six inches from her ears Two soldiers belonging to the garrison suffering from deafness have been cured one a man who had been in hospital for weeks and been blistered and put to great pain by ordinary treatment, perfectly recovered his hearing in 24 hours

We are quite aware that any detailed notice of such cures as these are apt to be looked at askance by the general public But this, we fancy, is the result of the infrequency of such notices Why men who benefit the suffering members of the public, as Drs Engler and Jansz are undoubtedly doing, should receive no attention from the press, when whole columns are given up to descriptions of the tricks of some travelling juggler, it would be perhaps hard to explain It is a fact, however that while the public naturally has to pay for both, the one who does most good is the least noticed —*Bangalore Spectator, Dec 3rd 1883*

DOCTORS ENGLER AND JANSZ —We are glad to record that the two skilful and experienced medical gentlemen, Doctors Engler and Jansz, are continuing their labours of merciful relief to those suffering from diseases and defects of the eye, ear, and throat, and that those labours have been attended with uniform success. In our first notice, we recorded several successful operations performed by them We are but doing the public a kindness, when we proceed to note several other operations which have come under our knowledge

The little European girl, who was deaf from infancy, and to whose case we called attention in our first article, has now had her hearing completely restored, to the great delights of her parents and friends. Amongst the fresh cases of the success which attends the efforts of Drs Engler and Jansz, we note those of two soldiers. One of the soldiers was deaf in both ears, and was treated in hospital for over seven weeks but with very small results He was perfectly restored to hearing in twenty four hours The other soldier had been deaf for years, but he was quite cured, after being under treatment for two weeks under Drs. Engler and Jansz A gentlemen from Madras, who had been, of and on, under treatment, for three years, at the Eye Infirmary, Madras, for almost total blindness, has now had his sight completely restored. A native gentlemen of Bangalore, who was deaf in both ears, one totally deaf and the other three fourths deaf, for twenty years, put himself under the treatment of Drs Engler and Jansz, and after four day's treatment, he can now hear in the ear which was totally deaf, and the other has recovered its power A native gentleman from Mysore was also treated for deafness in one of his ears, and, after a few days under the hands of the doctors, the deafness has disappeared The last case we record is that of a native boy, who was totally blind in one eye He seems to have been put under the treatment of some native doctor, and was maltreated in the process He has been in the hands of Drs. Engler and Jansz now for five days, and is gradually but surely recovering his sight

We certainly are of opinion that Drs Engler and Jansz have established the reputation which they claimed for themselves, when they first came to Bangalore Their stay here, we believe, will be short, and it is for those who are afflicted with the peculiar diseases and defects over which they have such mastery, to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by their presence amongst us

We have had several enquiries made by correspondents, whether Drs. Engler and Jansz intend paying Mysore town a visit. We have been requested to state that the doctors do not intend going beyond Bangalore. Those who wish to have the benefit of their experienced advice and skilled treatment should come to Bangalore —*Karnataka Prakasika, Dec 10th, 1883*

N B—DRS ENGLER & JANSZ will supply patients and others, with their celebrated Wodenstone's ground Spectacles and Eye-glasses, to suit all sights.

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NOTICE.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

INSTALLATION OF THE NIZAM OF HYDERABAD

Secunderabad, 5th Feb—The Viceroy held a levee at Bolarum last night About three hundred persons, native and European, attended it A few ladies were invited to a dance at 10-30

To-day His Highness the Nizam was installed in public Durbar The streets were lined with infantry, cavalry and Nizam's troops Four principal nobles conducted the Viceroy to the palace A wing of the Hussars, and a Battery of Horse Artillery escorted His Excellency On the entrance of the procession to the Durbar Hall, the guard of honor saluted, and the band played the National Anthem The Viceroy conducted the Nizam to the Chair of State, representing the Musnad, and delivered an address in which he formally invested His Highness with the powers of administration.

Salutes were fired simultaneously at Hyderabad, Secunderabad, and Bolarum The Viceroy next conferred khillats on the Nizam's four principal nobles, and received khillats The Nizam made a short reply, after which pan and attar were handed round The ceremony concluded

The Viceroy's speech foreshadowed no policy, it merely referred to the Nizam's long minority his good education, and the excellent example set him by his forefathers by their allies on to the British alliance Nothing said about the Berars His Highness reply was not audible

Sir Salar Jung's eldest son has been appointed Dewan

THE DEFEAT OF BAKER PASHA

Cairo, 5th Feb—Baker Pasha has been completely defeated by insurgents near Tokar, losing two thousand men and six guns Baker is returning to Suakim with the remainder of his force

Bombay, 6th Feb—Admiral Howett telegraphs to Government from Suakim, that on Monday, the Egyptian troops were severely defeated near Tokar

Two thousand men were killed including many European officers

Generals Baker and Sartorius are returning to Suakim

The Egyptian troops throw down their arms and fled

PARTICULARS OF THE ACTION

Bombay, 7th Feb—The *Times of India* publishes the following telegram, dated London, Monday—"The particulars of Baker's defeat show that the Egyptian troops became panic stricken, and unable to complete the square into which their Commander tried to form them, The enemy entered, and the wildest confusion ensued Some of the men discarded their arms, grovelled before the enemy, and implored mercy Others fired at their own men, and into the air General Sartorius and his staff stood inside the square, encouraging their men Valentine Baker and a small body of followers were required outside, and attempted with prodigious valour to cut through the enemy as he advanced But their efforts were useless, and the square was broken

REPORTED CAPTURE OF GENERAL GORDON

The *Daily News* publishes a telegram that the rebels have captured General Gordon

London, 8th Feb—The statement published by the *Daily News* yesterday afternoon that General Gordon had been captured by the rebels turns out to be unfounded

A VACILLATING POLICY

The Marquis of Salisbury, in the House of Lords, and Sir Stafford Northcote, in the House of Commons, will move on Tuesday next, that the disasters in the Soudan are due to the vacillating policy of the Government

THE
Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1884

THE MAHARAJAH'S VISIT TO MADRAS

On Saturday morning last, His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore left Bangalore for Madras, accompanied by the members of his suite and the Dewan, Mr K Sheshadri Iyer The ostensible object of the visit is to meet His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, the Marquis of Ripon, during his Lordship's stay in the capital of the Southern Presidency But the Maharajah's visit has an ulterior and more important object than a mere ceremonial greeting of the representative of the Queen Empress of India It has been long felt as a very substantial grievance and burden that the Mysore State should have to pay to the British Government a subsidy of twenty five lacs of rupees a year, and we all know with what difficulty this amount is paid, in the present impoverished condition of the state revenues As if this were not enough, as it were not enough to know that the revenues of the state will not for very many years to reach the satisfactory figure at which they stood before the great famine of 1876-77 78 came upon the country, the Instrument of Transfer, by which the Mysore State was handed over to the Maharajah, contains a clause by which the subsidy to the British Government is to be increased to thirty five lacs of rupees per annum, by the end of the year 1886 The object of the Maharajah's visit, however—the main object—is to see whether His Highness cannot induce the Viceroy and Governor General to recommend to the British Government in England the advisability, if not of altogether rescinding, at all events, of postponing for a lengthened period, the levy of the proposed increase to the subsidy now being paid by the Mysore State This idea seems to have been impressed on the mind of His Highness the Maharajah by his Dewan and the other advisers by whom the prince is surrounded We understand that the Maharajah has taken down with him elaborate financial statements showing the revenues and expenditure of the Mysore State, and an equally elaborate memorandum accompanies the statements, in which it is pointed out how poor the state is and how unable to bear the burden already imposed upon it, and which it bears with so much difficulty We also hope that the Maharaja and the Dewan have not forgotten to take with them the able memorandum prepared by Sir James Gordon, the late Resident and Mr Ranga Charlu, who were so intimately acquainted with the financial condition of Mysore Considering the great importance of the question, which such action on the part of the Maharajah involves, we cannot believe that the authorities in England have come to the determination to increase a subsidy already too hard to bear, without due and deliberate consideration It is but natural to suppose that all those officials and statesmen, under the British Government in England and India, who can claim some ripe knowledge and experience of India, and especially of the Mysore state, were consulted, before such a step as the proposed increase to the Mysore state subsidy was taken In spite of this consideration, the attempt of the Maharajah, made under the advice of his Dewan, to induce Lord Ripon to recommend the rescinding, or postponement, of the levy of the increase to the Mysore subsidy, appears to us to be a bold step It is clear that the robes of office do not as yet sit fittingly on the shoulders of the present Dewan, and he has not as yet won his laurels as a statesman, so that his voice or influence can have any appreciable effect upon statesmen, English and Indian, abler than himself, who have passed through a school of experience far larger and more liberal than in which Mr Sheshadri Iyer has ever had the chance of matriculating We do not think that the Dewan or his master, the Maharajah, can so set forth the force of fact or argument as to induce the powerful British Government, that is to say, the leading statesmen of great Britain and of India, to admit the error of their ways with respect to the Mysore state The step which the Dewan has advised the Maharajah to take, in thus endeavouring to induce the Government of India to reconsider the question of the subsidy, seems to us a very bold one, and although it may be flattering to the Dewan himself, it appears to us that it places the Maharajah in a delicate and difficult position in his relations with the British Government of India We do not think however, that Mr J B Lyall the officiating British Resident of the Court of Mysore, will be equally self confident Mr Lyall will probably not fall into the error of assuming that he has acquired so sufficient a knowledge and experience of the country as to justify him to speak authoritatively on a subject on which the authorities, at the time it was discussed, came to a different conclusion We do not think that the Maharajah and the Dewan have so studied the subject of the subsidy that they are masters of the situation and can tell what ought and what ought not to be done In short it seems to us that they have not considered it in all its bearings and complications No doubt His Highness is led by a vague desire that the financial burdens his state has to bear should be lightened but no doubt, his advisers do right in playing the role of being his champions if with no other object but that of pleasing their royal master But at the same time, the young Maharajah should have been made to understand that the British Government has not been, and could not be expected to be forgetful of its own interests, if we remember all that that British Government has done for Mysore, with almost parental solicitude There are strong reasons why the Mysore state should be treated differently from other native states by the British Government It owes far more to the British Government than other native states in India The history of the Mysore State, when under the care and protection of the British Government need not be repeated here This is not the time in which we are called upon to enter upon such a task Our only object is to shew that the question of the increase to the subsidy to the British Government is a question which has many aspects and requires more than a hurried consideration It seems therefore, an unwise step on the part of the Government of His Highness the Maharajah that it should broach the question of the subsidy at the present moment The visit of the Viceroy to Southern India is too hurried and superficial, for his Lordship to take into deliberate and mature consideration so imperial a question as the increase of the subsidy paid to the British Government by the Mysore State We earnestly hope that a good cause will not be spoiled in the handling

Original and Selected Notes

The total attendance at the Calcutta Exhibition since the opening day has been 3,50,145, the average throughout having been 8,344 per day

The Indian Government has concluded the purchase of the steamer *Golconda* from the British India Company She is a new steel steamer of 2,112 tons, and has only recently arrived in India She will be a useful vessel for trooping purposes

No expense is spared in making the installation ceremonies at Hyderabad as grand and as popular as possible The Council of Regency have sanctioned fourteen lakhs of rupees for all the expenses Food and clothing are being distributed among the people at the state expense

Traffic on the Nagpore branch of the G I P Railway, has increased so rapidly that the line is to be doubled, with as little delay as possible from Bhusawal to Nagpore The line is broad gauge, and may be looked upon as the first section of the direct Bombay Calcutta Railway

A public meeting was held in Calcutta on Monday, at which a committee was formed to raise a memorial to the late Baboo Peary Chand Mittra, who was a prominent public man among the Hindoo community, and had done much good work in connection with the society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

A Comparative statement of the shipments of rice from Burmah during the past two years shows a falling off in 1883 of, in round numbers, 140 000 tons, every port shows a decrease, but the difference is mostly trifling except at Rangoon and Bassein The shipments from the former port show a falling off of 125 000 tons, or 20 per cent

At the Indore Residency Jail on the 2nd instant, at 5 p m, the prisoners rose and attacked the native guard when they assaulted with stones The guard then opened fire upon them, killing seven and wounding eleven The troops were immediately got under arms, and the native guard has since been increased to double its ordinary strength Order was promptly restored

In 1850 there were not 8 000 miles of railway in the United Kingdom completed at a cost of some £286 000,000 Now there are more than 18 000 miles of rails, 10 000 miles of which are double, the whole representing a capital of over £900,000 000 The railways carry 623 000 000 of passengers annually, besides 60 000 season ticket holders and 243,000 000 of tons of merchandise and general merchandise

The *Statesman* published on Wednesday an able and interesting minute by Mr Westland Comptroller General, reviewing the loss of rupees since 1873 The writer argues that the London market and not the Indian has chiefly absorbed these loans and infers that for the present and under existing circumstances further issues should be avoided The minute has attracted much attention in business circles

A letter published in that city states that Arabian influence is increasing at Constantinople It is said that there are Secret Arab Committees in Cairo Beyrout and Constantinople which are in connexion which Cairo Recently the dismissed Egyptian officers were arrested on account of their intrigues, and were transported to the interior The Arabies form two sections one of them desiring that the Turks should direct the movement the other anxious to destroy the Turkish influence

The native state of Johore will be finally annexed by the British within next two years, and the Malay Maharajah will reside in England, living on pension He goes "home" shortly to make necessary arrangements prior to the annexation, and to start a company for growing sugar in Johore, and promote other speculations for working the forests of that country His liberality will be missed He keeps open house at Johore, and his fine new palace, furnished in European style is one of the sights of Singapore

Says the *Hindoo Patriot*—Madras does not seem to be quite comfortable under the rule of Mr Grant Duff It is stated that native gentlemen of Madras discuss politics in the Cosmopolitan Club He had actually called upon the Advocate General to give his opinion as to whether they could not be legally prosecuted for talking sedition in this civilised fashion The Advocate-General as a matter of course has simply laughed down the matter We hope Lord Ripon will give Mr Grant Duff some practical hints in the art of administration

Among the remarkable celestial effects of last November may be reckoned the appearance, of a white rainbow seen at Courtenay France, on the morning of the 28th of that month The sun, which rose in the

midst of level streaks of cloud, was very pale, an intense hoar frost covered the fields, a fog of very fine water-drops formed a thin veil through which the sky could be seen free of clouds at the zenith, but swathed in bands of cloud on the south east Opposite the sun a great white arc or rainbow without colour was pictured on the fog, and recalled the smoke crowns of phosphoretted hydrogen

THE Delhi paper makes an appeal to the Duke of Connaught as Major-General Commanding he Division to insist on a searching enquiry being instituted into the circumstances attending the mysterious disappearence of Major Innes, R A, who is now stigmatised as a deserter Our contemporary states that the missing officer was the soul of honour, and that there is not the faintest slur on his name, he owed no man a pie, and the accounts of his battery were kept with scrupulous exactness He is known to have reached Calcutta, and when there he recollected that in the hurry of leaving Delhi he had omitted to pay a gunner of his battery for some private work done for him he sent the man a memo for the money due, with apologies for his forgetfulness

Local and Provincial

WHEEL TAX —We learn that it was resolved at the last Municipal meeting of the Pettah, to introduce the system of wheel tax, like in the city of Madras, to take effect from the end of the next official year

OFFICIAL PROMOTION —Mr Raju Mooddiar, Head Record keeper of the Dewan's office, has been made Head Clerk of the Kolar District office, on Rs 80 and two clerks of the same office have had increases of Rs 10 each to their salary

GENERAL DAULD SHAH —This gentleman whose presence among us in Bangalore had become familiar to many, took his departure for Madras on the 2nd instant *enroute*, we believe, for Rawal Pindee We understand that the General will not return again to Bangalore

CHANGES IN THE AMILDARSHIP —We learn that it is contemplated to make the following changes in the Amildarships Mr D Shama Row, Amildar of Bangalore to Seringapatam and Mr Raghavendra Row Amildar of Seringapatam to Chamarajanagar and Mr Devaraj Urs, Amildar of Chamarajanagar to Bangalore

The following candidates are declared to have passed the F A Examination held in December last —

BANGALORE —(4 Candidates)

Anantarama Aiyar K V	R Ramaiya B A, Law
Barton Thomas William	Sri Chand Maldar L
Chikkanna Gowda	Srinivasa G H Jolli
Gopal Swamiyar N T	Sundara Aiyangar G
Haji Abdool Rahman Mokri	Venkatesh S Caramba
Krishna Sastri B C	Vincent Gilbert Derick
Krishnaswami Aiyar K A	Zubul Ram Lelvanah
Rajagopala Aiyangar C	Shiba Ram Salem

HYDERABAD INSTALLATION —The installation ceremonies of the Young Nizam of Hyderabad have attracted a large number of Hindus and Mahomedans, especially the latter, to the capital of the Deccan On Monday evening, the mail train from Station was crowded with large numbers of Mussalmans proceeding to Hyderabad

BOTANICAL CLASSES —The Botanical classes instituted by the Mysore Government, under Mr J Cameron, Superintendent of the Lal Bagh, were re opened on Saturday, the 2nd instant The hours and places of attendance are as follows—Lal Bagh, on Saturdays, at 7 30 A M, Central College, on Mondays and Thursdays, at 4 30 P M

SUIT FOR DAMAGES —In the suit brought by Mr Lutchman Rao, the late Sheristadar of the Nundydroog Civil and Sessions Court, for damages for defamation of character, the Additional Munsiff for Bangalore has decreed Rs 100 with all costs in favour of plaintiff The defendant, Sheshagirammah, we understand, intends to appeal against the decree

INDIAN STAMP ACT —With reference to clause (e) of the Government of India notification, No. 99, I J, dated 22nd May 1879, extending the Indian Stamp Act No. 1 of 1879 to Mysore, the Government of His Highness the Maharajah directs that an officer in charge of a Sub Division of a district be deemed to be a Collector within the meaning of the said act

THE TRAVANCORE AGRICULTURAL SHOW —It has been notified that the Government of His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore proposes to hold an agricultural exhibition and cattle show at Trevandrum, on Thursday the 17th April next, and on five following days The exhibits are to consist of cattle, sheep and poultry, flowers, vegetable productions, dairy produce, Indian manufactures, agricultural implements, &c

A NEW VAKIL —On Monday last, the 4th instant, in the High Court of Judicature at Madras, Mr Patrick Dunlop Shaw, Barrister at Law, moved before the Honorable the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Kindersley, on the appellate side, that Mr John C S Lawrence B A B L, who had served his apprenticeship under Mr Thomas Ward Laing be admitted and enrolled as a Vakil of the High Court The Chief Justice passed the order and Mr Lawrence was sworn in

THE LATE BABU KESUB CHANDRA SEN AND THE BRAHMA SAMAJ —A Lecture will be delivered by the Rev T E Slater next Saturday evening the 16th instant, in the London Mission Lecture Hall, Pettah on the life and work of the late Kesub Chandra Sen The chair will be taken at 6 30 P M, by C Mennoshaw, Esq, Barrister at Law

Sunday evening Addresses

A short course of lectures on the philosophy of Meditation will be commenced next Sunday evening by the Rev T E Slater, in the London Mission Chapel, Infantry Lines, Cantonment, at 7 P M Native Gentlemen are cordially invited to attend

DEPARTURE OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE —His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore accompanied by Mr Lyall the British Resident in Mysore, left for Madras on Saturday morning, by special train, at 9 o'clock Long before the arrival of His Highness the platform, which was decorated with scarlet baize, and choice flower pots, was crowded by a large number of ladies and gentlemen Among others we noticed Mr Plumer, Chief Judge, Rao Bahadur Arcot Narrainswamy Mudaliar, Mr J W Reeves Sc, Mr Hudson, Major Malthby Mr Hewetson Mr Krishna Murti Sahan Bahadur Sahab Mahomed, Dr Henderson and several others A guard of honor of the Bareilly was at the station, which was encircled by a *cordon* of police Precisely at 9 A M His Highness the Maharajah accompanied by Mr Devaraj Urs and Mr Porter Private Secretary, drove to the Station and was received on the platform by the British Resident, the Dewan and Secretary Mr Plumer and Col Thomson His Highness, after exchanging a few words with those present, was escorted to the special by Major Wylie, the Assistant Resident in Mysore The special left under the guidance of Mr Church The Dewan, his Secretary Mr Viyeyendra Rao and Mr Chambou Chetty accompanying The roads leading to the station were crowded by a large number of Natives spectators who were all eager to testify their loyalty to the Maharajah Great credit is due to Mr White, the Station Master, for his excellent arrangement on this occasion and to the Vice President of the Town Municipality Mr Sumiyasebarlu and his Executive Engineer Mr Steele for the choice decoration —*Daily Post*

Extracts.

INSTALLATION OF THE NIZAM ARRIVAL OF THE VICEROY AT HYDERABAD

(*From our own correspondent*)

Secunderabad *4th February* —Never before in the history of this State has its prince had the honor of receiving a Viceroy of India Throughout the past century the affairs of the Deccan have ever formed an important portion of the work of Indian administrators, but until late years the ungetatable locality of Hyderabad, and the unfavorable reports which have reached the Government of the irreconcilability of its inhabitants, have been sufficient motives to deter the Queen of England a representative from presenting himself in person in the palace of the Nizams But things are now changed, communication is easy, and there is little to fear on the score of Mahomedan fanaticism For more than a month propitious have been in progress for the reception of Lord Ripon, and no money has been spared to make his visit a success It was originally intended that the Viceregal party should stay at Hyderabad Residency, but sickness in the city and at Chundraghaut made this inexpedient, and it was decided to entertain the visitors at Bolarum instead The pleasa Mr Cordery's country residence being somewhat limited, a charming camp of snow-white tents has sprung up in the vicinity Thousands of flower pots have been arranged round, and along the avenues leading between these canvas habitations The parched up plain has been converted into a beautiful garden, which has a fresh and delightful perfume The mass of the guests are to feast in an enormous four poled tent, which occupied a central position in the Camp That they will be well looked after there is little doubt, as the celebrated Italian cook, Belitti has arrived from Calcutta, to minister to their creature wants This great chief is reported to be unfavorably impressed with Hyderabad provisions generally Not even our much prized, and highly priced granted mutton will please him "I would not make soup Sir he said to a gentleman the other day ' of your best mutton, all my meat must come from Poona

But I must not allow myself to diverge into so uninteresting a subject as cuisine The day has arrived when the heads of India are to present themselves amongst us The arrivals were thus announced —Sir Donald Stewart and Sir Frederick to reach Secunderabad at 9 20, to be received by Commanding Officers and heads of department. The Viceroy and Lady Ripon at Hyderabad at 4 30 P M, and the Governor of Madras at 5 1 M, at Trimulgherry terminus The two Afghan heroes were well up to time like true soldiers, and a good deal of hard shaking took place on the platform Sir Frederick seemed in his usual high spirits and one could scarcely fail to observe the contrast between the national idiosyncrasies of the two distinguished soldiers —the one silent, and somewhat severe in manner the other abounding in geniality and exuberance of spirits But the greetings are soon over and the Chiefs take their seats in Mr Cordery's carriage, and, escorted by a troop of Hussars, roll away I must not forget to mention the smart appearance of Col Ludlow's Volunteers who formed the guard of honour They looked quite imposing in their new grey suits and their present would have done credit to any of their professional brethren The Chiefs had a look at the Trimulgherry entrenchment on their way to Bolarum where they arrived in time for breakfast

The arrival of the Viceroy was a very different affair An enormous assembly of notables of whom the Nizam was the central figure and a few senior officers, were assembled at Hyderabad station a quarter of an hour before the appointed time, viz 4 30, and for some time looked in vain for the appearance of the 'iron horse The English officers appeared nearly suffocated in their Europe tunics, and looked as if they wished heartily the ceremony was over The swell natives tried to put on an important air, and His Highness the Nizam looked bored At length —only ten minutes late—a hut is that for the Nizam's railway ?—it came puffing along and our hearts began to beat in quick throbs The carriages flew open, and a crowd of officers and gentlemen in plain clothes, all looking more or less tired alighted on the platform We saw some not unfamiliar faces the first possible Lord William Beresford Colonel Chapman Mr Primrose, and others so well known at Calcutta and Simla ' And that quiet looking man is the Viceroy ' some one remarked as His Excellency greeted the Nizam with a friendly shake of the hand, and proceeded to do likewise to the nobles in order of seniority who formed the *cortege* of His Highness of the Deccan. I cannot say if the Commanding Officers and heads of departments expected to be noticed in so flattering a manner but if they did, they were doomed to disappointment, for the great man bowed to the portion of the assembly, and passed on into his carriage, under shower of rose leaves from above The station was handsomely decorated, tableaux being painted on the walls of "Travelling in 1874' and ' Travelling in 1884 ' The Hyderabad Contingent formed the guard of honour, and were right well turned out The whole route from the station to Bolarum, a distance of eight miles, was lined with soldiers of sorts The roads were well watered, and the air was cool and pleasant. The Nizam drove straight to the city whither he was followed for some distance by some intelligent seekers of the Bolarum party As the Viceroy neared Bolarum the guns began to thunder forth their music, and as the carriage containing His Excellency rolled up to the petty villa, a guard of honour of the Scots Fusiliers, a splendid body of men, presented arms and the band struck up "God save the Queen" with grand effect Who would not be a Viceroy" said a hussar, who had been half galloping, half-trotting for eight miles in a hot sun, and who was now mopping the perspiration from his streaming brow "Why I for one," said a comrade, as he rode away, to stables not a little damn, but well pleased on the whole at the honorable part he had taken in the reception of the Viceroy of India

THE HYDERABAD FESTIVITIES

(*From our own Correspondent*)

THE LEVEE

SECUNDERABAD, *5th February* —Yesterday, having been devoted to exchange visits between the Viceroy and the Nizam—ceremonies not very interesting in themselves—His Excellency held a levee last night at Bolarum Residency People were invited to attend at 9 30, but some time before that hour had arrived, the rooms and corridors of that pretty but not too commodious building, were thronged with a dense mass of European officers, European gentlemen in plain clothes, and native gentlemen. Whether it was that neither the persons nor the voices of the personal staff could penetrate this multitude, I cannot say, but no one seemed to have any idea where they were to go, or what they were expected to do, and no official appeared to enlighten us At length a rumour spread that the levee had commenced although opinions were much divided as to where one ought to direct one's steps However, one shoved a head somehow, and soon found oneself in the presence of the Viceroy. Lord William Beresford did the work of calling out the names most successfully, and made very few blunders When he came to a stumper he generally handed the card to Colonel Henderson, who was ready to decipher anything that came before him The Europeans and natives entered the room, as an Irishman would say "anny how at taal" One would have thought that Commanding Officers, could have preceded their own officers but that is evidently not the fashion now There were many natives present some of whom got a little fogged, and bowed right and left promiscuously, while others showed a strong inclination to shake hands with His Excellency and had to be hustled on It is possible that the latter process of getting over the business was a little over-done There was a little too much of the "pass on please," which was often accompanied by a persuasive pressure on the elbow, which seemed to have a disquieting effect upon some gallant officers, who looked daggers and carving knives at the busy and unconscious A D C's On the whole, however things went off well, and people were pleased Originally there were to have been no ladies invited but pressure was brought to bear, and Mr Cordery like the gallant gentleman that he is, gave in, and a smart little dance was the outcome I ought to mention that each Commanding Officer of Native Regiments introduced his native officers to His Excellency, and the effect was very fine Every one was much struck with the native officers of the Hyderabad Contingent, and especially those of Colonel Fitzgerald's Regiment, the 1st Cavalry They were six of the biggest and clumsiest most soldiers I have ever set eyes on I will now pass on to a description of to-day's doings.

THE INSTALLATION

The distance from Bolarum to the Nizam's Palace cannot be less than twelve miles, and from Trimulgherry and Secunderabad, the distance is ten and eight, respectively, so most sight-seers on this eventful day were up betimes Only last night at a late hour, the long-looked for in stations arrived, and preparations had to be made for posting horses in a very hurried way It was announced in the programme that the Viceroy would start from Bolarum sharp at 9 A M, so that half an hour before that the road to Hyderabad presented a scene of unusual animation. Numerous vehicles, from the ostentatious four-in-hand to the humble tonga, were grinding along the well-watered road bent city wards. The city gates reached, we found ourselves betwixt lines of red-coated soldiers, which form a part of His Highness's Reform troops. The *Char Pensh* is passed and the long line of troops defile into the palace

yard. Here each burden is discharged, and each visitor armed with a gigantic card of invitation, presents himself at the Durbar hall entrance The order is that all must be seated at least half an hour before the arrival of their Excellencies, and this is, on the whole nearly accomplished. The hall is a long, not very lofty building, commodious, and roomy, but inconvenient for seeing in consequence of great round pillars which intercept the view. But we are obliged to make the best of these little trifles, and await patiently the course of events At length there is a stir without, the tramps of horses, and the rumbling of wheels, and we hear the "present arms" of the outer guard of honor, which is posted at the entrance to the palace gate As the Viceroy descends from his carriage, he is received by the Nizam, and the four principal nobles of the State, viz, Salar Jung, Kursheed Jah, the Peshkar, and Bashir-ood-Dowlah The procession is now formed outside the Durbar hall in the following order —

Officers on special duty in Foreign Department	
The Foreign Secty	The Resident
The Viceroy's Staff	The Nizam's Staff
The Viceroy	The Nizam
Major General Cmg H M's Force	Brig General Hyderabad Contingent
Staff	Staff

As the procession enters the durbar hall, the guard of honor inside presents arms, the band strikes up the National Anthem, and the guns begin to thunder forth without

His Excellency takes his seat on a raised platform, behind which is a raised *dais*, to represent the throne On his right hand the Nizam takes his seat, while on his left civil and military officers are seated On the right of the Nizam the Resident, ministers, nobles, &c, all beautifully dressed and a blaze of diamonds, seat themselves The Viceroy now rises and addresses the Nizam in English, his words being interpreted into Persian by the Foreign Secretary The speech is scarcely audible to majority of the audience, but in substance it ran thus His Highness is reminded by the Queen Empress's representative of the faithful adherence of his sires to the English alliance to the community of interest between the English people and the Hyderabad State, viz, the common good of the people of India. His Highness is reminded of his long minority, and the great advantages which he has derived, and will continue to derive, from the advice and presence of the British Resident, who is ever ready to guide his steps in any difficulty. Finally the Viceroy invokes God's aid to make his rule over the peoples of the Deccan happy and prosperous The address at an end, the Viceroy conducts His Highness to the chair of state placed on the *dais*, and declares him formally invested with power of administration The band now once more strikes up the National Anthem and the guns boom forth a royal salute All present now resume their seats and a magnificent sword with jewelled hilt is conferred on His Highness by the Viceroy Swords are also presented to the four foremost nobles His Highness now rises—the Viceroy alone remaining seated —and reads a short address, the tenour of which does not reach the ears of the audience in the body of the hall, and all once more resume their seats Several of the leading officers present now go forward and offer congratulations to His Highness The last act of this interesting ceremony is now performed—a custom that may well be called 'as old as the hills' the presentation to the Nizam, Ministers and Nobles, of *attar* and *pan* The Viceroy hands those commodities to His Highness, while the Foreign Secretaries do a similar office to the Minister, Nobles, &c. The Durbar is now declared at an end The Viceroy rises and, accompanied by the Nizam, quits the hall, the band strikes up once more, once more the guns thunder forth, and the great event of the installation of the Nizam of Hyderabad is a thing of the past. The densely packed crowd empties itself from the stifling atmosphere of a closed building into the open air, where the remorseless rays of a midday sun are counted as nothing

There is to be a big city banquet to night when the illuminations are to be something on a new and hitherto unsurpassed scale of magnificence.—*Madras Mail*

JUSTICE IN INDIA

The *Statesman*—Sir Richard Garth has rendered a very opportune service by calling attention to one of those striking evils of our rule, which attract notice now and again at long intervals of time, only to be forgotten almost as soon as observed It is the statement of simple fact that there is no justice in India for the poor man, and because there is none, we see whole provinces of the country in which the ancient homestead of the people have passed into the hands of usurers under the decrees of our Civil Courts. While we write we have a letter from one of the districts in Jhansi before us, in which the writer says 'There are five Commissioners in Jhansi varying from Rs 2,500 to Rs. 800 per month, and upon my honor the whole country is impoverished" It is barely 30 years since Lord Dalhousie wantonly annexed this principality upon the pretence there were no *heirs* to the succession, simply because the deceased prince had no *son* At the time of the annexation, Jhansi was proverbially an oasis in the North West It was long since destroyed under our rule by the introduction of the Warwarce usurer, and the cast-iron machinery of our Civil courts and their decrees. The owners of the old homesteads who are still there, are reduced to the condition of labourers, as they have been all over the North West Province, in the Deccan and elsewhere Our rule is the paradise of the Marwaree and the grain dealer, the native banker and the trader, and as it is these classes with whom our merchants come in contact, they persuade themselves very naturally that the blessings of British rule' are what our Civilian oliends declare them to be with the exception of a man like Sir William Wedderburn here and there who sees but too clearly and too painfully, what our rule has brought upon the masses of the people.

EMIGRATION OF HINDUS

The *Pioneer*—It is commonly supposed that the two causes which prevent the increase of emigration from this country to the colonies are caste prejudice and ignorance of conditions of life beyond the seas. But the fact that out of the 7,690 Hindu emigrants from Calcutta in the past year 1,905 were Brahmins would seem to indicate that caste is not such an obstacle as is generally believed What is really wanted to stimulate emigration is the spread of a little knowledge and the growth of a feeling of confidence The agencies might promote these ends by employing return emigrants in recruiting, by facilitating correspondence between emigrants and their friends in this country, and by ensuring that the intestates of those who die abroad are regularly conveyed to their friends last year, the total number of emigrants despatched from Calcutta was 9,576, while 13,035 were registered, and 12,953 were actually admitted into the depots The return emigrants who arrived at Calcutta numbered 3,510 and their joint savings amounted to Rs 5[illegible] This gives an average sum per head of Rs 161, which was very considerably exceeded however, in the case of emigrants returning from Demerara, Natal Jamaica, and Mauritius The 1,901 emigrants who returned from Demerara brought back Rs 3,54,898 which gives an average of no less than Rs 236 per head As usual, the emigrants returning from the French colonies had the smallest savings

A NATIVE VIEW OF MR GRANT DUFF

The *Indian Mirror*—We are heartily glad that the Viceroy will pay a visit to Madras on his way to Hyderabad It has long been talked off, but it is about to come to pass after all A recent visit to Madras has convinced us of the fact that the people of that Presidency are far from satisfied with the Government of Mr Grant Duff The general impression in Madras is that Mr Grant Duff has come out to India more with a view to write a book than to rule the Presidency at the head of which he has been placed He trusts too much to his subordinates, and busies himself about botany and other matters, in no way connected with his official duties. His mode of government, it is said, is more by speeches than by wise and necessary measures in the interest of the people committed to his rule Probably, it is his intention to collect and publish these speeches hereafter He has the reputation of stumping about the country The people of Madras complain that Mr Grant Duff lends himself too much to the influence of the Civilian element by which he is surrounded As a consequence, his Government seems to be far from popular Considerable dissatisfaction prevails in the Presidency from the almost invariable failure of the people to obtain redress for official, i e, Civilian tyranny If Lord Ripon has got the good of India at heart, His Excellency should, during his stay at the capital of the Southern Presidency, send for a few leading Native gentlemen of Madras, and ascertain their views and feelings on all important questions of the day We are afraid that he will find there is not much difference of opinion between Madras, Bengal, and Bombay on all leading questions affecting the interests of the country

RETIREMENT OF MR JUSTICE KINDERSLEY

The *Madras Mail*—At 4 o'clock yesterday evening on the rising of the Appellate Court, all the Barristers, Attorneys and Vakils met at the High Court and the Hon'ble Mr P O Sullivan, Advocate General on behalf of the Bar and the Attorneys addressed the Hon'ble Mr Justice Kindersley He said that he was desirous, on behalf of the Bar of saying a few words on this occasion which would probably be the last time His Lordship would sit on the bench of that Court It was with regret they took leave of him although they were aware that his labors were severe, and that it was reasonable and natural he should have rest after sitting on the High Court Bench for fourteen years During the whole period he had presided on this Bench most of them were aware, more or less the manner in which he had performed his arduous and onerous functions No words of his could convey the expression of feeling of the bar at his Lordship's approaching departure His Lordship, when he first sat on the Bench, had brought to that Court the ripe experience which he had acquired in other fields His judicial knowledge his painstaking attention and his ardent desire to reach the truth and do justice had gained for him the approbation of all His Lordship was kind and considerate and it was scarcely possible to have exceeded this good qualities The Advocate General in conclusion wished his Lordship long life and happiness

The Hon'ble T Rama Rau on behalf of the Vakils said This being the last day of your Lordship's sitting on this bench I on behalf of myself and my brother Vakils beg to say a few words expressive of the esteem which we have always felt towards your Lordship Your Lordship arrived at Madras so long back as 1847, and after holding several appointments of different grades in various districts your Lordship was raised to the High Court Bench in 1870 During the long period you have sat on this Bench you have always shown a strong desire to administer justice impartially and that with out any ostentation, you have further discharged the most onerous duties of your high office to the entire satisfaction of all parties concerned by the most patient hearing you have always given them We take this opportunity of offering our heart-felt thanks for the solicitude you have always shown in maintaining the status of the native bar in conjunction with your honorable colleagues We have also to thank you for your endeavours to bring about a closer intimacy between the European and native committees In conclusion while expressing our deep regret at the severance of your connection with us, we heartily pray that you may long enjoy in your own native soil that rest which you have so richly earned by your long and honorable public career in this Presidency

Mr Justice Kindersley thanked the gentlemen of the bar and the vakeels for the kindness with which they had spoken of him He must attribute such expressions rather to their kindness than to any merits of his own He hoped that the bar would always co operate with the bench for the administration of justice He was glad to see the vakeels increasing, both in numbers and education He believed that they might bear their proper part in the administration of justice He could only thank them again

MEMORIAL MEETING IN HONOUR OF THE LATE BABU KESHUB CHUNDER SEN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, WEDNESDAY

The *Times of India*—The memorial meeting in honour of the late Babu Keshub Chunder Sen was held at the Town Hall this afternoon. The Hon W W Hunter occupied the chair There was a large attendance, amongst those present being the Hon J Gibbs, the Hon C P Ilbert, Mr Justice Cunningham, Father Lafont, the Rev Mr Dall, Mr H W Wood, Dr Harvey, the Maharajah of Cooch Behar, Mr Kristodas Pal, Rajah Hurendra Krishna, Nawab Abdul Lateef Mr Surendra nath Banerjee, Moulvie Abdul Rahman, and other distinguished native gentlemen

Mr Wood as Sheriff opened the meeting and proposed that the Hon W W Hunter should take the chair

The Chairman in an eloquent speech said that they had met together to do honour to the memory of a great man. The list of gentlemen who assisted to convene the meeting consisted of representative men of all races and creeds, of Englishmen high in the councils and administration of the Empire, distinguished at the bar and on the bench of the Supreme Court Hindoos of very caste, leaders of the Mahomedan community, Christian ministers, Protestant and Roman Catholic, and merchants, editors and men of science The chairman dwelt on the unwearied public labours of Keshub, his blameless dignity, splendid publick eloquence, and his private charities His (the chairman's) duty, in opening a meeting representing in a special degree the East and the West, was confined to pointing out that Keshub represented in a special manner the fusion of European science with Indian thought Death found him in the midst of his labours but the concourse at that meeting and the messages received from many distant lands proved that India and England were alike resolved that his memory should not be forgotten

The Hon J Gibbs then rose and proposed the following resolution —"That this meeting representing all classes of the community records its sense of the loss sustained by the people of India by the death of Babu Keshub Chunder Sen" Mr Gibbs said that it had been a source of sincere though mournful satisfaction to him to sign the requisition calling the meeting He had for many years been deeply interested in the great movement over which Keshub so ably and wisely presided He had heard of it before he came to this country, in the even remembered, when quite a child seeing his pal Ram Mohun Roy, who was a friend of his father He had taken personally a great interest in watching the movement and had considered it a duty to attend there that day to bear personal testimony to the loss which India had sustained by the removal of the great religious leader

The resolution was seconded by Nawab Abdul Lateef and supported by Surendranath Banerjee and carried

Mr Justice Cunningham in proposing the second resolution, that public subscriptions should be opened for the purpose of perpetuating the memory of the deceased by a suitable memorial the nature of the memorial to be determined hereafter, with reference to the amount of the subscriptions forthcoming, said that the reconciliation of faith and the right is if it be possible, beyond all question the greatest of human achievements, and he thought every attempt to achieve it demanded their sympathy admiration and affection A native of India who was able, so far as was done by their deceased friend, to solve that great problem, must over remain famous in the annals of his country Common natures could not conceive such a thing, feeble and cowardly natures would not attempt it, but a man who was able amid the ruins of creeds and faiths around him to construct out of those *debris* a system of pure and lofty Deism, to place that before the minds and intelligences of his fellow men, to shape it into a system, to trace a path in which their steps might walk, and a system by which their lives might be guided, was, he thought, one that his countrymen might well remember with affection and which other than his countrymen might long regard as one of the benefactors of his species. A man who, unculcated by superstition, unbewildered by the blaze of modern knowledge, unaffected by those two high holds in the course of life, was able to minister to the spiritual interest of his fellows, was, he (the speaker) thought, their great friend, and it was because he regarded Keshub as such a minister and such a friend, that he thought, not only his disciples, but the public at large might take some steps, worthy of the occasion, to hand down his memory to the love and respect of times to come

Father Lafont seconded the resolution He said that Keshub was one of his best friends and he had helped him whenever he could. He gave a short history of the many good works of the deceased

Babu Kali Churn Banerjee supported the resolution, which was carried

Mr Ghose, barrister-at law, proposed the third resolution, to the effect that a committee be appointed to carry out the foregoing resolutions

Mr Kumar Nil Krishna seconded, and Mr Protab Chunder Mozoomder, supported the resolution, which was carried A numerous committee, with the Hon W W Hunter as president, comprising members of all classes of people in Bengal, was then nominated

The Maharajah of Cooch Behar proposed a vote of thanks to the chair, and this having been acknowledged, the meeting separated

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PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

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ADVERTISEMENTS

MEDICAL.

BLINDNESS, DEAFNESS, &c.,

UPON

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OF THE

EYE, EAR, NOSE THROAT &c

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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS

DRS ENGLER AND JANSZ—It is not our wont to go out of our way to extol the professional skill of this or that medical practitioner who may consider it worth his while to advertise his merits in our column, seeing that all who make use of these columns do not consult any but their own interests in doing so, but we certainly feel bound to make a rare exception in the case of Dr Engler, the specialist who has recently arrived in Bangalore to engage in practice here for a limited period We do not wish it to be understood that we consider it necessary to plead some excuse for departing from our usual course in this instance for we are perfectly satisfied [illegible] have to say on this matter will be serving the public more effectually by communicating what has come to our personal knowledge than by withholding it out of regard for mere conventionalities when we feel convinced that nothing but good can come of our speaking out candidly A morning spent in Dr Engler's Surgery, seeing its presiding spirit at work, and hearing his patients earnestly and gratefully testifying to the effective nature of his treatment, as evidenced by their own personal experiences—seeing and hearing all this we say, has convinced us that the worthy Doctor is anything but an empiric, and by no means a practitioner of ordinary ability and skill All the cases that came under our observation this morning were, as we ascertained from the patients themselves, of long standing, and, in many instances, they appeared to have showed no signs of yielding to such scientific treatment as may be had by obtaining in a public hospital, or at the hands of our regularly trained physicians and surgeons In one case, the patient admitted having attended the Eye Infirmary at Madras off and on for nearly three years without derived the relief he sought, and which he has now secured after only five days' attendance at Dr Engler's operating rooms The sufferer had been advised to change to Bangalore by Dr Brockman himself, who has attained a reputation as the most successful Ophthalmic Surgeon in Southern India, and it is remarkable that the patient should find himself on the high road to recovery after less than a week's treatment under Dr Engler He was affected in both eyes, which were so painly inverted as to render it perfectly impossible to keep them open without intense pain The sight was partially lost the eyelids were affected by granulation, and being so weak as to preclude all possibility of lifting them without a considerable effort on the part of the patient, who moreover, could not face daylight, and was able to see in perfect only in a dark room These conditions have now changed for the better so markedly as to leave little doubt of the sufferer's complete recovery before many days are over, his sight being already so far restored as to enable the patient to form tolerably distinct impressions of the objects around him without being painfully incommoded by the effects of strong light In another case, the patient had suffered in a somewhat similar manner for something like six years, during which he had consulted and received treatment from several oculists, all of whom appear to have failed in their efforts to obtain a cure He has now almost completely recovered his sight, and is expecting to be discharged in a few days

It is not our present purpose to refer individually to all the cases that came under our observation this morning, but merely to mention one or two of the worst in which Dr Engler has proved eminently successful in dealing with diseases of the eye, ear, throat and head Having just noticed cases of restoration of the sight we may now refer to cases in which Dr Engler has been equally successful in the treatment of the other diseases which he has made his special study A very remarkable case is that of a professional mid-wife, who has been suffering from severe ulceration of the throat and nostrils for the past three years, during which she has been a victim to sleeplessness and almost constant headaches, so acute and distressing as to make life a burden to her at times She has placed herself under the treatment of several medical practitioners, but not one of them has been able to do for her what Dr Engler has accomplished in a single week, at the end of which she now finds her pains considerably alleviated and is no longer deprived of her rest through the absence of Nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep' Another interesting case is that of a girl of nine or ten, who has been almost completely deaf from infancy—an affliction which affected her whole constitution by incapacitating her from entering upon an active enjoyment of youthful life Her mental faculties suffered from want of full play, and her physical frame from want of exercise, which her malady naturally rendered repugnant. Here again, a little more than a week under Drs Engler and Jansz has been attended with most remarkable benefits, the patient having now recovered the sense of hearing sufficiently to hear the tick of a watch held at a short distance from the ear The parents describe the condition of the child sex one exhibiting a most signal change for the better in every way, the patient being now not only able to hear with ease, but altogether improved in body and mind as well Every one of the cases we have here enumerated are those of persons who are more or less well known in Bangalore and we have no hesitation in saying that every one of them will testify to the really wonderful skill, dexterity, and professional success displayed by Dr Engler and the able coadjutor Dr Jansz, both of whom we can conscientiously commend to the public as, to our knowledge, far and away, the most skilful specialists that have ever visited India—*Daily Post, Nov 28th*, 1883

DRS ENGLER AND JANSZ, are by the exercise of their peculiar skill, doing a great deal of good in Bangalore We have paid a casual visit to Dr Engler's surgery to see for ourselves what is being done in the way of cures Of course we speak unprofessionally, but we do not know that professional knowledge is required to judge as to results when seeing and hearing of patients themselves are freely allowed Three cases of blindness, two nearly total, and one total in one eye, were, according to the testimony of the sufferers themselves, progressing with wonderful favourableness One in which inflamation and granulation of the inner surface of the eye lids had lasted for months, and had caused ulceration of the eye ball, was almost cured after about a fortnight's treatment, although previous treatment had failed to give relief In another case, where both eyes were seriously affected, the patient was considerably better, and in the one in which the sight of one eye had been lost, it was restored, and though not completely recovered was on a fair way towards it, the patient freely and without effort read from a newspaper with the injured eye, though no sight whatever was in it a few day's previous. In cases of deafness, Dr Engler seems even more certain of success than in blindness One little girl who had been deaf for years was restored so far as to be able to hold a conversation in ordinary tones, she heard the softest spoken words and answered to them and heard the ticking of a watch held from four to six inches from her ears Two soldiers belonging to the garrison suffering from deafness have been cured one, a man who had been in hospital for weeks and been blistered and put to great pain by ordinary treatment, perfectly recovered his hearing in 24 hours.

We are quite aware that any detailed notice of such cures as these are apt to be looked at as akin to by the general public. But this we fancy is the result of the infrequency of such notices Why men who benefit the suffering members of the public, as Drs Engler and Jansz are undoubtedly doing, should receive no attention from the press, which whole columns are given up to descriptions of the tricks of some travelling juggler, it would be perhaps hard to explain It is a fact, however that while the public naturally has to pay for both, the one who does most good is the least noticed—*Bangalore Spectator, Dec 3rd* 1883.

DOCTORS ENGLER AND JANSZ—We are glad to record that the two skilful and experienced medical gentlemen, Doctors Engler and Jansz, are continuing their labours of merciful relief to those suffering from diseases and defects of the eye, ear, and throat, and that those labours have been attended with uniform success. In our first notice, we recorded several successful operations performed by them We are but doing the public a kindness, when we proceed to note several other operations which have come under our knowledge

The little European girl, who was deaf from infancy, and to whose case we called attention in our first article, has now had her hearing completely restored, to the great delights of her parents and friends Amongst the fresh cases of the success which attends the efforts of Drs. Engler and Jansz, we note those of two soldiers One of the soldiers was deaf in both ears, and was treated in hospital for over seven weeks but with very small results He was perfectly restored to hearing in twenty four hours The other soldier had been deaf for years, but he was quite cured, after being under treatment for two weeks under Drs. Engler and Jansz A gentlemen from Madras, who had been, of and on, under treatment, for three years, at the Eye Infirmary, Madras, for almost total blindness, has now had his sight completely restored. A native gentlemen of Bangalore, who was deaf in both ears, one totally deaf and the other three fourths deaf, for twenty years, put himself under the treatment of Drs Engler and Jansz, and after four day's treatment, he can now hear in the ear which was totally deaf, and the other has recovered its power A native gentleman from Mysore was also treated for deafness in one of his ears, and, after a few days under the hands of the doctors, the deafness has disappeared The last case we record is that of a native boy, who was totally blind in one eye He seems to have been put under the treatment of some native doctor, and was maltreated in the process. He has been in the hands of Drs. Engler and Jansz now for five days, and is gradually but surely recovering his sight

We certainly are of opinion that Drs. Engler and Jansz have established the reputation which they claimed for themselves, when they first came to Bangalore Their stay here, we believe will be short and it is for those who are afflicted with the peculiar diseases and defects over which they have such mastery, to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by their presence amongst us

We have had several enquiries made by correspondents, whether Drs Engler and Jansz intend paying Mysore town a visit. We have been requested to state that the doctors do not intend going beyond Bangalore Those who wish to have the benefit of their experienced advice and skilled treatment should come to Bangalore—*Karnataka Prakasika, Dec 10th*, 1883

N B—Drs ENGLER & JANSZ will supply pince nez and others, with their celebrated Wollenstone's ground Spectacles and Eye-glasses, to suit all sights

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS

Hongkong, 13th Feb —The recent massacres of Christians took place in Tonquin, not China, and fifty more have been massacred near Hue

SUBMISSION OF MERVE TO RUSSIA

St. Petersburg, 14th Feb —The *Official Messenger* announces, in its issue, to-day, the complete submission of the Mervites to Russian rule

RUMOURED DISPERSION OF REBELS

Cairo, 15th Feb —The news of the British Expedition is causing the rebels to disperse

VOTE OF CREDIT FOR EGYPT

London, 15th Feb —The Chancellor of Exchequer, in reply to a question in the House of Commons last night, said the Government would ask Parliament for a vote of credit for Egypt

MASSACRE OF CHRISTIONS IN CHINA

News received since yesterday concerning the massacres in China, states that the massacres took place in Tonquin

THE DEATH OF CETEWAYO

News from the Cape states that it is believed that Cetewayo has been poisoned, and that a *post mortem* examination has been ordered

OPPOSITION TO THE BENGAL TENANCY BILL

The Honorable Mr Stanhope presented a petition from the Rajahs and land proprietors of the Bengal Presidency against the Bengal Tenancy Bill

ADJOURNMENT OF DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS

The debate on the Address in reply to the Royal speech has been adjourned

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1884

THE MAHARAJAH'S VISIT TO MADRAS

WHETHER the object of the recent visit of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore to Madras, at the same time that His Excellency the Viceroy of India was on a visit to that city, was to broach the subject of the Mysore subsidy to the Viceroy, or whether His Highness went down merely to have the honour of paying his respects to his lordship and for his own pleasure, there can be no doubt that the welcome and reception accorded to His Highness were of the highest and most satisfactory kind The natives of Madras spared their utmost and spent largely out of their pockets for the purpose of showing the Maharajah their loyalty and devotion to the third native prince in India The Maharajah of Mysore was esteemed, and esteemed rightly, by the natives of Madras, as *de facto* their own ruler, for geographically and politically, the Province of Mysore is the centre of Southern India, and, accordingly, we find the reception and welcome of His Highness to the capital city of the Southern Presidency were enthusiastic and gratifying beyond all question It was stated, in one of the many addresses presented to His Highness that he was the first independent native prince of Mysore who had visited the soil of the Madras Presidency, and, therefore, his visit was all the more welcome, since it has set forth an interesting and pleasing precedent for future periodical visits to the Presidency capital by His Highness—an opinion in which we cannot but cordially concur Such periodical visits cannot but tend to promote good feeling and good fellowship between the Madrasees and Mysoreans promoting a knowledge of each other, knowledge which is the best guarantee of friendship Home keeping youths have ever homely wits, says Shakespeare, and it is but a part of our Maharajah's prerogative and duty that he should learn to know as much of India as lies beyond the circumscribed limits of his own estate There is no doubt that His Highness' extended tour, in 1877, in Bengal, the North West Provinces and Bombay, has done him a great deal of good To such foreign tours, must, as a matter of course, be added periodical tours amongst the districts of his own Province Without these, his foreign travels will confer on he cht upon him It is, indeed, a matter of regret to the people of Mysore that His Highness is better known at Ootacamund Coonoor, Wellington, and on the Neilgherries generally, than at Ba san Shimoga Chitaldroog, or Kolar, and the Province generally

It may not be out of place here to give the reader a brief *resume* of His Highness week's sojourn in the capital of the Southern Presidency, whither he proceeded, on Saturday the 9th instant at the most auspicious time, when the representative of Her Majesty the Queen Empress, the Viceroy himself was on a visit It is highly gratifying to know that all the villages along the line of railway between Bangalore Station and Kolar Road Station turned out almost *en masse* to greet the Maharajah and pay homage to him, as the special train stopped at the several stations, before entering on British ground It deed, we learn, from several who were eye witnesses of the scene, that thousands of ryots and their families turned out from villages more distant than those on the line, in order that they might say that they had a glimpse at their Maharajah Now, this is a most gratifying circumstance, and one which confirms our suggestion, reiterated in these columns that His Highness should make periodical tours in the districts of his Province We have all along insisted upon this and we think, we may say, without overstepping the bounds of modesty that the sooner our advice is carried out, the better it will be for the interests of the Maharajah and his state During his stay, His Highness paid "visits of ceremony," as they are called to His Excellency the Viceroy and to His Excellency the Governor of Madras, both visits being returned by those high functionaries of state It may be that at both visits or, perhaps, only at that to the Viceroy, His Highness, or, more probably, his Dewan, spoke on the subject of the subsidy If the question was mooted at the time, we can only say that it was the most inopportune moment to do so, and any desultory conversation on the topic either with the Viceroy or Mr Grant Duff can hardly be expected to be productive of any substantial result We have every reason to affirm that if the question has been mooted at those interviews with the Governor-General of India and the Governor of Madras, it has been mooted at the wrong time, and the wrong place

His Highness paid visits to several places of interest and importance in the city of Madras, at almost each of which he was presented with an address On arrival at the Central Railway Station, the Maharajah was presented with an address by the native inhabitants of Madras, to which a suitable reply was made on behalf of His Highness Amongst the places visited by the Maharajah were the Presidency College and the Senate House, at which places At the Christian College, where he was received by the Revd W Miller, the Principal, and all the staff of professors and teachers, and a large body of students, the Maharajah was presented with an address, to which a reply was given. On the Sunday of the Maharajah's stay, he was presented with an address by about 300 Native Mysoreans, now employed in official life or carrying on business in Madras, and to this address, of course there was a reply Then there were about 45 students, natives of Mysore, now residing and studying in Madras, who had the amusing modesty of presenting an address to His Highness in which they had the unconscious audacity of making many suggestions on education, of which His Highness' Government appeared to be ignorant—at least in the estimation of the students The Maharajah visited Patcheappah's College, where the Trustees of Patcheappah's truly noble charities presented him with an address to which a suitable reply was made His Highness was also present in Patcheappah's hall, at an entertainment given in his honour by the native inhabitants About the last thing that His Highness did before leaving Madras, was to drive (pace) the Black Town of Madras rather ostentatiously through its principal streets This was done, not only to please the populace but also at the special request of a native millionaire of Madras Mr C V Cannah Chetty Here His Highness had the list of the addresses presented to him and made a suitable reply We may only say, in conclusion that His Highness arrived safely in Bangalore his own on Saturday last and that we are glad to have him amongst us while we offer our respectful congratulations on the well deserved honours done to him by our countrymen in Madras

Original and Selected Notes

MR Justice Mac Ian, of the Bengal High Court takes leave shortly, a step which is said to be but the prelude to his ultimate retirement from the Bench

THE following degrees of the Punjab University will, in future be held to entitle those who have gained them to the subjoined degrees of rank in Lieutenant Governor's Durbar —Doctor and Master of Oriental Learning Doctor of Literature Master of Arts Doctor of Law Doctor of Science Doctor of Medicine and Master of Civil Engineering Native Fellows of the Punjab University, who are not already of the Imperial list, will in future be entitled *ex officio*, to a seat in Imperial Durbars

ON Friday, the 8th instant H E the Governor of Bombay opened a Sanskrit College and Boarding school at Gowdia Tank, Bombay, which had been provided for out of a bequest made by the late M Gerculdas Lepad The road leading to the bungalow was lined with venetian masts while the exterior of the building was illuminated with innumerable lamps A large company of influential members of the European and native communities assembled to take part in the opening ceremony

His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore was expected to leave Trivandrum on the 13th instant enroute to Ramiseweram, passing through Streevilliputtum and Tirichendre, on the 14th instant The tahsildar of the taluq is making the necessary preparations for the Maharajah's reception Address will be presented at some of the towns on the route to R [illegible] The Maharajah will be accompanied by H H [illegible] and the Dewan, Mr Ramiengar

AMONG the men,—about twenty seven—deputations that waited upon H E the Viceroy at Government House, Guindy Park, last Wednesday forenoon, was one consisting of twenty seven persons from Salem, headed by Mr Ramaswamy Mudeliar, M A, B L, a Vakil of the High Court and a native of the district The Salem address was signed by 7,300 inhabitants of the district many of the signatories being Government servants employed in the town and district of Salem Among them were a large number of University graduates and merchants Their prayer was that His Excellency the Viceroy would exercise his prerogative of mercy and liberate the men who are now undergoing sentences of transportation at the Andamans for being connected with the riots His Excellency the Viceroy in reply stated that he could not interfere with the action of the Local Government and with the decision of the High Court It may be mentioned that in almost all the addresses presented to the Viceroy at Guindy on Wednesday, allusion was made to the Salem riots

THE *Indian Mirror* says—That while sickening details of corruption and misrule in certain important Native States are assailing our ears every day it is refreshing to cast a glance at Baroda the first Hindu principality of India Under the auspices of the Paramount Power, the system of Government which the genius of Sir T Madhava Rao introduced in Baroda, has worked well and the Gaikwar's people are now happy and contented The State machinery goes on smoothly [illegible] State is highly cultured youth of marvellous intelligence possessing generous sympathies having the good of his people at heart, and is thoroughly earnest He looks into the working of every department and is master of every detail It is only natural that a people should be happy when they have got such a Sovereign to look after their welfare Dewan Kazi Shah Mullah the successor of Raja Sir T Madhava Rao, has just issued his Report on Administration of the Baroda State for the year 1881 82

IN an article on the Fiscal Condition of the Hyderabad State the *Telegraph*, a Hyderabad paper, writes —

It is with a feeling of no small pleasure that we learn that His Highness the Nizam has determined to have a rigid examination into the fiscal condition of the Hyderabad State And we are sure we shall be gratified to hear that this examination has been approved of and sanctioned by His Excellency the Viceroy That his Highness should have made such a request in [illegible] to heed the words of advice uttered by His Excellency on the occasion of the Nizam's installation, principal among which was the caution so forcibly uttered to look to his finances That His Highness should within forty eight hours of the utterance of those words have requested the assistance of the Government of India in the direction of his true position and the financial basis upon which rests the solidity of his dominions proves only too clearly that having assumed the responsibilities of Government he is determined at the outset to satisfy himself as to the accuracy of his status His Excellency the Viceroy on Tuesday last made one promise to the Nizam of particular moment that should His Highness at any time require the advice or assistance of the Supreme Government it should be readily accorded to him, and we have an instance of the sincerity of that pledge As the request of His Highness the Nizam His Excellency the Viceroy has sent the services of the Deputy Accountant General of Bengal and the Accountant General of Bombay, for the purpose of examining into and reporting upon the fiscal condition of the Hyderabad State

AN address to His Excellency the Viceroy [illegible] and signed "Indian" thus sums up native grievances in this Presidency —

The native population as a whole is anxious not to let slip this opportunity of laying before their ruler, some of their grievances and the nation as with an united voice begs of your Excellency to vouchsafe to them a patient hearing The desirability of making our Local Legislative Councils more representative and useful, the necessity there is for alterations in the rules for the competitive as well as statutory Civil Service, the condition of our Devastanams, temples and Mosques, the question how far it is possible to lessen the cost and trouble to the ryot by what is known as the yearly Jamabandy, the rigour with which taxes are collected adding interest for each instalments as it falls due before crops are harvested, or before reaped har-

vests could be sold, with special costs at enormous rates, when coercive processes are issued, the stringent nature of our Forest Regulations, the odiousness of the Imperial license-tax, the neglected state of our minor irrigation work so full of importance in an agricultural country like India, the hardships to the agriculturists and cattle by the prohibition of the making of earth-salt, and the high prices of the sea-salt, the enormous powers of oppression placed in the hands of low paid salt officers, the heavy tax on litigation under the "Fees Act" which invariably ruins the unsuccessful litigant, the corruption that exists in the lower ranks of the subordinate Executive Revenue, Police, and other departments, the desirability of separating the Magisterial from the Revenue Department and appointing trained and educated men of good character as Magistrates, the greater employment of graduates and under graduates in the public service, the tendency there is in the recent legislation of the Local Government of increasing the power of the executive with less freedom to the people and less confidence in them, the attempt to enforce compulsory labour under what is known as the Kudumaram it Bill, the withdrawing of all Middle Schools from Government management, and handing them over to Local and Municipal bodies who are unwilling and unable to manage them the associating of the new Local Boards with new taxation the general tenor of Local Legislature Bills for extending local Self Government, the desirability of revising and remitting the heavy sentences passed by special tribunals on the supposed rioters at Salem, the notes say there is for enquiring into the nature of the District administration in some of the neighbouring Districts, notably Chingleput, these are some of the subjects about which people are anxious to lay their views before your Lordship, they suggest improvements, and they fervently pray that your Lordship would be pleased to give them an attentive and patient hearing

To certain inhabitants of Salem, who presented an address in which they appealed for the release of certain prisoners convicted of rioting, &c, His Excellency replied —

I have already received and examined a copy of the address you have just presented to me It is not unnatural that you should desire to do all in your power on behalf of those of your friends and neighbours who are now undergoing punishment for a criminal offence of which they have been found guilty At the same time, you must have been fully aware that it would be impossible for me, as the head of the Executive of the Government, to interfere with the decisions of the highest Courts in this Presidency upon a question which has been very fully examined by them, and upon which a deliberate decision has been pronounced The question is strictly one of a judicial character, and with the judicial decisions of the highest tribunals it is inconsistent with the public duty of Government to interfere, unless there are circumstances of an exceptional character which may render an exercise of power desirable I am therefore,—though I regret to refuse your requests—bound to tell you that in this case I must abide by those constituted by judicial authority who have examined this question thoroughly The offence with which these persons have been charged is one of a very grave character It is one of the first duties of the Government of India in this country where religious animosity at times runs very high, and where there are many religious bodies, to firmly and determinedly guard the public peace, and put down unhesitatingly any disturbance arising from differences of religion The case of the persons has been carefully examined by the courts, and, as I have said, I cannot re open it or pronounce any opinion of my own upon it If you look forward to the time when the sentences that have been pronounced might well come under the consideration of the local Government, the best course that can be taken in order to hasten the advent of that period is, that there should be a complete re-establishment of peace and tranquillity and good fellowship in the district in which these unhappy occurances took place because the establishment of that peace and harmony between men of different religions is a necessary preliminary to any consideration on the part of the Government of cases such as this It is a painful duty to me to have to give, unhesitatingly an unfavourable answer to your address, because I know how deeply interested you must be in the fate of your friends and neighbours, but while I am ever ready to consider the wishes of any important section of the natives of this country, when the fulfilment of those wishes would be consistant with my public duty, I am no less determined upon all occasions to fulfil that duty impartially, and to deal honestly and truly with you, and as I cannot in this case meet your request, to tell you so in terms regret [illegible]

Local and Provincial

Residency Surgeon —Surgeon A F Dobson Residency Surgeon of Mysore, has obtained three months' privilege leave from the 15th instant, or from such date as he may avail himself of it

Taluk Treasuries —We learn that the Government of Madras have now under consideration the subject of re-establishing taluk Treasuries at all stations where there is a branch of the Bank of Madras

Distribution of Prizes —The distribution of prizes to the students and pupils of Saint Andrew's school, C and M Station took place on the evening of Friday last, when Colonel J P Grant took the chair

Lieutenant General Pain, C B —Lieutenant-General W Pain, C B, Commanding Bangalore Division, left the station for Madras, on a few days' leave, on Friday morning last, when the usual salute was fired

Coorg Commission —Rao Bahadur C Seshaiah, Second Assistant Commissioner of Coorg has been granted privilege leave for one month and delivered over charge of his office and treasury to Mr K. Ganapatti, on the 4th instant

Vaccination in Coorg —The Chief Commissioner of Coorg has been pleased to confirm the vaccination rules for the Municipality of Verrajendrapet, framed by the Commissioners under sections 19 and 21 of Act 13 of 1880

Amildar of Bangalore —It was recently stated by one of our English contemporaries that Mr Shama Rao Amildar of Bangalore, was to be removed to Seringapatam We now learn that the rumour is not true and that Mr Shama Rao will remain at his present post

The Maharajah's Liberality —Yesterday and the day previous (viz 14 and 15th instant) a large number of Brahmins were fed and clothed at the Mansion House Adyar, the temporary residence of this Highness the Maharajah of Mysore Some of them received sums of money and valuable Cashmere shawls

The Middle School Examination —The results of the Middle School Examination have been issued by the Commissioner for the U C S Examinations The total number of candidates that have passed is returned at 2,838 in the first class 491, in the second class 939, and in the third class 1,408

Toddy Contract —Pursuant to the notification of Government, the tenders for the Toddy contract for three districts of the Province were opened, on Friday last, at the Deputy Commissioner's office, Bangalore District, with the following results, being the highest tenders—Bangalore, District, Messrs Davy, Moodappah and Co, Rs 121,750 per annum, Kolar District, Messrs Singiah and Co, Rs 49,850, Tumkur District, Messrs Paupannah, Rs 135,000

The Rate of Exchange —The following despatch from the Secretary of State for India to His Excellency the Most Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council is published in the *Gazette of India* for general information,—I have to acquaint you that the rate of exchange for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and Indian Governments, for the year 1884-85, has been fixed, with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, at one shilling and seven pence half penny (1s 7½d) the rupee, and I have to request that you will give the necessary instructions for the due observance of this rate in respect of all transactions to which it is applicable

Sessions Court —The usual monthly Sessions of the Civil and Sessions Court of the Civil and Military Station were held on Friday last, Colonel H G Thomson, the Judge, presiding There were only two cases, one against one Rama on charges of administering a stupifying drug to one Hanoomanna with intent to facilitate theft, and with theft of property to the value of Rs 80 in the house of the woman, and the other against one Mammoun, a lad of 17 years, who stands charged with attempt to rape a girl of 10 years The prisoner Rama was convicted and sentenced by the Judge to 5 years' rigourous imprisonment The case of rape was adjourned to the next sessions as the papers from the Magistrate's Court arrived too late

The Dignity of Labour —The *Bangalore Spectator* is responsible for the following—"The Driver apprentices, eight in number, of whom we have written before, threatened to resign, because they are expected to pass through the grade of firemen, before appointment to that of "driver" It is to be hoped that if they resign, their resignation will be at once accepted as their dissatisfaction proves that they have no right conception of the dignity of labour There should be no royal road to a driver's post, any more than a royal road to learning' If what is above stated with regard to the "driver apprentices' (natives of the Province) on the Mysore State Railway be true, then we quite agree in the remarks of our contemporary, but we have not heard that the driver apprentices' have "threatened to resign" We sincerely hope they have not

Departure of the Viceroy —His Excellency the Viceroy embarked at 2 30 P M, on the 15th instant per I G Steamer *Clive* for Trincomalee A guard of honor from the 2nd S W Borderers of 100 rank and file, with Queen's color and band with full complement of officers, paraded at the pier A salute of thirty-one guns was fired on His Excellency's departure A similar salute had been fired at Gundy by the Field Battery in the Park, on his Excellency's departure from Government House The *Clive* was to have returned to Calcutta direct from Madras, but in order to give Lady Ripon the benefit of sea air, as she has been much out of health since Saturday evening, the vessel goes first to Trincomalee, and thence proceeds to Calcutta His Excellency the Governor the Maharajah of Mysore, Mr H E Sullivan, and one or two others accompanied the Viceroy to the end of the pier, and there took leave of him Among those present at the wharf were the Prince of Arcot, Hon Justices Muthusami Iyer Hutchins, and Brandt, Sir T Madava Row, Hon Surg General Cornish, Hon Mr Hanna and Judge Stokes, Whiteside, Clogstoun, Reos, Hammick, J H Garstin, Colonel Shaw Stewart, Mr Handley, Colonel Cox, Rev W Miller, Mr C Vincent, Mr A T Arundel Mr Lyall (Mysore), Mr Porter, Mr Scharlieb, Dr Athalye, Very Rev Father Meyer, Rev Father Telford, Rev Father Kennedy, Capt J H Taylor, Mr Poonoosawmy Pillai, and Mr Ragunatha Row

Public Servants and the Insolvent Court —The following extract from the proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department, is published in the *Gazette of India* —

Read Home Department resolution No 100, dated the 12th January 1856.

Resolution —In the resolution of January 1856, cited above, heads of offices having establishments in the pay of Government were directed to impress upon their subordinates the discredit attaching to a resort to the Insolvent Court, and to warn them that such a proceeding would be considered as of itself constituting a sufficient cause for exclusion from the public service, unless it should appear that the embarrassments of the insolvent had been the result of unforeseen misfortunes or of circumstances over which he could exercise no control, and had not proceeded from dissipated and extravagant habits By a circular memorandum, No 67 2816 to 2821 dated the 19th November 1874, heads of departments under the Government of India were requested to hold the Registrar or head of the office responsible for reporting to the Secretary in charge or to the chief of the department the insolvency of clerks or other assistants

2 As there is reason to believe that the operation of these orders has to some extent been lost sight of, the Governor General in Council, in reproducing them, desires to direct the attention of all local Governments and heads of departments to the imperative duty which devolves upon them of taking severe notice of the misconduct of clerks and other employes who allow themselves to fall into embarrassed circumstances It is no valid excuse for hopeless indebtedness to show that it has been caused by standing security for friends, the plea which is frequently put forward in such cases Assistants in Government offices should clearly understand that, if they voluntarily contract debts or obligations which they are unable to meet, they render themselves liable to summary dismissal

Order —Ordered that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to local Governments and Administrations for information, that a copy be forwarded to all departments of the Government of India, and that a copy be forwarded to all heads of offices under the Home Department for information and guidance.

It is suggested that a copy of this resolution should be given to every clerk on first appointment to Government service, and that it be entered in the order-book of every Government office

General Summary.

The Remount Agent —Lieutenant-Colonel Irwing, Remount Agent at Ootacamund returned to Madras from Calcutta on Wednesday last, by the Arcot

First Arts Examination Scholarships —Then Government scholarships of Rs 15 each will be awarded on the result of the F A Examination held in December last The candidates must not be on the receipt of any other scholarship and must prosecute their studies up to the B A degree in some college connected with the Madras Educational Department in which provision is made for educating students up to the B A degree

Ripon Commemoration The following were some of the resolutions passed at a recent meeting of the members of S I Rail and Secular Company?

(i) That, in the name of the Company, a certain number of poor people be fed and clothed handsomely on the 31st of January every year to commemorate in a fitting manner the visit to Madras of His Excellency the Viceroy

(ii) That the 31st day of January be recorded every year as a day [illegible] rejoicings

(iii) That a biography of His Excellency the Marquis of Ripon be issued in pamphlets in all the vernaculars, and distributed to people of Southern India.

(iv) That a breakfast be given in honor of His Excellency's arrival, at 8 P M, to morrow in the Secular Dining Hall at Komaleswaran Pett

(v) That these resolutions be sent to some of the local papers for publication —*Mail*

The Mysore Students and the Maharajah of Mysore —About forty five Mysore students met at His Highness's residence (Adyar) at 2 P M yesterday, and half an hour afterwards, they were received by His Highness Mr C. Runga Charry, B A recited two Kannarese verses inscribed on a card, which was enclosed in a handsome frame, on which a bunch of forget me nots was engraved Mr D. M. Rajaram Rao then read the following address —

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS—We, Your Highness's loyal subjects now Students at Madras, are very highly sensible of the honour Your Highness confers by giving us this opportunity to express with all modesty, our feelings of love, loyalty, respect and gratitude We do not wish to approach Your Highness with complaints, but in the spirit of those who, while highly appreciating the efforts made by Your Highness's Government for the educational prospects of our State and being thankful for all that has been done in that direction, are eager for still greater progress. Youngmen although we are, we hope it will not be construed as presumption on our part to express some opinion, at least on topics connected with education In the field of English education we see with great pleasure that there has been a great deal of improvement and we are specially glad for the impetus given of late to scientific education Still, much more can be done in the way of improving our English education We know that enough of the revenue of the State is spent on this, and what is required is the way of improvement here, is not the spending of more money, but the introduction into the Department of a greater number of able and enthusiastic men who work not for their own interest but for the country's good In this connection we greatfully acknowledge the usefulness of the scholarships that Your Highness's Government have been holding out every year to Students of Medicine, Agriculture, Engineering and Arts, and many of us, here present to day, are greatly indebted to Your Highness in that way We venture to assure Your Highness that we have all been watching with anxious interest the introduction of the reforms in Primary Vernacular Education publicly announced by our Dewan a few months ago We hope that, notwithstanding the immense amount of responsible work that he has to discharge, our Dewan will take advantage of the earliest opportunity for carrying out what is designed But the greatest defect of all Vernacular Education, not only in Your Highness's Territories but throughout India is the want of proper school books. This is a defect which could not be remedied some twenty years ago, for there were then no fit persons to write proper educational books in Kanarese But we have now in our State many capable of undertaking and most satisfactorily discharging such duties With the permission of Your Highness, we wish, therefore, to suggest that a Commission consisting of able members from the various parts of Your Highness's Territories, be appointed to carry out this object, and it is our firm conviction that it is only thus that Vernacular Education can be made attractive and useful One more request we have to make, and with that we conclude Owing to the direct and indirect influence of Western Civilisation, our own Arts and Sciences, Philosophy and Literature are dying out among us every day, and it is left for native princes like Your Highness to revive them, for we cannot well ask this of the British Besides, it is a well known fact of Indian History that the abodes of our popular ancient Rajas have always been the resort of all the learned men of the day and that it was always the generosity of kings that encouraged learning among us Therefore, though we see with great pleasure that, in our State, much has been done in this direction during the last two or three years, by the formation of a new Sanskrit School with a few scholarships, and prizes attached to it, and by the encouragement given to the production of some original Kanarese works, we most respectfully beg of Your Highness to foster with special care this most invaluable inheritance from our ancestors and preserve it from decay by following the footsteps of many of Your Highness's noble predecessors In conclusion, we most earnestly pray to God that He may bless Your Highness with long life and boundless prosperity We beg to remain, Your Highness's most loyal obedient and loving subjects, now Students at Madras studying, respectively, for Law, Medicine, Agriculture, Engineering, and Arts &c

The address, which was printed on parchment was presented to His Highness, and Mr Porter, His Highness Private Secretary read the following reply of His Highness —

"GENTLEMEN —I have received with much pleasure this address from Mysore students studying in Madras It is creditable to the courage and enterprise of Mysore, that it can furnish so many young men pursuing their studies at a distance from home Curiosity and a wish to see the world have, I hope, had something to do with the numbers that are here, for it would not be a pleasant thought to me if you had been compelled to go abroad for what you could not find at home I observe with satisfaction the varieties of branches of study you have taken up For the pursuit of many of these special subjects Madras will probably long have great advantages over Mysore, but as regards education in Arts, I trust that the recent efforts of my Government to which you have referred in your address, will make our own Colleges increasingly attractive I heartily concur in your wish that we may find for this department able and enthusiastic men who work not for their own interest but for their country's good I recognize the claim that our ancient literature has on native Princes and hope that the formation of a new Sanskrit School at Mysore will have a beneficient effect With reference to your recommendations as to Primary Vernacular Education I have to inform you that, that subject has been taken up in a Local Government Bill now in course of preparation Finally, I thank you very heartily for your kind expressions of loyalty and attachment "

Next the students of Arts, Medicine, Agriculture, &c, were introduced by the Dewan to His Highness who expressed a hope that all would be successful in their career Garlands pan &c were then presented to the students and the interview came to a close with hearty applause by the students

ADDRESS OF WELCOME TO THE MAHARAJAH — A deputation from the natives of Mysore residing at Madras, waited upon His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore yesterday, at 2 P M at the residence of His Highness at Adyar There was a large gathering among whom were Messrs M Singra Chary Cashier Madras Bank M O Alasinga Chary Attorney at Law, M O Partha rathy Iyengar, Vakil High Court M A, Singra Charlar, Deputy Cashier, Madras Bank S Bilgiri Iyengar, Krishna Iyengar and Krishnama Chary Attorneys at Law Chelva Iyengar, B A, B L, Mr Seroomala Chary, M A Tirumarin Chary B A B L, Mr D Gopala Chary, and others From the gate the company marched in a procession accompanied by native music to the hall, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion A few minutes afterwards His Highness appeared and took his seat The following address, bearing a large number of signatures was then read —

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS,—We, the natives of Mysore residing in Madras, most respectfully beg leave to approach Your Highness with this address of cordial welcome in token of our spontaneous love and deep loyalty to Your Highness's person and throne The visit of a Prince of your illustrious Royal Family to the capital of Southern India peculiarly interesting and highly gratifying as it is in itself affords additional delight from its association with the arrival of the most worthy representative of Her Most Gracious Majesty our beloved Empress, and will ever live in the memory of ourselves and our posterity It will, we trust, be interesting to Your Highness to know that natives of Mysore, over 300 in number who are proud of being called Your subjects, reside in this City, and include among them the direct descendants of Pridhan Tramala Row of Mysore, the gentleman who first came down to Madras in 1776, deputed by your illustrious ancestor Her Highness the Maha Rani Dodda Lakshamanny on a political mission to the British Government, and whose valuable services in the restoration of Your Royal Dynasty to its ancient throne, are of historical importance It gives us much pleasure to notice that the Government of Your Highness has wisely established for the advancement of the best interests of your subjects a representative institution, which is the first great political experiment of its kind in the Native States of India and in the progress or which, all your subjects take just pride We beg to offer Your Highness our sincere gratitude for the various measures which, Your Highness's Government has adopted for the advancement of education in its different branches, and for the encouragement so liberally accorded to your subjects for the acquisition of useful knowledge in and out of Mysore. We gratefully appreciate the steps taken by the Government of Your Highness towards the establishment of Local Self Government within your territories on the lines laid down by His Excellency the Viceroy of India in his Resolution of 1882 We are deeply indebted to Your Highness for the careful and persistent efforts made by Your Highness's Government to economise expenditure and to develope the material resources of Mysore, and we express our firm hope that Your Highness's administration continuing in the present line of policy may tend soon to promote the substantial advancement of Your Highness's subjects We trust that the visit of such an intelligent and educated Prince as Your Highness to this great centre of commerce and enlightenment will be productive of lasting benefit to Your Highness's subjects We beg leave to conclude with our most earnest and sincere prayer that the Almighty God in His infinite goodness may long continue to us Your Highness's prosperous reign, and that Your Royal House may be perpetuated by an unbroken succession of monarchs to the abundant happiness of Your Highness's subjects

After the address was read it was presented to His Highness in a neat silver casket made by Messrs Orr and Sons and the Dewan on behalf of His Highness made the following reply —

GENTLEMEN —I thank you very much indeed for the address you have presented to me I am very glad that my first visit to this city should be on an occasion when you are receiving with such great honor and general rejoicings the representative of Her Gracious Majesty the Empress of all India I can assure you that it is a source of much pleasure to me to meet you here and to recognise among you the descendants of Pridhan Tirumal Rao whose devotion to the Mysore House is a matter of history Though settled in Madras for many years Mysore is still your home, it is therefore easy to understand your feelings [illegible] and I assure you that I fully reciprocate those feelings You have alluded to some of the measures of my Government, and I am glad that you regard them as calculated to promote the best interests of my people Our representative Assembly is a great aid to my Government and I am sure that its usefulness will increase year after year as the people begin to take more and more interest in the discussion of matters affecting their welfare It is gratifying to me to find that you appreciate the efforts of my Government towards the enforcement of economy in all branches of the administration and the advancement of education in its different branches such as Medicine Engineering and Agriculture Gentlemen I must not detain you longer I thank you most heartily for your sentiments of attachment and devotion

Garlands of flowers were then put upon His Highness's neck and bouquets were distributed after which the deputation withdrew

Extracts

LORD RIPON AND NATIVE STATES

The *Pioneer* —It is a fact sufficient to make Lord Ripon's administration a memorable one in the history of Native India that, within its first four years the three chief Princes of the country should each have come into the rule and management of their dominions And they have done so under circumstances which justify us in giving to these occasions collectively the significance of a new political departure It is something like a paradox to say that, in proportion as the ascendancy of British power becomes complete and unquestioned, the independance of the Native States becomes greater but that is the obvious moral of the past ceremonies at Baroda and Mysore, and in some degree, we may hope, of the ceremony at Hyderabad to day The former that civilisation, with its concomitants of order and progress, takes root in British territory the more may its extension in the Native States be trusted to the potent force of example, rather than to visible modes of pressure and control The Government is recognising of the doctrine has not been expressly stated, that Native States cannot escape from the prevailing influence that surrounds them on every side, and that while this influence endures, greater possibilities in the way of independent development and freedom from interference are opening out before them than could be admitted were the British power less, or their own, for purposes of offence, greater The substance of a self-governed native India may in this way be growing up on the one side, while all attention is turned on the shadow elsewhere, and given so much of the judicious exercise of the supreme authority as will ensure a succession of suitable rulers, there is nothing to prevent us for looking forward to the time when the overshadowing powers of Resident or Agent shall be exchanged for the harmless functions of a Consul At Mysore and Baroda the new experiment may be said to be well started already, with Hyderabad for reasons sufficiently obvious, the case is different No one can as yet venture to predict whether the ceremony which the Viceroy performs to-day will be the prelude to an advance, or the signal for retrogression, but the admitted character of the young Prince as a man of good intentions and much strength of will is at all events, a hopeful factor in the situation

THE VICEROY AT THE CHRISTIAN COLLEGE

His Excellency the Viceroy in a reply to an address presented by the Senatus, Teachers and alumni of the Christian College, said as follows —MR MILLER AND GENTLEMEN,—It affords me much pleasure to visit this institution on this occasion No one knows better than my friend Mr Miller the present state of public education in India, for he has taken a leading and valuable part which I am very happy in having this opportunity of recognising here in his own College in the labours of the Education Commission which has just sent in its report You, therefore Mr Miller, are well aware that although you have truly said, primary education is the special object of the Government of India it has all along been the intention and policy of the Government of India that primary secondary, and higher education should work and proceed forward to other What we have felt in this that the work of education in India—by which still [illegible] done—and instruction throughout this vast Indian [illegible] a work of such magnitude that at present, at all events its complete accomplishment is beyond the power even of the British Government Nothing would be easier than to spend many millions in the promotion of education if only we had those millions but we have the want, and could not obtain them without resorting to a system of taxation which would be unpalatable to the people of this country, and unjust to them in their present position Therefore we look with the greatest confidence to be assisted in this great work by private effort and a special reason why I rejoice to be here to day is that I may express my thanks to the managers of this institution for the valuable work they have done as a private institution in the great cause of education in the Presidency of Madras (cheers) The Government will do its part but as I have said that part for many years to come must necessarily be limited and therefore we do call upon all those who have the interests of education at heart, whether private individuals or great nobles or religious societies or Municipalities, throughout the country, we do call upon them to take their share in this great work for surely there is no work in these days in which a man may be more justly proud to have had a hand than the work of public education (Cheers) And therefore I rejoice to think that you have so rightly interpreted the purpose of my visit here as to say you look upon it as an encouragement to all private persons and private associations which are labouring for the promotion of education in the Empire Time presses and I have still much to do before the evening closes You will therefore not think it due on my part to any want of interest in your undertaking if I bring my observations to a close But before I do so I must thank you very heartily for the proposal you have made in your address to establish a gold medal to be annually given to the student who takes his bachelor's degree with the highest honours in English literature, and I shall be most happy and proud that you are connecting my name with that medal (Cheers) I am convinced that the spread of knowledge of the English language and literature in India is a matter of the first importance You hold a distinguished place here in Madras in a knowledge of English, which I believe is more widely spread among the people generally of this Presidency than in any other part of India Nothing tends to bind together English men and natives more than a knowledge of their respective languages Therefore it seems peculiarly appropriate that in entertaining these sentiments you should connect my name with this medal for proficiency in English I thank you for the kind reception you have given me I am very glad to be here to day and heartily wish every prosperity to this institution (Cheers)

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ADVERTISEMENTS

MEDICAL.

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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS

DRS ENGLER AND JANSZ—It is not our practice to go out of our way to extol the professional skill of this or that medical practitioner who may consider it worth his while to advertise his merits in our columns seeing that all who make use of these columns do not consult any but their own interests in doing so, but we certainly feel bound to make a rare exception in the case of Dr Engler, the specialist who has recently arrived in Bangalore to engage in practice here for a limited period We do not wish it to be understood that we consider it necessary to plead some excuse for departing from our usual course in this instance, for we are perfectly satisfied that in saying what we have to say on this matter we will be serving the public more effectually by communicating what has come to our personal knowledge than by withholding it out of regard for mere conventionalities when we feel convinced that nothing but good can come of our speaking out candidly A morning spent in Dr Engler's Surgery, seeing its presiding spirit at work, and hearing his patients earnestly and gratefully testifying to the effective nature of his treatment, as evidenced by their own personal experiences—seeing and hearing all this we say, has convinced us that the worthy Doctor is anything but an empiric, and by no means a practitioner of ordinary ability and skill All the cases that came under our observation on this morning were, as we ascertained from the patients themselves of long standing, and, in many instances they appear to have showed no signs of yielding to such scientific treatment as may be any day obtained in a public hospital, or at the hands of our regularly trained physicians and surgeons In one case, the patient admitted having attended the Eye Infirmary at Madras, off and on for nearly three years without deriving the relief he sought, and which he has now secured after only five days' attendance at Dr Engler's operating rooms The sufferer had been advised a change to Bangalore by Dr Bocking himself, who has attained a reputation as the most successful Ophthalmic Surgeon in Southern India, and it is remarkable that the patient should find himself on the high road to recovery after less than a week's treatment under Dr Engler He was afflicted in both eyes, which were so utterly ulcerated as to render it perfectly impossible to keep them open without intense pain The sight was partially lost, the eye lids were affected by granulation, and being so weak as to preclude all possibility of lifting them without a considerable effort on the part of the patient, who moreover, could not face day light, and was able to see imperfectly only in a dark room These conditions have now changed for the better so considerably as to leave little doubt of the sufferer's complete recovery before many days are over, his sight being already so far restored as to enable the patient to form tolerably distinct impressions of the objects around him without being painfully inconvenienced by the effects of strong light In another case the patient had suffered in a somewhat similar manner for something like six years, during which he had consulted and received treatment from several oculists, all of whom appear to have failed in their efforts to obtain a cure He has now almost completely recovered his sight, and is expecting to be discharged in a few days

It is not our present purpose to refer individually to all the cases that came under our observation this morning, but merely to mention one or two of the worst in which Dr Engler has proved eminently successful in dealing with diseases of the eye, ear, throat and head Having just witnessed cases of restoration of the sight we may now refer to cases in which Dr Engler has been equally successful in the treatment of the other diseases which he has made his special study A very remarkable case is that of a professional man's wife, who has been suffering from severe ulceration of the throat and nostrils for the past three years, during which she has been a victim to sleeplessness and almost constant headaches, so acute and distressing as to make life a burden to her at times She has placed herself under the treatment of several medical practitioners, but not one of them has been able to do for her what Dr Engler has accomplished in a single week, at the end of which she now finds her pains considerably alleviated and is no longer deprived of the soothing influence of "tired Nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep' Another interesting case is that of a girl of nine or ten, who has been almost completely deaf from infancy—an affliction which affected her whole constitution by incapacitating her from entering upon an active enjoyment of youthful life Her mental faculties suffered from want of full play, and her physical frame from want of exercise, which her malady naturally rendered repugnant. Here again, a little more than a week under Drs. Engler and Jansz has been attended with most remarkable benefit, the patient having now recovered the sense of hearing sufficiently to hear the tick of a watch held at a short distance from the ear The parents describe the condition of the child as one exhibiting a most signal change for the better in every way, the patient being now not only able to hear with ease, but altogether improved in body and mind as well Every one of the cases we have here enumerated are those of persons who are more or less well-known in Bangalore and we have no hesitation in saying that every one of them will testify to the really wonderful skill, dexterity, and professional success displayed by Dr Engler and his able coadjutor Dr Jansz, both of whom we can conscientiously commend to the publicans, to our knowledge, far and away, the most skilful specialists that have ever visited India.—*Daily Post, Nov 28th, 1883*

DRS ENGLER AND JANSZ, are by the exercise of their peculiar skill, doing a great deal of good in Bangalore We have paid a casual visit to Dr Engler's surgery to see for ourselves what is being done in the way of cures Of course we speak unprofessionally, but we do not know that professional knowledge is required to judge as to results when seeing and hearing of patients themselves are freely allowed Three cases of blindness, two nearly total, and one total in one eye, were, according to the testimony of the sufferers themselves, progressing with wonderful favourableness One in which inflamation and granulation of the inner surface of the eye-lids had lasted for months, and had caused ulceration of the eye ball, was almost cured after about a fortnight's treatment, although previous treatment had failed to give relief In another case where both eyes were seriously affected, the patient was considerably better, and in the one in which the sight of one eye had been lost, it was restored, and though not completely recovered was on a fair way towards it, the patient freely and without effort read from a newspaper with the injured eye, though no sight whatever was in it a few days previous In cases of deafness, Dr Engler seems even more certain of success than in blindness One little girl who had been deaf for years was restored so far as to be able to hold a conversation in ordinary tones, she heard the softest spoken words and answered to them and heard the ticking of a watch held from four to six inches from her ears Two soldiers belonging to the garrison suffering from deafness have been cured one, a man who had been in hospital for weeks and been blistered and put to great pain by ordinary treatment, perfectly recovered his hearing in 24 hours.

We are quite aware that any detailed notice of such cures as these are apt to be looked at as absence by the general public. But this, we fancy, is the result of the infrequency of such notices Why men who benefit the suffering members of the public, as Drs Engler and Jansz are undoubtedly doing, should receive no attention from the press, when whole columns are given up to descriptions of the tricks of some travelling juggler, it would be perhaps hard to explain It is a fact, however that while the public naturally has to pay for both, the one who does most good is the least noticed.—*Bangalore Spectator, Dec 3rd 1883*

DOCTORS ENGLER AND JANSZ—We are glad to record that the two skilful and experienced medical gentlemen, Doctors Engler and Jansz, are continuing their labours of merciful relief to those suffering from diseases and defects of the eye, ear, and throat, and that those labours have been attended with uniform success. In our first notice, we recorded several successful operations performed by them We are but doing the public a kindness, when we proceed to note several other operations which have come under our knowledge

The little European girl, who was deaf from infancy, and to whose case we called attention in our first article, has now had her hearing completely restored, to the great delights of her parents and friends Amongst the fresh cases of the success which attends the efforts of Drs. Engler and Jansz, we note those of two soldiers One of the soldiers was deaf in both ears, and was treated in hospital for over seven weeks but with very small results He was perfectly restored to hearing in twenty four hours. The other soldier had been deaf for years, but he was quite cured, after being under treatment for two weeks under Drs. Engler and Jansz A gentlemen from Madras, who had been, of and on, under treatment, for three years, at the Eye Infirmary, Madras, for almost total blindness, has now had his sight completely restored A native gentlmen of Bangalore, who was deaf in both ears, one totally deaf and the other three fourths deaf, for twenty years, put himself under the treatment of Drs Engler and Jansz, and after four day's treatment, he can now hear in the ear which was totally deaf, and the other has recovered its power A native gentleman from Mysore was also treated for deafness in one of his ears, and, after a few days under the hands of the doctors, the deafness has disappeared. The last case we record is that of a native boy, who was totally blind in one eye He seems to have been put under the treatment of some native doctor, and was maltreated in the process He has been in the hands of Drs Engler and Jansz now for five days, and is gradually but surely recovering his sight

We certainly are of opinion that Drs. Engler and Jansz have established the reputation which they claimed for themselves, when they first came to Bangalore Their stay here, we believe, will be short, and it is for those who are afflicted with the peculiar diseases and defects over which they have such mastery, to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by their presence amongst us.

We have had several enquiries made by correspondents, whether Drs. Engler and Jansz intend paying Mysore town a visit. We have been requested to state that the doctors do not intend going beyond Bangalore. Those who wish to have the benefit of their experienced advice and skilled treatment should come to Bangalore.—*Karnataka Prakasika, Dec 10th, 1883*

N B.—DRS ENGLER & JANSZ will supply patients and others, with their celebrated Wollenstone's ground Spectacles and Eye glasses, to suit all sights.

The National Hall, Pettah,

BANGALORE

N. SINGAIYAH AND FRIENDS

Beg to inform the public that all kinds of English and Native goods can be had of them at the cheapest possible rates.

All kinds of Commission works executed with the greatest care and at the least possible time

Also they beg to inform their constituents that they have a large supply of valuable and cheap stationery, and that they are sole agents for the famous Kangra Valley Orange Pekoe Tea which can be had of them very cheap

Spectemur Agendo.

Terms—Cash.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

MASSACRE OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN AT SINKAT

Cairo, 16th Feb—Four hundred women and children were massacred by the rebels at Sinkat

PROBABLE ATTACK OF TOKAR

It is expected the rebels will attack Tokar before the arrival of British troops

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE KING OF ITALY

Rome, 17th Feb—An unsuccessful attempt has been made to blow up with dynamite the train in which the King of Italy was travelling near Corneto

FORMATION OF AN INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL ASSOCIATION

Calcutta, 19th Feb—The *Indian Daily News* announces that an Indian Constitutional Association, numbering already over 100 members, and daily adding to the list of names of influential natives and Europeans, has been constituted at Calcutta with a branch committee in England The object of the Association is the maintenance of the existing rights of property, and upholding the permanent settlement.

Amongst the names of gentlemen who constitute the provisional committee are the Maharajahs of Durbhungah, Doomraon and Hulwa, and Mr Keswick

BRITISH REINFORCEMENTS ORDERED FOR EGYPT

In compliance with request of Sir Evelyn Baring, the 38th Regiment, and a Battery of Artillery, have left Malta for Alexandria

The 58th Regiment has been ordered to Malta.

THE EGYPTIAN ARMY NOT TO BE DISBANDED

Bombay, 21st Feb—A special telegram to the *Times of India*, dated London, Wednesday, says that the Khedive has abandoned his intention to disband the Egyptian army.

NO INDIAN TROOPS TO BE EMPLOYED

Earl Granville, replying to a question in the House of Lords, said that the Government, from political and military reasons, had decided to employ no Indian troops in the Soudan

EXPEDITION FOR THE RELIEF OF TOKAR

Cairo, 20th Feb—The expeditionary force for the relief of Tokar is proceeding to a rendezvous at Ras Mahd, leaving a strong garrison to defend Suakim

Cairo, 21st Feb—The expedition advances to the relief of Tokar on Sunday

TROOPS SENT TO ASSOUAN

Cairo, 20th Feb—Two Regiments of British Cavalry, and two of Egyptian Cavalry, officered by Englishmen, are going to Assouan

TURKISH TROOPS ORDERED TO ARABIA

Constantinople, 20th Feb—In compliance with the request of the Grand Shereef of Mecca, two thousand Turkish troops have been ordered to proceed to the Hedjaz

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1884

THE MAHARAJA'S COUNCIL

THIRTY days hence the period of our Councillors' term of office comes to an end Each one of them will have completed his three years from date of appointment, as all of them were nominated simultaneously, on the day of our Maharaja's Installation, the 25th March 1881 One of them Mr Thumboo Chetty, is an ex-officio member But the other two, or either of them may go out Indeed, we have often heard reports that both of them, will vacate their offices We have very good reason to believe that the reports are thoroughly reliable In the event of their retirement it will be necessary to make new appointments. This is our reason for now inviting to the subject, the attention of our readers, of the Maharaja's Government, and of the British Resident. We shall fail in our duty as a journalist, if we do not at this time impress on the minds of the public, the importance of the office of a councillor, and point out what, in our opinion, is the true principle of selection, for such an office Our readers will, we presume, remember that, as its constitution was defined, by the Government of India in May 1879, it is to be a council of three members under the presidency of H H the Maharaja. It should "include two of the chief officers of the principal departments, selected according to personal qualifications, in conjunction with a chief executive minister, as the responsible advisers to the Maharaja" The duty of the council will be, to deal "with all the most important measures connected with the administration with all propositions (for example, which involve reference to the Government of India and the nomination to the more responsible offices" The Government of India remarked that "the concentration of the executive authority over all departments in a Native state in the hands of a single high official was always attended with risks and disadvantages, but on the other hand, they felt it was very difficult to maintain expedition or uniformity in the proceedings, unless the ordinary and every-day business can be regularly referred to and supervised by one superior minister"

We have been observing the working of the Council for the past three years We shall not ask our readers to say whether the Maharaja has been presiding over the Councils Our immediate purpose is more with the Councillors than with the Presidentship of the Council But we ask what chief officers of what principal departments are they that should be selected? We exclude Mr Thumboo Chetty from consideration as he does represent one of the most important departments, namely, the Judicial, and he holds his office so long as our chief judge continues to be a European Should not the Councillors be exercising their privilege of advising the Maharaja from time to time? Should not all important measures be considered by them? Should they be not able to use their responsibilities in nominating men to the more responsible offices of Government? Should they suffer schemes of administrative agency to be changed as seems necessary to suit individual cases or should they see that persons are found to suit the immutable schemes? How should the high handed working of one high official be checked? How should the risks and disadvantages of such a state of things be averted? How should uniformity in proceedings and expedition in the routine of business be secured even by leaving large powers and considerable responsibilities in the hands of the Dewan? These and many more such questions have to be patiently answered before the task of reforming the Council can be performed satisfactorily in this opportunity that has at present offered itself This second Council may not have the easy days of its predecessor There are important Bills to be yet passed through it There is the Land Revenue Bill which is of the greatest importance conceivable for a country like Mysore Every part of it has to be carefully scrutinized, with the eye of a practical administrator We do not dispute our Dewan's intelligence or astuteness, but we really think that the details of practical working must be prominent before the minds of the Councillors We want men not of worn out brains and shattered health, but men, in possession of their full bodily vigour and mental activity, not men, who once were in harness and retain their proud antiquated reminiscences of the art of government, but such as are in active service and have their information posted up to date, on the condition of the finances and the defects and requirements of the present days, certainly not men who would be satisfied with the outward semblances of their position, but such as have the public weal and woe constantly before their eyes, in short, we want men who combine intelligence, independence, and industry in them, and are ready to subordinate their selfish interests to the cause of the general good We exhort our Dewan to have for his ideal "a statesman who numbers the wise and good amongst his political friends, men of sense and respectability amongst his adherents, who holds himself towards his tools in no reciprocity of that relation, who enlists in the public service all the capable men he can find and renders them available to the extent of their capabilities—all other mean jealousies notwithstanding, and any jealousy of his own out of the question" And finally we entreat our Resident not to keep himself aloof in this matter, but to bring to bear his unprejudiced mind (for he is in that advantageous position—unlike Sir James Gordon) on the question—and so to advise the Maharaja as by his present selection he may restore that equilibrium of the Mysorean interest in the present constitution of Government, which has been long absent and which is so deplorably wanting at present We mention the names of those from whom we think selection ought to be made Mr P N Krishna Murti, B L, Jagheedar of Yelandur and Deputy Commissioner Mr Abdul Khader, Deputy Commissioner, Mr Narasimmaiyangar, District Judge, Mr Mahomed Ali, Offig Deputy Commissioner, Mr Venkatavaradaiengar B A, M L, Dy Commissioner, are, we can unhesitatingly say, eligible candidates for the office of Councillor and will do justice to the selection

THE MAHARAJAH AND THE MYSORE STUDENTS IN MADRAS

THE Maharajah of Mysore, like other native princes of note who go abroad from their own dominions, was presented with several addresses, during his recent short stay at Madras Among these addresses was one from the Mysore students now residing and studying in the capital of the Southern Presidency They are, about fifty in number, respectively students of Law, Medicine, Agriculture, Engineering and Arts An "etcetera" is added by the signatories to the address, the force of which we cannot make out Perhaps, it is one of the "occult sciences" which the students thereof did not wish to reveal to the public It is a curious fact in all public addresses to high personages that the opportunity is taken hold of, by those who make the presentation to set forth "grievances" and "wants," and to point out to the high personage concerned, in a polite and suave kind of way, his shortcomings and failures in meeting the said grievances and wants, and to express a hope that, at no distant date from the presenting of the address, the addressee will remedy the former and supply the latter Now, we think that this taking advantage of a public address to pour forth, one's grievances is a bad fashion The only occasions on which such advantage can fairly be taken, we mean of opinion, are those at which formal meetings of the public have been called together to consider some public question, or some official measure affecting the interests of the public, and regarding which a petition or memorial is drawn up, and presented in the form of an humble address It is a different thing when it is a mere matter of welcoming the coming, or speeding the parting, guest, who has been amongst a community only on a visit of pleasure or relaxation, but is entitled to distinct public recognition, by reason of his exalted and prominent position We regret very much to see that the Mysore students in Madras, in their address to the Maharajah have followed the usual rude custom of boring His Highness with public questions which ought, more appropriately, to form the subjects of formal memorials, which, again, ought to be presented when the Maharajah is in the full swing of business, in his own dominions, not when he has gone abroad bent on a little pleasurable change on a little "outing," as the homely English phrase has it But, in our opinion the Mysore students in Madras went further, in their address, than being mere bores. The language and tone of their address strike us as being somewhat coxcombical and impertinent "Young men although we are," say they, "we hope it will not be considered as presumption on our part to express some opinion, at least on topics connected with Education" Now it is precisely *because* they are young men, who have not as yet completed their education, that they were presumptuous in expressing an opinion on so important a topic as education As most, if not all of them, are in Madras as students, owing to the liberality of the Maharajah's Government which has granted them scholarships to enable them to prosecute their studies, they ought to have remembered this fact, and not taken upon themselves as they have done, to trouble the Maharajah and his Government with what *they* think should be done for the advancement of education in the state They do, indeed acknowledge the fact of the scholarships, further on in their address, but they do so, not in a spirit of thankfulness, but in a tone as if they would say—Well, Your Highness's Government has given us something, but we expect that you will do a great deal more for us—they do not say directly "us" but they use a polite euphemism—they say—'Still much more can be done in the way of improving our English education" Having floundered into the topic of education in this absurd manner, the young Mysore students in Madras venture, boldly but blandly, on the following original and astounding remark—"We know that enough of the revenue of the state is spent on this (that is, education, we presume) but what is required in the way of improvement here, is not the spending of more money but the introduction into the Department of a greater number of able and enthusiastic men who work not for their own interest, but for their country's good" The self-opinionated air with which the above dictum, on the Educational Department of the Mysore state is set forth is vastly amusing and must have greatly tickled the risible faculties of that veteran educationist Mr W A Porter M A, the Maharajah's Secretary, who, no doubt, composed, and had to read out, His Highness's reply No one knows better than Mr Porter that the educational department everywhere in India, and especially so in the Mysore Province, is badly paid and badly treated, yet say these Mysore students, whose experience is exceedingly green on the subject, "we know that enough of the revenue of the state is spent on education, therefore they do not want any more money spent on education, but they want the Mysore Government to introduce "a greater number of able and enthusiastic men, who work not for their own interest, but for their country's good" *Where* is the Mysore Government to find such educational paragons, who will combine ability, enthusiasm, and patriotism in their work, and yet work for small pay, and still smaller prospects? Our Mysore students in Madras apparently need to be told that if a man work—whether in the educational, or any other department—with ability, enthusiasm, and honesty, using these qualities for his own interests, he will unconsciously, and even in spite of himself, be advancing the interests of his country and country men It is not necessary to weary the reader with any comments on the oracular utterances of these Mysorean students in Madras on school books in the Vernacular, Primary Vernacular Education, and the preservation of the Sanscrit language and literature by native princes of India, on all of which the young gentlemen are pleased to set forth their "opinions" for the special behoof of the Maharajah and his Government. It will suffice to point out, briefly, what the Mysore students in Madras ought to have done They should have contented themselves with making their address to the Maharajah an address of cordial welcome only, expressing their loyalty to his person and throne, and wishing him and his all the prosperity that Heaven can bestow on kings and princes, leaving all the rest, which they have inserted in their address, for a time when their beards shall have grown a little sturdier, and their brains a little steadier, by study and—experience

THE MAHARAJAH'S SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY (*Ld*)

On Tuesday evening last, His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore took chief and prominent part in a ceremony which, we believe, is the first of its kind, in which, in these modern days, a prince of the Mysore state has participated. The Maharajah, on Tuesday evening, laid the foundation stone of the building proposed to be erected by the Mysore Maharajah's Spinning and Manufacturing Company His Highness performed his pleasing task amidst all the accessories of a public demonstration, to which was added the presence and solemn ceremonial of the masonic brotherhood of Bangalore It will not be out of place, now that the glitter of ceremony and formality is over, to enquire into the object and character of the proposed enterprise and its prospects of success in this town, if not in this Province We understand, from the prospectus, that the projectors intend and European of the enterprise propose to spin raw cotton into yarn, with which to manufacture cotton goods of such quality as shall be equal to, if they do not exceed in value and utility cotton goods imported from the English and European continental markets This is a great, and, so far as the Mysore Province is concerned, a unique, enterprise, being about to be attempted for the first time, in this Province Whatever may be the expenditure incurred the time and labour spent, in the erection of a vast building and complicated steam and other machinery therein, the staple which is to feed the speculation from the beginning to the time when the public and especially the shareholders, will look for some result is—Cotton Cotton will and must be the beginning the middle, and the consummator of such an enterprise King Cotton, in short, must reign supreme in the factory of the Mysore Maharajah's Spinning and Manufacturing Company Cotton, then being the leading characteristic of the undertaking, the question arises—and it is the most essential of questions—will the Company, or, rather, the directors and managers of the Company, have always a continuous and perennial supply of the staple to bring to a successful issue the almost gigantic enterprise which the projectors have entered upon? No doubt they have sat down and calculated the cost, the difficulty, the time, and the trouble But there are one or two considerations with regard to the supply of the principal material which ought to be looked fairly in the face, before we can pronounce the assured success of the undertaking Now as every body knows Mysore is not a cotton producing country and such as is produced, in rare patches almost exclusively confined to a few of the Northern talukas of the Province is not such both as to quality and quantity as will suit the ambitious aim of the Company to supersede, to a palpable extent at least, the importation of European cotton goods, and, what is more, to afford the shareholders such a return for their investments as shall satisfy the most exacting amongst them The directors and managers, therefore, will have to look to the districts of the Madras Presidency, where cotton is produced in sufficient quantities and of the requisite quality, for such supplies as will keep continuously feeding the vast factory about to be erected The chief districts in the Madras Presidency, where cotton is produced in sufficient quantities are, Salem, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, and Tinnevelly to the South, and Bellary, Kurnool, and Cuddappah, in the North Now, it is a well known fact that the cotton supply of these districts is not only in demand for local use, but it is sent away to Madras, whence the staple is exported, in large quantities, to the English and continental markets In Bellary, where a similar factory to that which is proposed in Bangalore, has been in existence for some years, the directors and managers find very great difficulty in keeping the local supply within the boundaries, and the only way, we believe, by which they retain it is by paying the wholesale producers double the price which they would obtain for it outside the district And, similarly, we believe, it is difficult to keep the supply of cotton, in the other districts we have named, for local use, unless similar terms are offered What, then, will the directors, of the Mysore Maharajah's Spinning and manufacturing Company do to keep up that continuous supply—of the staple, by which alone they might hope to succeed in their two fold object, namely to supersede, to some appreciable extent, the importation of foreign cotton goods into the Province, and to afford the shareholders some adequate return for their money? They will have to import the raw material, at treble and, perhaps quadruple its value in the place where it may be produced, exclusive of the cost of carriage by rail into Bangalore, and this latter item alone will form no small amount in expenditure and there may be times when even the supply in the Madras districts may fail Here, then, at the very threshold of the enterprise, we are met by an almost insuperable difficulty which can not be overcome, except by the expenditure of large sums of money from the subscribed capital of the company What then will there remain for the continuous payment of labour, the wear and tear of machinery, the up keep of the factory and other expenses? And where are the satisfactory dividends to shareholders to come from? The fact is that a mistake on this one most important item of calculation had been made before the enterprise was started The conditions and facilities of Bangalore, when compared with those of Bombay, are almost nothing, and for ten cotton mills and spinning and manufacturing enterprises that may be successfully conducted in Bombay, it seems like the hazard of a die to attempt to conduct one such enterprise in Bangalore

Original and Selected Notes

The Viceroy has been pleased to nominate the Hon Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayen Mandlik to be an additional member of the Council of the Governor General

The *Kaspi* published at Baku, states that some Turcoman bands from Merv have made an attack on Meshed but have been repulsed and dispersed by the Persian troops

The gold-ore raised in England in the year 1881 yielded 4½ ounces of gold valued at £18 The iron ore yielded 8 144 419 tons of iron, valued at £20 464 122 The coal raised was valued at £65,928,317

The Empress of Germany has, during the past seven years, bestowed as many as a thousand and twenty one golden crosses, as honourable badges for female servants who have completed forty years of service under one mistress

A Company, with a capital of 1,440,000 florins, has been formed at the Hague for constructing railways in Java The founders have subscribed the capital There is some talk at Amsterdam of the foundation of a company, with 50,000,000 florins capital, to construct new railways and take over from the Government the working of the existing railways in the Dutch Indies

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has addressed the Government of India on the subject of the direct railway between Calcutta and Bombay, strongly urging the importance of the scheme and the necessity for work being begun without further delay The whole capital is forthcoming, private enterprise is ready to make the line on the broad gauge, and the material advantages to be gained are great

Mr Wilfrid Blunt's suggestion that the Mahomedan community in India should combine to establish a University at some central point for the dissemination of Mahomedan learning and the increased propagation of the Faith is, the Hyderabad paper states, likely to be realized ere long Negotiations are said to be in progress with the newly installed Nizam for the establishment of a great Mahomedan University at Hyderabad. Mr Blunt offers to contribute Rs 30,000 towards the endowment of a first Professorship at the Hyderabad University

Mr Pestonjee Hormusjee Cama has increased his gift for the new Hospital for Women and Children at Bombay to Rs 1,64,300, it having been brought to his notice that the Rs 1,20,00, previously given was insufficient to construct the hospital on the plan devised by Government Besides this, he has set aside Rs 25,000 for prizes or scholarships to be given to certain of the female students who have obtained the L M and S degree His general idea is to afford temporary assistance to the young women doctors when they are striving to build up a practice His total donations will amount to the munificent sum of Rs 1,89,300

The inhabitants of "unhappy Salem" will be interested in the fact that the dissensions between the Hindus and Mahomedans of Agra city, on account of the prohibition of the Hindu procession called the Gita Charan, which all last year (and will fall next year) at the same time with the Moharrum, have been the subject of an enquiry by the Lieut Governor of the Province His Honour has decided that the Hindus are entitled to take their procession—under certain limitations as to the time of day and the number of cows—down one of the principal streets of the city upon the day on which the procession is annually held Great care will be taken to make allowance for the natural susceptibilities of the Mahomedan community during their celebration of the Moharrum, which lasts about ten days, but it is not thought equitable that during this time the Hindu should be entirely excluded from a reasonable and considerate use, for an hour or two, of one of the central thoroughfares

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

Mysorian —Declined

Local and Provincial

The Resident's Treasury —The Resident's Treasury was closed last Saturday, being the last in the month, and will be closed this day, being the feast of Maha Sivarathri

Sir J D Gordon —The *Bangalore Spectator* is glad to hear that recent letters from England to friends in Bangalore state that Sir J D Gordon, late Resident in Mysore is improving in health

Departure of the Maharajah —His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, accompanied by his suite, the Dewan and his Secretary, left Bangalore for Mysore, by special train, on Saturday last

Tumkur Goobbi Railway —The extension of the line of railway from Tumkur to Goobbi was begun on Monday before last, the 18th instant The work has been given out to small contractors, divided into sections

Sivarathri Festival —This day being the festival of *Sivarathri*, all the public offices and Courts of law will be closed, both in the town and Cantonment of Bangalore, and will re open for business to-morrow

Residency Surgeon —Surgeon A F Dobson, Residency Surgeon, having gone on three months' privilege leave, Surgeon Major J North, of the 1st Light Cavalry has been appointed to act as Residency Surgeon, in addition to his own duties

The Monegar Choultry, Madras —His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, during his recent stay in Madras, presented the charitable institution of the Monegar Choultry with a donation of Rs 300, through Mr P Ananda Charlu, a Vakeel of the Madras High Court.

Cubbon Statue —It would seem that, after all, Sir Mark Cubbon's statue, in Cubbon Park is to have a canopy to shelter it from the kites and crows, and the dews, rains, and drought of heaven It was the Honourable general Sankey, when he was Chief Engineer in Mysore, who first suggested the measure.

District Magistrate's Court, C. and M. Station —Major E P Maltby, District Magistrate, C and M Station, and President of the Station Municipality, having obtained one year's furlough, the British Resident in Mysore has appointed Lieutenant Colonel John MacDonald Smith, in charge of pensioners and holders of family certificates in Bangalore, to act in both appointments, which Colonel Smith takes charge of on Tuesday (tomorrow)

Bangalore Bank (*Ld*)—A general meeting of the shareholders of the Bangalore Bank, (*Ld*) was held on Saturday last, at 3 P M, in the bank's premises, South Parade, C and M Station The balance sheet for the past year was inspected, the Directors' and Auditors' Reports were read, directors in the room of those retiring were elected, and auditors for the current year were elected We are glad to be able to state, on good authority, that the present agent of the bank, Mr M W Walker, will not retire from his post, as he recently contemplated doing The directors would not accept Mr Walker's resignation and passed a resolution requesting him to remain, which he has accordingly done.

Bangalore Town Municipality —An ordinary meeting of the Bangalore Town Municipal Commissioners will be held, at their office premises, Division Cutcherry, on Friday next the 29th instant, at 7 30 A M Amongst the subjects to be discussed are the following, namely, pensions to municipal servants, with reference to the Board's resolution No 4 dated 30th July 1883, the establishment of Canarese boys' school, by the Municipality, near the Barr Lines, in answer to a petition of the inhabitants of that region to Captain W K. Macintire, the President of the Commission. We also understand that the Commissioners have resolved to ask the Dewan for sanction to introduce rules for the election of Commissioners, under section 5 of the Municipal Regulation of 1871, similar in substance to those already sanctioned by the Resident for the C and M Station

A Brilliant Scholar —The *Daily Post* publishes the following —" We learn from the Bombay newspapers that His Excellency the Viceroy has been pleased to appoint Mr Visvesvaraiah Matchagondum, B A L C E as an assistant Engineer in the Irrigation Branch on Rs 300, and posted at Poonah This is the gentleman who, as we recently reported, passed first in the first class in the L C E Examination recently held at Bombay When he passed the B A Examination, he was specially sent for by the late Mr C Runga Charlu during his *regime*, and was given hopes that if he were to head the list of the Bombay University, his services would be utilised in the Mysore Province Mr Visvesvaraiah received his education in the Central College here, and was always a great favourite with Mr Waters, the then Principal of the College No doubt he will do justice to his present appointment

Inspection of the Tumkur Line —On Tuesday last, at about 3-30 P M, His Highness the Maharajah, accompanied by Mr J B Lyall the British Resident, Mr W. A Porter, M A, His Highness' Private Secretary, Mr K Sheshadri Iyer the Dewan, and the members of the Maharajah's suite, left the Pettah Station, by special train, on a brief inspection of the line from Bangalore to Tumkur The train proceeded as far as Banavar, a distance of 10 miles. At this place, a very large number of ryots and villagers assembled to do homage to their ruler. After some slight refreshment, the train returned to the Pettah Station, whence His Highness proceeded to the place, near the Silledar lines, to lay the foundation stone of the Maharajah of Mysore's Spinning and Manufacturing Factory. We must not omit to add that Colonel Le Messurier, the able Engineer-in-chief of the Mysore State Railway, explained the nature and progress of the work done on the line His Highness drove the engine on the return passage

The Spinning and Manufacturing Company (*Ld*) —On Tuesday Evening last, the

foundation stone of the building intended as the factory of the Maharajah of Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company, (*Ltd*), was laid by His Highness the Maharajah, in the presence of a pretty large concourse of all classes of the community of Bangalore The site chosen for the building is near the lines of the Silladar horse, and is, we believe, well supplied with water, which is an essential thing in the proposed mill The members of the masonic fraternity of Bangalore were present, and, after the Maharajah had well and truly laid the foundation stone, performed their own peculiar religious ceremonies on such occasions A new silver trowel, with the inscription—'Maharajah of Mysore Spinning, Co, (*Ltd*), February 19th 1884," was presented to His Highness, with which he performed the laying on of the mortar on the stone Amongst the masonic rites may be mentioned that corn, wine, and oil were poured over the stone, as an auspicious libation His highness was accompanied by Mr J B Lyall, the British Resident, Mr. W A Porter, Secretary to His Highness, Prince Gopaul Raj Urs, Prince Subramanya Urs, Mr K Sheshadri Iyer, Dewan, and Colonel LeMesurier

General Summary.

THE TAKUR SAHIB OF WADHWAN —This native nobleman, who recently passed through Madras on a visit to the founders of the Theosophical Society, before leaving for a trip to Europe whence he has just returned, is about to revisit our city in the capacity of a bridegroom. His Highness is to be married to Kinnari Sitayamma, eldest daughter of the Hon ble Rajah N Gajpatiraw Bahadur The interesting ceremony is fixed to take place at noon on Thursday, the 28th instant, in a spacious and richly decorated marriage pandal which is in course of erection in the compound of "The Mansion" Nungambakam The bride groom is expected to arrive with his mother, relatives and a large staff of friends and followers on the morning of the 26th instant, when he will be received with music and other Oriental ceremonial at the Railway Station, and conducted to a house that has been engaged for his use in Nungambakam We learn that at the kanyadanam (giving away of the bride) ceremony, a large quantity of cloths and jewellery, and a sum of one lakh of rupees in cash will be presented to the Thakur Sahib by the father of the bride It is also arranged that there will be a large distribution of shawls and money to Pandits and others, some of whom are expected from Vizagapatam, where Raja Gajpatte Rao's estates are situated Mr G L. Narsinga Row uncle of Raja Gajpatte Rao, will not be able, owing to his great age and ill health, to be present on the occasion of the nuptials of his grand niece We may add that the young lady has many friends among the English ladies in Madras She adds to a very charming appearance, the possession of a highly cultivated mind, and the Thakur Sahib may well be congratulated on the admirable choice he has made Her mother who died several years ago, is remembered by many as one of the most beautiful native ladies who ever honoured European entertainments in Madras with her presence The Thakur Sahib is twenty three years of age He rules over a Rajput state with 53,431 inhabitants that yields a revenue of Rs. 350 000 per annum, and he pays a tribute to the British Government of Rs. 32,497 He is entitled to a salute of nine guns —*Mail*

Extracts

HINDUS AND MAHOMEDANS

The Indian Mirror —We have long wished to see a better feeling springing up between the Hindus and Mahomedans who compose the Indian nation, so that the two classes may act hand in hand to promote the general welfare of the country It has always pained us beyond measure to see the constant disturbances arising out of the religious feuds between the Hindus and Mahomedans in different parts of India We have personally spoken often to representative Mahomedan gentlemen to co-operate with the leading Hindus in bringing about a more friendly feeling between the two important sections of the Native population of India We hope to see all the Hindus and Mahomedan Associations working together in this direction The leaders of both the Hindu and Mahomedan communities should put their heads together, and devise means to promote a good feeling between the two classes which they represent If they act with a single-minded desire to secure this end, we are sure their efforts will be crowned with signal success The people of India will hardly be able to make any real advance, unless the Hindus and Mahomedans identify themselves more closely with each other, and are drawn together by a community of interest India is the mother-land of both of them, and they should take equal care of her interests

ENLIGHTENING THE BRITISH PUBLIC

The Indian Mirror —Now, if the Indians are alive to their duties, they should take the utmost advantage of the present situation, and take immediate steps for forming a large organisation for the diffusion of greater knowledge of Indian affairs among the British public and enlisting them in the cause of the Indian people We Indians always suffer, because we do nothing to enlighten the English public on Indian questions, and allow our opponents to mislead them, and to misrepresent facts England is the fountain-head of justice, and now that India is governed, more properly speaking, from London than from Peterhoff at Simla or the Viceregal Palace at Calcutta we should take every precaution to see that the British public are always kept well informed of all the passing events of the day in this country, and of the real bearings of all questions affecting the interests of the millions of India The Indian Reform Association in London is entirely the product of the Ilbert Act agitation This Association as well as the National Indian Representative Committee established sometime ago in England can do much good to us We should therefore do every thing in our power to assist, and cooperate with these public bodies. They require help and information, and we should give these freely to them

THE ORIGIN OF CHOLERA

CALCUTTA, SUNDAY —The *Englishman* announces one of the most important discoveries which it has fallen to the lot of scientific men to make in modern times Doctors Koch Fisher, and Gaffky, who were appointed by the German Government to proceed to Egypt to investigate the causes of cholera proceeded to Calcutta to further prosecute their studies In Egypt they discovered bacilli in all cases of recent cholera At each *post mortem* in Calcutta the same bacterium were found as in Egypt How to connect this bacilli with the subject suffering, was an important point established Did bacilli exist outside of subjects suffering from cholera The Hooghly tanks and wells were searched with no success until last week when an outbreak of cholera was reported in the vicinity of a tank Sixteen specimens of water were examined, and bacterium was found in abundance A few days after the same water was examined Although bacterium was found, though in much reduced numbers the fact is now clearly established that cholera germs were discovered in abundance in water, pointing to the conclusion that the germs were received from the tank by the people The merit of the discovery rests on the fact that the very micro organism which is invariably found in all cases of true cholera was discovered in water used where the outbreak occurred It is satisfactory to know that the Calcutta Water Works water was examined, and that there is no fear of infection from it

MR. GRANT DUFF AND NATIVE OPINION

The *Hindu* —We trust that His Excellency the Governor will have profited by the really edifying scene that we witnessed on Wednesday in his house at Guindy We trust that he will see how much he loses by keeping himself aloof from the public and by showing a cold front, though in a philosophising spirit, to the representations of the people We also venture to trust that he will learn how much is gained by giving personal attention to some of the more important measures of administration and by leaving less to be done exclusively in accordance with the ways of his Secretaries and Councillors We are ready to believe that Mr Grant Duff is very anxious to show all possible deference to public opinion But either public opinion is misrepresented to him or there is something which must be beyond his control and which prevents him from giving full effect to his anxiety Otherwise it is difficult to account for the distrust with which he is looked upon by the native community throughout the Presidency It is this difference which distinguishes Mr Grant Duff from Lord Ripon that has made the one so unpopular and the other the idol of the nation, although both of them are devoted disciples of the same school of politics, and are actuated by the same earnest desire to mark the close of their administration by a substantial balance of good done to the people Lord Ripon must have known how his old friend down in Southern India was disappointing the expectations held of him when he left England to undertake the administration of this Presidency and he in all probability took advantage of his visit to Hyderabad to give his friend a word of warning before it was too late

GOVERNMENT OF BARODA

The Civil and Military Gazette —The Government of Baroda is showing a laudable desire to model itself on the Government of India Perhaps however, it is allowing its good intentions to carry it a little too far especially in the forms of its official literature Quite recently, we had a report in which the details of the young Gaekwar's education were made public with the most touching candour, and now it is followed by an administration report which but for the fact that it is very considerably after date, would do credit to any of our Secretariats. Judged from a material point of view, the report is worthy of all praise, but our admiration of the printing and general get-up of the Blue Book is a no what moderated on observing that it is turned out by the Education Society's Press, Bombay Why was the report not printed at the Government's own Press, on which an annual expenditure of Rs 22,000 is incurred? Probably, if the work had been done there, it would have been got through more expeditiously, and certainly it would not have cost as much Finely printed reports are all very well, but punctual reports are a great deal better The present volume relates to a period no less remote than 1881 82, and cannot therefore be expected to excite much interest It is impossible now to regard the installation of the Gaekwar, or the death of Malhar Rao, as contemporary events, they are as much matters of history as the Siege of Delhi or the Battle of Plassey Nor will the reader be moved to delight by a detailed record of judicial work done in the various Baroda Courts three years ago The year 1881 82 indeed, so far as the administration of Baroda is concerned, has very little of interest or importance to mark it A good deal of settlement and survey work was done there was a slight decrease in the criminal returns the revenue "in Rakashi currency rose to Rs 14 48 129 showing an increase of over ten lakhs on the previous year a few new schools and hospitals were opened, and Rs 1 22 821 were spent on public works There is very little more to tell and even the main facts as here stated, are hidden away in a mass of details which are here and there of such a petty character as to be positively absurd

A PUBLIC LEDGER FOR INDIA

The *Statesman* —Twenty or forty millions sterling have gone from the exchequer in the last twenty years towards building the guaranteed lines Where we ask do you find it in the accounts? Instead of the national ledger of Public Works, showing the amount as a debit entry to the capital account of these lines the whole of this vast sum has been treated as part of the ordinary current cost of the administration of the country Millions more have gone from the exchequer in the same way for all the national ledger being forgotten on account of any knowledge of them They also have been part of the current cost of administration Canals and railways do not represent it seems nations to all They are as much dead loss after you have made them as your annual expenditure upon a gunboat and Armstrong gun It is nearly twenty years since we first pointed out, in every form of argument we could employ that as the great *Ledger* of India the Government should open a great State Ledger of National Public Works in which all public money upon a great estate should be intelligently treated as capital, on current expenditure, upon sound and well defined principles No nothing work for improvement whatever should be treated as *current* expenditure, but is more transformation of *capital* from one form to another A distinct ledger heading should have been opened for every work of any importance whatever and provision made for the final extinction of the *capital* account by a sinking fund, instead of intelligently dealing with the subject, as any other great landlord would have done we have pottered over the plain necessities of the subject, deferring the outlay until we could do far it no longer, and then making it in driblets, and trying to get through the annual balance sheet as if the highest purpose we could accomplish was to hide from ourselves and from the world what we had really done Our entire economic administration of India, look at any part of it we will has been of the same weak and feeble and vacillating order We have administered the whole without insight and never to this hour have our financiers discovered that our land administration and public works expenditure are one and the same thing *because* of the State relation with the soil

The *Times of India* —BARODA *February* 12 —It is understood that his Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda will probably make a tour in the Nowsaree division of his dominions leaving Baroda on or about the 20th March This division of Baroda territory is divided from the Baroda or central division by British territory, and his Highness will consequently have to pass through Surat on his way thither The area of the Nowsaree division is about 1 040 square miles and lies both to the north and south of the river Taptee During his minority his Highness was with her Highness Jamnabai in the habit of paying prolonged visits to Nowsaree in the hot weather when the severity of the heat is mitigated by the prevalence of a strong breeze during the months of May and June It was here that the last Gaekwar of Baroda Malhar Rao who died not long ago at Madras married Lakshmibai, regarding whose nuptials it is related that before the celebration of the marriage ceremony the lady was married to a silk cotton tree, which was afterwards destroyed with the object of averting bad fortune The Prince had been twice married before, but as no son and heir was born in his family, but destroying his third wife, the tree it was hoped that the fourth venture with Lakshmibai would be more fortunate than those preceding it. The Gaekwar has a palace at the town of Nowsaree, but it is not of a magnificent description

A NOTORIOUS DACOIT, Nagapore, *Feb* 10— The Inspector-General of Police is still on the look out for Tantia, the notorious dacoit, who has so long defied all the endeavours and vigilance of the authorities Several officers have recently held consultation after consideration on the borders of the Nimar and Hoshungabad districts, where his audacity is unparalleled. One day he is heard of in the near neighbourhood of those who are after him, but before the hounds of the law are fairly on his scent, villages miles and miles away suddenly suffer from his depredations. It is a long time since so bold an outlaw has so so cleverly avoided capture Since Tantia's escape from Khandwa Jail every effort has been made, so it is said to retake him, and after three years seeking, the police seem to be nearer their object About three weeks ago he was down on a village within a few miles of Hurda, and within the space of a few days is said to have been heard of wandering near Assergarh Severe comments are passed on the inefficiency of the police, and without doubt very serious endeavours should now be made to take this impudent and violent lawbreaker, and Mr Jones is said to feel this very strongly There is a pretty general opinion that some of the attacks reported by villagers are the work of another than Tantia, who, having been so long successful in his career, has found others to imitate and pursue his manner of life All tends to prove the utter worthlessness of Indian police for anything like detective work —*Gazette*

MADRAS MUHAMMADANS AND THE NIZAM OF HYDERABAD

A deputation consisting of Mr Syed Abdur-Rahman, Barrister-at-Law, Secretary to the Association, and two other members, Mr Mir Ali Assistant Secretary and Mr Syed Muhammad Ghouse Sahib Merchant waited upon His Highness the Nizam at the Hyderabad Palace on Wednesday, the 13th instant when the following address engrossed on parchment with gold borders was read by the Secretary, and presented to His Highness in a silver casket made by Messrs P Orr and Sons of Madras bearing an inscription which ran thus — Presented to His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad Deccan by the members of the National Muhammadan Association, Madras Branch on the occasion of his Highness Installation 8th February 1884

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HIGHNESS —We the undersigned members of the Madras Branch of the National Muhammadan Association, venture to approach Your Highness with this humble address on the auspicious occasion of your installation on the *Masnad* of your illustrious ancestors to offer to your Highness our hearty congratulations We take the opportunity of Your Highness' welfare and the joy it affords us to see the ruler of the first Muhammadan State in India taking the reins of Government into his own hands We are emboldened to show the Association which are attached to the minds of all Muslims to Your Highness noble Dynasty And therefore we in common had Your Highness welcome to the throne and share and felicitate with Your Highness Prosperous pleasure and happiness on this interesting occasion We also desire to express the delight with which we view the fact that since the establishment of the English power in India there have existed the most friendly relations between Your Highness predecessors and the Sovereign power and we as loyal and faithful subjects of Her Majesty the Queen Empress cannot help congratulating ourselves upon the bonds of amity and alliance which have united the Hyderabad State with the British Government We learn with deep satisfaction, from the reply Your Highness was pleased to make to the deputation of the principal Association which had the honour of presenting the address to your Highness on your recent visit to Calcutta that Your Highness with approval the objects our Association in view namely, the moral and social progress of the Indian Muslims as and we pray that Your Highness will help our efforts by your gracious support Whilst offering your Highness our felicitations we sincerely hope and trust that by the blessings of the Most High Your Highness will have sufficient strength to discharge the momentous duties that have devolved upon you in governing your vast dominions with equity and justice with toleration and moderation so that Your Highness rule may be a blessing to your subjects may to mankind and we also fervently pray to the Omnipotent Providence that Your Highness may be spared long to reign in health and peace and prosperity

The deputation was introduced by His Highness A D C Mahomed Ali Beg and the address was read Then the Secretary delivered the casket containing the address to the Nizam His Highness replied as follows —

GENTLEMEN —I thank you and the society you represent for the trouble you have taken in order personally to congratulate me on the occasion of my Installation I am happy to be assured at the commencement of my career that I have your good wishes and that of our other co religionists in India You rightly felicitate me on the happy relations that have always existed between this State and the paramount power because it is to this friendship and good understanding that much of the present peace and prosperity of my country is due I am glad to understand that it is the aim and object of your Society to improve the moral and social condition of the Muhammadans If you wish for success it should always be your endeavour to deserve the sympathy of your own Government, which is ever ready to foster and encourage every earnest and well directed effort. You may also rest assured of my sympathy and support I shall continue to take a lively interest in the National Muhammadan Association, and in all other organization of that nature I hope your efforts and theirs will be attended with success.

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ADVERTISEMENTS

MEDICAL.

BLINDNESS, DEAFNESS, &C.,

UPON

ALL DISEASES

OF THE

EYE, EAR, NOSE THROAT, &c

ALL SYMPTOMS WHICH ARE TREATED

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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

DRS. ENGLER AND JANSZ.—It is not our practice to go out of our way to extol the professional skill of this or that medical practitioner who may consider it worth his while to advertise his merits in our columns seeing that all who make use of these columns do not consult any but their own interests in doing so, but we certainly feel bound to make a rare exception in the case of Dr Engler, the specialist who has recently arrived in Bangalore to engage in practice here for a limited period We do not wish it to be understood that we consider it necessary to plead some excuse for departing from our usual course in this instance, for we are perfectly satisfied that in saying what we have to say on this matter we will be serving the public more effectually by communicating what has come to our personal knowledge than by withholding it out of regard for mere conventionalities when we feel convinced that nothing but good can come of our speaking out boldly A morning spent in Dr Engler's Surgery, seeing its presiding spirit at work, and hearing his patients earnestly and gratefully testifying, to the effective nature of his treatment, as evidenced by their own personal experiences—seeing and hearing all this we say, has convinced us that the worthy Doctor is anything but an empiric, and by no means a practitioner of ordinary ability and skill All the cases that came under our observation on this morning were, as we ascertained from the patients themselves, of long standing, and, in many instances, they appear to have showed no signs of yielding to such scientific treatment as may be any day obtained in a public hospital, or at the hands of our regularly trained physicians and surgeons In one case, the patient admitted having attended the Eye Infirmary at Madras, off and on for nearly three years without derriving the relief he sought, and which he has now secured after only few days attendance at Dr Engler's operating rooms The sufferer had been always for a change to Bangalore, Dr Brockman himself, who is amongst a reputation as the most successful Opthalmic Surgeon in Southern India, and it is remarkable that the patient should find himself on the high road to recovery after less than a week's treatment under Dr Engler He was affected in both eyes, which were so painfully ulcerated as to render it perfectly impossible to keep them open without intense pain The sight was partially lost, the eye lids were off and by granulation, and being so weak as to preclude all possibility of lifting them without a considerable effort on the part of the patient, who moreover, could not face daylight and was able to see imperfectly only in a dark room These conditions have now changed for the better so considerable as to leave little doubt of the sufferer's complete recovery before many days are over, his sight being already so far restored as to enable the patient to form tolerably distinct impressions of the objects around him without being painfully incommoded by the effects of strong lights In another case, the patient had suffered in a somewhat similar manner for something like six years, during which he had consulted and received treatment from several oculists, all of whom appear to have failed in their efforts to obtain a cure He has now almost completely recovered his sight, and is expecting to be discharged in a few days

It is not our present purpose to refer individually to all the cases that came under our observation this morning, but merely to mention one or two of the worst in which Dr Engler has proved eminently successful in dealing with diseases of the eye, ear, throat and head Having mentioned cases of restoration of the sight we may now refer to cases in which Dr Engler has been equally successful in the treatment of the other diseases which he has made his special study A very remarkable case is that of a professional nautch-girl, who has been suffering from severe ulceration of the throat and nostrils for the past three years, during which she has been a victim to sleepless nights and almost constant headaches, so acute and distressing as to make life a burden to her at times She has placed herself under the treatment of several native practitioners, but not one of them has been able to do her what Dr. Engler has accomplished in a single week, at the end of which she now finds her pains considerably alleviated and is no longer deprived of the soothing influence of 'tired Nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep' Another interesting case is that of a girl of nine or ten, who has been almost completely deaf from infancy—an affection which affected her whole constitution by incapacitating her from entering upon an active enjoyment of youthful life Her mental faculties suffered from want of full play, and her physical frame from want of exercise, which her malady naturally rendered repugnant Here again, a little more than a week under Drs. Engler and Jansz has been attended with most remarkable benefits, the patient having now recovered the sense of hearing sufficiently to hear the tick of a watch held at a short distance from the ear The parents describe the condition of the child as one exhibiting a most signal change for the better in every way, the patient being now not only able to hear with ease, but altogether improved in body and mind as well Every one of the cases we have here enumerated are those of persons who are more or less well known in Bangalore and we have no hesitation in saying that every one of them will testify to the really wonderful skill, dexterity, and professional success displayed by Dr Engler and his able coadjutor Dr Jansz, both of whom we can conscientiously commend to the public as, to our knowledge, far and away, the most skilful specialists that have ever visited India.—*Daily Post, Nov 28th*, 1883

DRS ENGLER AND JANSZ, are by the exercise of their peculiar skill, doing a great deal of good in Bangalore We have paid a casual visit to Dr Engler's surgery to see for ourselves what is being done in the way of cures. Of course we speak unprofessionally, but we do not know that professional knowledge is required to judge as to results when seeing and hearing of patients themselves are freely allowed Three cases of blindness, two nearly total, and one total in one eye, were, according to the testimony of the sufferers themselves, progressing with wonderful favourableness One in which inflamation and granulation of the inner surface of the eye-lids had lasted for months, and had caused ulceration of the eye-ball, was almost cured after about a fortnight's treatment, although previous treatment had failed to give relief In another case, where both eyes were seriously affected, the patient was considerably better, and in the one in which the sight of one eye had been lost, it was restored, and though not completely recovered was on a fair way towards it, the patient freely and without effort read from a newspaper with the injured eye, though no sight whatever was in it a few days previous. In cases of a deafness, Dr. Engler seems even more certain of success than in blindness One little girl who had been deaf for years was restored so far as to be able to hold a conversation in ordinary tones, she heard the softest spoken words and answered to them and heard the ticking of a watch held from four to six inches from her ears Two soldiers belonging to the garrison suffering from deafness have been cured one, a man who had been in hospital for weeks and been bled, blistered and put to great pain by ordinary treatment, perfectly recovered his hearing in 24 hours.

We are quite aware that any detailed notice of such cures as these are apt to be looked at as obscure by the general public. But this, we fancy, is the result of the infrequency of such notices Why men who benefit the suffering members of the public, as Drs Engler and Jansz are undoubtedly doing, should receive no attention from the press, when whole columns are given up to descriptions of the tricks of some travelling juggler, it would be perhaps hard to explain It is a fact, however that while the public naturally has to pay for both, the one who does most good is the least noticed.—*Bangalore Spectator, Dec 3rd* 1883

DOCTORS ENGLER AND JANSZ.—We are glad to record that the two skilful and experienced medical gentlemen, Doctors Engler and Jansz, are continuing their labours of merciful relief to those suffering from diseases and defects of the eye, ear, and throat, and that these labours have been attended with uniform success. On our first notice, we recorded several successful operations performed by them We are but doing the public a kindness, when we proceed to note several other operations which have come under our knowledge

The little European girl, who was deaf from infancy, and to whose case we called attention in our first article, has now had her hearing completely restored, to the great delights of her parents and friends Amongst the fresh cases of the success which attends the efforts of Drs. Engler and Jansz, we note those of two soldiers One of the soldiers was deaf in both ears, and was treated in hospital for over seven weeks but with very small results He was perfectly restored to hearing in twenty-four hours. The other soldier had been deaf for years, but he was quite cured, after being under treatment for two weeks under Drs. Engler and Jansz. A gentleman from Madras, who had been, of and on, under treatment, for three years, at the Eye Infirmary, Madras, for almost total blindness, has now had his sight completely restored. A native gentleman of Bangalore, who was deaf in both ears, one totally deaf and the other three fourths deaf, for twenty years, put himself under the treatment of Drs Engler and Jansz, and after four day's treatment, he can now hear in the ear which was totally deaf, and the other has recovered its power A native gentleman from Mysore was also treated for deafness in one of his ears, and, after a few days under the hands of the doctors, the deafness has disappeared The last case we record is that of a native boy, who was totally blind in one eye He seems to have been put under the treatment of some native doctor, and was maltreated in the process. He has been in the hands of Drs Engler and Jansz now for five days, and is gradually but surely recovering his sight

We certainly are of opinion that Drs Engler and Jansz have established the reputation which they claimed for themselves, when they first came to Bangalore Their stay here, we believe, will be short, and it is for those who are afflicted with the peculiar diseases and defects over which they have such mastery, to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by their presence amongst us

We have had several enquiries made by correspondents, whether Drs. Engler and Jansz intend paying Mysore town a visit. We have been requested to state that the doctors do not intend going beyond Bangalore. Those who wish to have the benefit of their experienced advice and skilled treatment should come to Bangalore.—*Karnataka Prakasika, Dec 10th* 1883

N B—DRS ENGLER & JANSZ will supply patients and others, with their celebrated Wilkinstone's ground Spectacles and Eye-glasses, to suit all sights.

The National Hall, Pettah,

BANGALORE.

N. SINGAIYAH AND FRIENDS

Beg to inform the public that all kinds of English and Native goods can be had of them at the cheapest possible rates.

All kinds of Commission works executed with the greatest care and at the least possible time.

Also they beg to inform their constituents that they have a large supply of valuable and cheap stationery, and that they are sole agents for the famous Kangra Valley Orange Pekoe Tea which can be had of them very cheap

Spectemur Agendo.

Terms—Cash.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE FALL OF TOKAR.

Cairo, 22nd Feb—The surrender of Tokar was, owing to the disaffection of the garrison, half of whom submitted, and the other half escaped

The future action of the British expeditionary force is not yet known

MOVEMENTS OF COMMANDERS

Cairo, 23rd Feb—General Graham, admiral Hewett, and Baker Pasha, have gone to Trinkitat.

THE KHARTOUM GARRISON

A portion of the Egyptian troops have left Khartoum

RUSSIA'S PROTECTION IN CENTRAL ASIA.

St Petersburg, 23rd Feb—Several tribes between Russia and Afghanistan have solicited the former's protectorate.

BRITISH TROOPS AT TRINKITAT

Cairo, 24th Feb—4,300 British troops have landed at Trinkitat, and are preparing to advance British cavalry have made a reconnoitre, and state that the strength of the enemy is 10,000

INCREASE OF BRITISH ARMY OF OCCUPATION

It is reported that the British Army of Occupation in Egypt will be increased to 10,000 men

MUTINY OF BLACKS AT SUAKIM

Cairo, 24th Feb—The blacks who have been garrisoning Suakim have mutinied, and threaten to join the rebels They will consequently be sent here, and meanwhile Suakim, which is in a dangerously denuded condition, is weakly garrisoned by British Marines

GENERAL GRAHAM'S EXPEDITION

London, 26th Feb.—The Secretary of State for War, replying to a question in the House of Commons last night, said that within certain limits General Graham possessed full discretionary powers in connection with the British expedition in the Soudan The chief object was to secure the safety of Suakim, and the expedition will not advance for a few days

OCCUPATION OF A FORT BY BRITISH TROOPS.

Cairo 26th Feb—A thousand British troops have occupied a fort four miles from Trinkitat. The enemy fled

A BATTLE EXPECTED

A decisive battle is expected on Thursday at El Teb.

FRANCE AND MADAGASCAR

Paris, 27th Feb—Admiral Miot has superseded Admiral Galiber as Commander of the French Naval Force in Malagasy waters The appointment indicates a policy of conciliation on the part of the French Government

BRITISH TROOPS MOVING EASTWARDS

London, 28th Feb.—The 2nd Battalion of the 13th Regiment, and the31st Regiment, left Portsmouth yesterday, for Gibraltar and Malta respectively, and the 56th Regiment has left forAlexandria

SUPPLEMENTARY CREDIT FOR EGYPT

London, 27th Feb—The amount of the supplementary credit for Egypt is £500,000

ENGLAND AND THE MERV QUESTION

Sir Charles Dilke, replying to Mr Stanhope's motion, calling the attention of the House to the Russian action with respect to Merv, said it was impossible to state at present, the views of the Government, as they were in course of communication with the Russian Chancellor on the subject Sir Charles said that the British Government adhered to the former assurances given to the Ameer of Afghanistan, and that it was the policy of Her Majesty's Ministers to to make Afghanistan strong and independent as an advanced post of the British Empire Abdul Rahman, he said was stronger than his predecessors, and had always been friendly to the British Government The limitation of the frontier of Northern Afghanistan is seriously occupying the attention of the Government The Government of India have formally assumed the administration of Quetta, and the position on the north-west frontier was very satisfactory

Lord Fitzmaurice said he believed that an exchange of communications between England and Russia, will strengthen the bonds of friendship between the two countries.

DISCOVERIES OF DYNAMITE AT RAILWAY STATIONS

London, 29th Feb—Several bags containing twenty pounds of dynamite, and also some infernal machines have been found in the cloak-rooms at Charingcross and Paddington railway stations

ADVANCE OF EGYPTIAN TROOPS

Cairo, 28th Feb—Two Egyptian Regiments, officered by Englishmen, started to day for Assouan. General Graham's force advances to-morrow (Friday)

ADVANCE TO THE SOUDAN EXPEDITION

Cairo, 29th Feb—The 65th regiment has landed at Trinkitat, and a general advance of the expedition has begun

60th RIFLES EMBARKED AT SUEZ

Bombay 29th Feb—The mail steamer *Bokhara* has embarked at Suez the 60th Rifles, Colonel Ashburner Commanding, also forty mounted infantry and fifty horses

WAR SHIP AT SUEZ

The *Euryalus, Jumna, Decoy*, and *Daring*, war ships, are at Suez also two merchant steamers and an Italian gunboat

Camels are being shipped at Suez

THE

Karnataka Prakasika

MONDAY, MARCH 3, 1884

COTTON! COTTON! COTTON!

OUR contemporary of the Bangalore *Daily Post* has had cotton on the brain throughout almost the whole of the past week, and unhappily, our contemporary of the *Bangalore Spectator* and we have been the unwitting cause of it The *Spectator*, in a previous issue, and we, in our issue of Monday last, ventured to publish opinions on the question of a Cotton Mill for Bangalore We had the temerity to doubt the success of the proposed Mysore Maharajah's Spinning and Manufacturing Company Limited, the foundation stone of whose factory was laid by His Highness the Maharajah himself, the other day We attempted to shew that the destructive rock on which the operations of the Company would be likely to split would be the fact, that Mysore not being a cotton producing country, the directors and managers of the enterprise will have to look almost altogether for the requisite supply of cotton for their mill to the districts of the Madras Presidency, where the staple is produced in large quantities We also tried to shew that even in those districts speculators found it a matter of very serious difficulty to retain the cotton for local use, as it was generally taken away to Madras and other seaports, for exportation to the English and European continental markets From these facts, we ventured to demonstrate that the Maharajah's Spinning and Manufacturing Company would be most likely to fail in its object of giving the people of Mysore locally manufactured cotton yarn and cotton goods to such an extent as to supersede the importation of European cotton goods, and that, at the same time, it was likely to fail to afford satisfactory dividends to the shareholders of the Company Because we ventured to publish such opinions, because we thought we owed the public the discharge of a duty in so doing, our contemporary of the *Daily Post* has deemed it proper to dub us ignorant carpers and all informed pessimists One good, however, we seem to have done our contemporary We have stimulated his study of the cotton question in India If ever a student pulled off his coat, rolled up his sleeves, and sat down to the study of the subject, with all the vigour of an intending candidate for one of the University or Government tests, that student is our contemporary It is interesting and amusing (and, in this hot weather, it is a pity) to see him turning up and plunging into the pages of dry-as-dust statistics, administration reports, gazetteers, and whatsoever similar works the cruel ingenuity of a certain class of restless authors and compilers seek to thrust broadcast upon the world, but which the world happily very soon forgets, till the dreadful industry of people like our contemporary again drags forth the tomes into the light-tomes which fill our eyes and noses with forgotten dust But what is the use of all this labour and trouble? It is mis-spent energy on our contemporary's part What is the result? The result appears to be that our contemporary has discovered that three districts outside of the Mysore country, in the Madras Presidency and elsewhere, in which cotton is extensively cultivated—which is precisely what we said, in our article, without troubling our readers with extracts from and references to dust covered volumes The fact is that the cotton is there, but it will not come here, unless it is brought into the Province in quantities and at an expenditure commensurate with so vast an undertaking as that in which the Maharajah's Spinning and Manufacturing Company proposes to embark Then, it would mean that the demands of the intended factory will stimulate the cultivation of cotton in the Province This statement of our contemporary partakes of the nature of a sanguine prophecy, or, let us say, of an expectation, which may never be fulfilled, at all events it is not one on which such an enterprise as the M S and M Company would be justified in basing its hopes of success Next, we have the plausible allegation that the Mysore country itself produces sufficient cotton to answer the demands of the future factory It may be that Mysore produces cotton over and above 1,400 candies, which, says our contemporary, is all that the factory will annually require to keep it working, but it is apparently forgotten that the produce of cotton, such as it is, in the Province, is consumed by the local hand weavers and the deficiency is supplied by importations from outside, importations the value of which, our contemporary himself says, annually amounts to Rs 6,45,780 that is to say, Mysore, *without a Spinning and Manufacturing Mill* consumes raw material of her own producing to the value of Rs 1,65,582 plus Rs 6 45, 780 from abroad, making a total of Rs.8,11 362 We may, then, well ask—what will be the demand when your gigantic factory is up and ought to be working, and how can you supply that demand but by increasing the importations at your own expense? There can be no doubt that for many years to come, and that too, during the most trying period of an infant speculation, the M S and M Company's factory must depend for a constant supply of the raw material on districts outside the Province and as said in our first article, that material can only be got at exorbitant prices, exclusive of the large expenditure in carriage Our contemporary gives us an account of the cotton producing capabilities of Dharwar which is very fine and displays much industry and research, but with this account we have nothing to do by way of argument, as, unhappily, Dharwar is not a district of the Mysore Province, though our contemporary will insist upon it that Dharwar "may be regarded as an alienated part of the Chitaldroog district," and that the boundaries of Dharwar abut upon some parts of the Mysore Province It is all the same when it becomes a question of importing cotton Dharwar cotton must be brought into Bangalore, and the Company must, of course pay for the material and its carriage to the factory Our contemporary has endeavoured to astonish and silence the "carpers" and the "pessimists" by triumphantly calling attention to two facts—the first that the late Mr Runga Charlu made a public speech, in which he eloquently advocated the development of the resources of the country, by the encouragement of private enterprise, and the second, that the Maharajah has given twenty five thousand solid reasons," in supporting the enterprise on which the Company has launched, by which is meant that the Maharajah's Government has taken shares to the value of Rs. 25,000. It would also appear as an additional source of triumph to our contemporary, and as an additional argument in clinching the matter, that the Dewan has taken Rs. 5,000 worth of shares and his Secretary shares for Rs. 3,000 We will not deny that Mr Runga Charlu did make a speech in which he commended the development of the country's resources by private enterprise But what then? The late Dewan's utterances are not likely to secure the success of the M S and M. Company, unless success is inherent in itself, as a private enterprise Similarly, the Maharajah and the Dewan and the Secretary taking shares may bring so many solid rupees to the Company's coffers, but these do not constitute so many "solid reasons" for the success of the enterprise. We are surprised that a man of so much laborious industry and patient research as our contemporary has shewn himself to be, in defending what he thinks is a good cause, should advance such facts as we have above alluded to as strengthening his argument. Finally, our contemporary, by way of "polishing off" the carpers and the pessimists mentions the following cotton mills as paying handsome dividends to the shareholders, and carrying large sums to their reserve funds, namely the Ahamedabad, the Bombay United the Central India, the Empress, the Hyderabad, the Jupper Ali, the Moraji Goculdoss the Sassoon, and the Sholapore We thank our contemporary for giving us this list of successful cotton mills, for the list only proves what we said in the conclusion of our first article We said—' The conditions and facilities of Bangalore, when compared with those of Bombay, are almost nothing, and for ten cotton mills and spinning and manufacturing enterprises that may be successfully conducted in Bombay, it seems like the hazard of a die to attempt to conduct one such enterprise in Bangalore' *Every one* of the cotton mills mentioned by our contemporary in his list is either in the Bombay Presidency or Central India, splendid cotton producing regions, where the supply is close at hand, and in many instances, in the neighbourhood of the mills!

Original and Selected Notes

THE Viceroy leaves Calcutta for Simla on or about the 14th proximo

THE value of diamonds exported from Kimberly, South Africa, according to the export returns for the year 1883, was £2,742 400 sterling

THE commercial depression in Calcutta continues there being no sign of any revival in export trade Some failures among native firms have occurred

THE Police have recovered all the jewellery recently stolen from the Exhibition A Chinaman committed the robbery, and he took refuge at Chandernagore, where he was arrested with the stolen property in his possition He attempted to stab a police superintendent, but he was easily disarmed

HER Majesty has been pleased to approve the appointment of Major General H Rowlands to command the Bangalore Division of the Madras Army, in succession to Lieutenant General William Fayn whose term of appointment expires on April 21st next Major General Rowlands gained the Victoria Cross for conspicuous galantry in the Crimea.

MEETINGS of natives of India were being held in London when the last mail left "to consider what steps should be taken to place the administration of justice in India on a better footing than is the case at present." The convening circular, says "there are certain anomalies exclusively affecting the natives which admit of being remedied without inconvenience"

On the 26th ultimo, among the gentlemen called to the Bar at the Inner Temple were Mr Chella Vencatanarasiah and Mr Manobendra Krishna Deva, at the Middle Temple, Mr Rastamji Dhanjibhai Setlina, L L B, B A, Bombay University, 1st lecture prize. £50, Hilary Term, 1884, 50 guineas Equity scholar, Hilary, 1882 30 guineas Real and Personal Property, Trinity, 1882, and Trinity 1883

A TELEGRAM from London, to the *Pioneer*, dated 23rd instant, states "that there are symptoms that Russia is preparing to annex Balkh It is expected that the Em-

tish Government will occupy Kandahar if Herat passes from the Ameer. The *Army and Navy Gazette* announces that the India Office has decided to communicate with Lord Ripon respecting the increasing of the frontier garrison and the occupation of Kandahar."

THE week before last a meeting was held in London of the Committee recently appointed to oppose the Bengal Tenancy Bill. It was resolved to petition both Houses of Parliament, and to offer to co-operate with the Indian Constitutional Association, of the establishment of which full details had just been received from Calcutta. A Sub-Committee was appointed, consisting of Mr. C. T. Buckland, Sir George Yule, Mr. Roper Lethbridge, Mr. Charles Sanderson, and Mr. John Dacosta, to draft the petition, and to carry out, in other respects, the objects referred to in the Resolution.

MR. BERNARD returns to Burmah, having refused the Hyderabad Residancy. He relieves Mr. Crosthwait, who goes to the Central Provinces to relieve Mr Jones, who goes home. Mr. W. F Agnew, of the Calcutta Bar, has been appointed to the post of Recorder of Rangoon, rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Wilkinson. Mr. C. E. Fox, also of the Calcutta Bar, goes to Rangoon as Government Advocate. Mr. E. F. T. Atkinson, of the Accountant General's Department, proceeds early in March to Hyderabad to relieve Mr. Palmer. Mr. Atkinson will assist in the examination of the financial affairs of the Nizam's State.

THE cutting of a diamond, believed to be the largest ever cut in America, has just been completed in Boston, the process having occupied more than three months The stone was found in South Africa, and was imported by a New York firm. Its weight in the rough was nearly 125 carats. The gem is very brilliant and beautiful, though it is not perfect in color, a marked yellowish tinge prevailing. As cut it weighs 77 carats. It is cut in a rounded cushion shape with 56 facets, its size being nearly a full inch across and a *little* more than five-eights of an inch in depth. The yellowish tinge disappears in artificial light The stone is about two-thirds as large as the Kohinoor diamond.

THE Government of India has decided to modify the rules under which rewards for passing examinations in the native languages are admissible to commissioned officers, warrant officers, medical subordinates and men of the army in India. Hitherto such rewards have not been granted to any of the above classes who are natives of the country; but in future native commissioned medical officers and medical subordinates of the apothecary class, will be considered eligible for such rewards, no distinction being made between natives and Europeans as regards Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, &. The prescribed rewards, as laid down in the pay regulations, will not, however, be admissible to a native officer for passing an examination in the vernacular languages of the district where he was born or educated.

In the first year of Lord Ripon's viceroyalty his tours and those of his Councillors cost the country no less than £90,856, while the travelling expenses of all the local Governments during the same period was £30,888. The figures for the eight years ending 1880-81 are as follows:—1873-74, £47,576; 1874-75, £27,864; 1875-76, £66,269; 1876-77, £31,788; 1877-78, £75,785; 1878-79, £66,360; 1879-80, £47,960; 1880-81, £90,856. The most remarkable thing about thes figures, next to the largeness of the amounts, is the extraordinary disproportion between the charge for 1874-75 (£27,864) and that for 1880-81 (£90,856). During 1880-81 the cost of the Governor of Bombay's staff and household was £19,890. The cost of the staff and household of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in the same year was only £3,546, but the Bombay tour expenses were only £1,384, while those of Bengal were £5,243.

According to *Engineering* M. Chaper, a French geologist, has, during a scientific mission to India, succeeded in finding the diamond in its mother rock. At Nairam, near Bellary, he has found the diamond in a matrix of rose pegmatite, where it is associated with corundum. The tract of country is almost denuded of trees, bare, and rocky, and the rains washing the rocks every year expose fresh diamonds in the soil. The rock is traversed by veins of feldspar and epidotiferous quartz. Here the diamond is always found, associated with epidotiferous rose pegmatite. The diamond crystals observed are octahedral, but less distinct in line than the stones of South Africa, which seem to have been formed in a freer matrix. It follows, *Engineering* says, from his discovery that diamonds may be looked for in all rocks arising from the destruction or erosion of pegmatite, for example in quartzites with or without mica, clays, pudding stones, &c.

OUR contemporary the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* says that Private Day who murdered a comrade and was sentenced to be hanged is not without friends. His guilt was so clear that, he could not say one word in his defence. It was a murder commited without provocation and from mere wantonness. Yet a good many of his countrymen petitioned the Lieutenant Governor of Lahore unsuccessfully, for the remission of his sentence. This will go to show, and which has been so often proved by an array of stern facts that the generality of Anglo-Indians have a sympathy for criminals of their own race, and sympathy for criminals means a sympathy for crime. Here it was attempted to release a felon who had murdered a European comrade. From this, it would be inferred what would be their feeling, if the murdered man were only a native. And the Europeans with such feelings and tendencies have got the privilege of being tried almost always by a jury mainly composed of their countrymen!

WE are concerned to see, says the *Amritbazar Patrika*, that, Mr. Clarke of the *Indian Daily News*, who was so successful in inflaming the minds of his constituents against the Ilbert Bill, is now agitating in person, and getting up *Branches* of the Defence Association. This means that, though the Anglo-Indians got more than what they wanted, they are not yet satisfied and are determined to carry on the warfare with the Government and the people of India, even after they had discomfitted both. Such an intention on the part of the Anglo-Indians is fraught with great danger to the peace and right of the people of India. It is a misnomer to call the Association of the Anglo-Indians Defence Association. Defence they do not require, for they are very well cared for. The law defends them; those who administer law defend them, and the question of *prestige* defends them. So if they call their body Defence Association, they only do it to give a cover to their real intentions If they live, therefore, as a body, they do it for the purpose of *aggression*. Indeed, now that the Ilbert Bill is passed, the Association of the Anglo-Indians will have no work except seeing that, no European offender is punished, and that no Hindu or Mussalman gets any employment of trust Do you, people of India, note this move on the part of your masters, the Anglo-Indians?

Local and Provincial.

NUNDYDROOG SESSIONS.—The next monthly Sessions of the Nunddidrog Division will take place on the 11th instant. Up to date, there have been three cases committed for trial.

BARR SEPOYS.—A company of Barr Sepoys from Bangalore was sent on to Mysore on Monday last, to take part in the festivities on the anniversary of the Birthday of His Highness the Maharajah.

MR. JOHN COOK, M. A.,—We learn that His Highness the Maharajah has been pleased to confirm Mr. John Cook, M. A., as Principal of the Central College, Bangalore. Mr. Cook hitherto held only the acting appointment.

THE "PHILOSOPHY OF MEDIATION."—The Revd. T. E. Slater delivered his last lecture on the "philosophy of Mediation" at the London Mission chapel, Infantry Lines, C. and M. Station, Yesterday, at 6-30 P. M., when the attendance was very large.

A CANARESE LECTURE.—A lecture in Canarese on the subject of "Time" was delivered by the Revd. J. Paul, in the central hall of the Wesleyan Mission High School, on Saturday last. The Revd. J. Hudson, B. A. presided, and a Canarese *bhajane* brought the proceedings to a close.

THE MAHARAJAH'S BIRTHDAY.—Yesterday being the anniversary of the birthday of His Highness the Maharajah, grand preparations were made in Mysore to celebrate the event. Various European and native guests from Bangalore have been invited to attend the festivities. Messrs. Thumboo Chetty and A. R. Sabapathy Moodeliar, Councillors, left Bangalore for Mysore on Saturday last.

MYSORE AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION.—The Mysore exhibits at the Calcutta Exhibition have won the following medals and certificates:—(1) A First class certificate and a Silver Medal for Oil Seeds, (2) A Second class certificate and Bronze Medal for Chennapatam toys; (3) A Silver Medal for Mr. Brown's photos, (4) A-Bronze medal for Fibres; (5) Bronze Medal for Rangaswami Pillay's pictures

MAJOR E. P. MALTBY.—Major E P Maltby, District Magistrate and President of the Municipality, C. and M Station, left Bangalore for Madras, *en route* to England on one year's furlough, on Thursday evening last. On the same day, Colonel J. Macdonald Smith took charge of both offices from Major Maltby. Colonel Smith continues to act as Paymaster of Military orphans, widows, and pensioners at Bangalore.

BISHOP COTTON'S COLLAGE AND SCHOOLS.—We see it stated, in the columns of our English local contemporaries that Revd. A. H. Hildesley, M. A., Principal of Bishop Cotton's College and Schools, is about to sever his connection with those institutions; at all events, the reverend gentleman is to obtain three months' leave. In either case the Revd. Mr. Parker, M. A, Oxford, who arrived lately from England, as Vice-principal, will act for Mr. Hildesley.

THE HIGH COURT THIRD JUDGESHIP.—There was a strong rumour during the past week, to which the local *Spectator* has given a place in its columns, that Mr. C. Krishnaswamy Rao, Subordinate Judge of Madura, had been appointed Third Judge of the new High Cour of Mysore which is to be shortly inaugurated. We do not know how far the statement is true, but probably the statement has taken its rise from what appeared in the columns of an Anglo-native paper of Madras, about a month ago.

THE MAHARAJAH'S COUNCIL.—The *Bangalore Spectator* of Wednesday last is responsible for the following statement, which, if true, we cordially endorse. Our contemporary says—"Rai Bahadur R. A. Sabapathy Moodeliar and Mr. Krishna Rao are about to retire from the Council, as their term of service is complete. We hear that His Highness contemplates appointing in their stead Mr. P. N Krishna Moorti and Khan Bahadur Abdul Khader. Both Selections appear to be good."

THE YOUNG MEN'S UNION, PETTAH.—The first anniversary of the "Young Men's Union" was held on Saturday last at 6-30 P. M., in the Town Municipal Hall, Siddicutta, when Mr. J. Cook, M. A., the Principal of the Central College, presided. There was a large gathering of gentlemen, among whom were, the Rev. Mr Vanes, Principal of the Wesleyan Mission High School, Messrs. Cameron, Superintendent of the Lal-Bagh, Sreenivasachar, Municipal Vice-President, Shama Rao, Amildar, Prahalada Rao, Probationer, and Sitarama Row, Assistant Engineer. The Secretary read the report, in which were set forth the ways and means of the Union, and the difficulties it had to contend against during the past year. We are glad that the members have managed their finances well, for the report says that the institution enters upon the second year of its existence, with a decent cash balance, which is indeed good news to the public whose lot it is very often to hear of bad finances and heavy deficits The report being read, the Chairman made a short speech, dwelling at some length on the advantages and disadvantages of debating societies, and warning the young men of the Union against some of the evil tendencies of such institutions. Three other gentlemen also spoke, congratulating the members of the Union on their pluck and perseverance, and expressing their good wishes for the success of the Union. The proceedings terminated with the usual distribution of flowers and *pan supari*.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.—The following are the numbers of the successful candidates from Bangalore, at the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University held in December last:—

BANGALORE.

	1005	1016	1019	1022	1024	1026	1035
1037	1050	1057	1060	1063	1065	1074	1077
1078	1079	1083	1086	1087	1090	1093	1094
1096	1101	1104	1105	1110	1111	1114	1121
1122	1123	1124	1126	1131	1137	1154	1163
1164	1165	1170	1171	1173	1182	1186	1187
1188	1189	1195	1199	1202	1205	1206	1213
1214	1226	1227	1230	1231	1232	1235	1237
1242	1243	1245	1251	1255	1258	1267	1271
1272	1277	1278					

MYSORE.

3280, 3282, 3284, 3286, 3287, 3289, 3290, 3296, 3297, 3304, 3306, 3309, 3311, 3314, 3316, 3317, 3318, 3320, 3325, 3331, 3332, 3336, 3341, 3345, 3346, 3348, 3351, 3352.

HASANA.

2041, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056.

SHIMOGA.

4162, 4164, 4166, 4168, 4174, 4175, 4176, 4178, 4179, 4182, 4187, 4190, 4191.

Of the lady candidates three have passed from Bangalore, Misses Steel, Lincoln and Mc Cocken and Miss Mitchell from Madras. It appears that the University authorities have, through the efforts made by the police, succeeded in tracing the theft of examination papers to about ten or fifteen persons, and that they will be shortly made to answer the charges preferred against them.

F. A. EXAMINATION.—The following candidates from Bangalore have passed the First Examination in arts, held in December last:—Haji Abdul Rahim Makri, Central College, Bangalore; Nanjunda Rao, Mysore Chavan, Maharaja's College, Mysore. Sammana Gollapalli, Central college Bangalore. Rajagopala Ayyangar Coimatore, Central college, Bangalore Evers Richard Arthur, Bishop Cotton's College, Bangalore. Subba Rau, Salem, Central College, Bangalore Krishna Rau, Mysore, Maharajah's College, Mysore Dasanna, Mysore, Maharaja's College, Mysore Barton Thomson William, Bishop Cotton's college Bangalore. Srinivasachari, Shebaghur, Cavambi, Maharaja's College, Mysore, and Central College, Bangalore. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Candadhi, Central College, Bangalore Narasimha Aiyengar, Bindiganavile Maharaja's College, Mysore Gopala Aiyengar, Nonamulaire, T. Central College, Bangalore Anantarama Aiyangar, Kadaba, Yadike Rajagopalacharya Central College Bangalore Ramachandra Ayer, Panchapeesa Ayer, Maharaja's college, Mysore Narasimachar, Srirangapatam Govindaraja, Maharaja's College, Mysore. Krishna Sastri, Bangalore, Chappalle, Central college, Bangalore Subba Rau, Belavadi, Central College Bangalore Kesavaya, Mysore Maharaja's College, Mysore, Sivarama Rau, Kadur, Maharaja's College Mysore Stanley, Gilbert Patrick, Bishop Cotton's College, Bangalore and Central College, Bangalore Sama Gaud, Maddur Tingaraih, Maharaja's College, Mysore, and Central College, Bangalore, Ramanna, Bangalore, Central College, Bangalore. Kesava Aiyangar, Nagamangala, Maharaja's College, Mysore. Lakshminarasimhaiya, Mysore Maharaja's College, Mysore. Chokkanna Krishnam, Madras Christian College and Central College, Bangalore Balaji Rao, Mysore, Maharajah's College Mysore. Sivarama Aiyar, Padukota, Ramaswami Aiyar, Maharajah's College, Mysore. Subbachari, Mysore, Lakshmanachari, private study. Chandrasekhara, Krishnappa Maharajah's College Mysore

General Summary.

CONTINGENT EXPENDITURE.—All heads of departments have been informed that the resolution of the Governor-General in Council of the 10th January 1883, shall not apply to petty purchases in the local market not exceeding Rs 10 in value out of contingent allowance, if the officers making such purchase are granted such allowance. The previous sanction of Government should be obtained in cases in which the cost of the article required exceeds Rs. 10.—*Standard.*

TRAFFICING IN APPOINTMENT.—It having come to the knowledge of Government that very erroneous impressions are entertained on the subject of pecuniary arrangements referable to the resignation of appointments, notice is given that all such arrangements are prohibited and that on proof of any appointment, civil or military, having been resigned under such circumstances, the nomination consequent on such resignation will be cancelled and the parties concerned suspended the service in Public Orders pending the pleasure of the Secretary of state for India.—*Ibid.*

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

THE FALL OF TOKAR

Cairo, 22nd Feb—The surrender of Tokar was, owing to the disaffection of the garrison, half of whom submitted, and the other half escaped

The future action of the British expeditionary force is not yet known

MOVEMENTS OF COMMANDERS

Cairo, 23rd Feb—General Graham, admiral Hewett, and Baker Pasha, have gone to Trinkitat.

THE KHARTOUM GARRISON

A portion of the Egyptian troops have left Khartoum

RUSSIA'S PROTECTION IN CENTRAL ASIA.

St Petersburg, 23rd Feb—Several tribes between Russia and Afghanistan have solicited the former's protectorate

BRITISH TROOPS AT TRINKITAT

Cairo, 24th Feb—4,300 British troops have landed at Trinkitat, and are preparing to advance British cavalry have made a reconnoitre and state that the strength of the enemy is 10,000

INCREASE OF BRITISH ARMY OF OCCUPATION

It is reported that the British Army of Occupation in Egypt will be increased to 10,000 men.

MUTINY OF BLACKS AT SUAKIM

Cairo, 24th Feb—The blacks who have been garrisoning Suakim have mutinied, and threaten to join the rebels They will consequently be sent here, and meanwhile Suakim, which is in a dangerously denuded condition, is weakly garrisoned by British Marines.

GENERAL GRAHAM'S EXPEDITION

London, 26th Feb—The Secretary of State for War, replying to a question in the House of Commons last night, said that within certain limits General Graham possessed full discretionary powers in connection with the British expedition in the Soudan. The chief object was to secure the safety of Suakim, and the expedition will not advance for a few days

OCCUPATION OF A FORT BY BRITISH TROOPS.

Cairo 26th Feb—A thousand British troops have occupied a fort four miles from Trinkitat The enemy fled

A BATTLE EXPECTED

A decisive battle is expected on Thursday at El Teb.

FRANCE AND MADAGASCAR

Paris, 27th Feb—Admiral Miot has superseded Admiral Galiber as Commander of the French Naval Force in Malagasy waters This appointment indicates a policy of conciliation on the part of the French Government

BRITISH TROOPS MOVING EASTWARDS

London, 28th Feb—The 2nd Battalion of the 18th Regiment, and the 31st Regiment, left Portsmouth yesterday, for Gibraltar and Malta respectively, and the 50th Regiment has left for Alexandria.

SUPPLEMENTARY CREDIT FOR EGYPT

London, 27th Feb—The amount of the supplementary credit for Egypt is £500,000

ENGLAND AND THE MERV QUESTION

Sir Charles Dilke, replying to Mr Stanhope's motion, calling the attention of the House to the Russian action with respect to Merv, said it was impossible to state at present, the views of the Government, as they were in course of communication with the Russian Chancellor on the subject Sir Charles said that the British Government adhered to the former assurances given to the Ameer of Afghanistan, and that it was the policy of Her Majesty's Ministers to to make Afghanistan strong and independent as an advanced post of the British Empire Abdul Rahman, he said, was stronger than his predecessors, and had always been friendly to the British Government The limitation of the frontier of Northern Afghanistan is seriously occupying the attention of the Government The Government of India have formally assumed the administration of Quetta, and the position on the north-west frontier was very satisfactory

Lord Fitzmaurice said he believed that an exchange of communications between England and Russia, will strengthen the bonds of friendship between the two countries.

DISCOVERIES OF DYNAMITE AT RAILWAY STATIONS

London, 29th Feb—Several bags containing twenty pounds of dynamite, and also some infernal machines have been found in the cloak-rooms at Charingcross and Paddington railway stations

ADVANCE OF EGYPTIAN TROOPS.

Cairo, 28th Feb—Two Egyptian Regiments, officered by Englishmen, started today for Assouan General Graham's force advances to-morrow (Friday)

ADVANCE TO THE SOUDAN EXPEDITION

Cairo, 29th Feb—The 65th regiment has landed at Trinkitat, and a general advance of the expedition has begun

60th RIFLES EMBARKED AT SUEZ

Bombay 29th Feb—The mail steamer *Bokhara* has embarked at Suez the 60th Rifles, Colonel Ashburner Commanding, also forty mounted infantry and fifty horses

WAR SHIP AT SUEZ

The *Euryelus, Jumna, Decoy*, and *Daring*, war ships, are at Suez, also two merchant steamers, and an Italian gunboat

Camels are being shipped at Suez

THE

Karnataka Prakasika

MONDAY, MARCH 3, 1884

COTTON! COTTON! COTTON!

OUR contemporary of the Bangalore *Daily Post* has had cotton on the brain throughout almost the whole of the past week, and unhappily, our contemporary of the *Bangalore Spectator* and we have been the unwitting cause of it The *Spectator*, in a previous issue, and we, in our issue of Monday last, ventured to publish opinions on the question of a Cotton Mill for Bangalore We had the temerity to doubt the success of the proposed Mysore Maharajah's Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, the foundation stone of whose factory was laid by His Highness the Maharajah himself, the other day We attempted to shew that the destructive rock on which the operations of the Company would be likely to split would be the fact, that Mysore not being a cotton producing country, the directors and managers of the enterprise will have to look almost altogether for the requisite supply of cotton for their mill to the districts of the Madras Presidency, where the staple is produced in large quantities We also tried to shew that even in those districts speculators found it a matter of very serious difficulty to retain the cotton for local use, as it was generally taken away to Madras and other seaports, for exportation to the English and European continental markets From these facts, we ventured to demonstrate that the Maharajah's Spinning and Manufacturing Company would be most likely to fail in its object of giving the people of Mysore locally manufactured cotton yarn and cotton goods to such an extent as to supersede the importation of European cotton goods, and that, at the same time, it was likely to fail to afford satisfactory dividends to the shareholders of the Company Because we ventured to publish such opinions, because we thought we owed the public the discharge of a duty in so doing, our contemporary of the *Daily Post* has deemed it proper to dub us ignorant carpers and ill informed pessimists. One good, however, we seem to have done our contemporary We have stimulated his study of the cotton question in India If ever a student pulled off his coat, rolled up his sleeves, and sat down to the study of the subject, with all the ardour of an intending candidate for one of the University or Government tests, that student is our contemporary. It is interesting and amusing (and, in this hot weather, it is a pity) to see him turning up and plunging into the pages of dry-as-dust statistics, administration reports, gazetteers, and whatsoever similar works the cruel ingenuity of a certain class of reckless authors and compilers seek to thrust broadcast upon the world, but which the world happily very soon forgets, till the dreadful industry of people like our contemporary again drags forth the tomes into the light-tomes which fill our eyes and noses with forgotten dust But what is the use of all this labour and trouble? It is misspent energy on our contemporary's part What is the result? The result appears to be that our contemporary has discovered that three districts outside of the Mysore country, in the Madras Presidency and elsewhere, in which cotton is extensively cultivated—which is precisely what we said, in our article, without troubling our readers with extracts from and references to dust covered volumes. The fact is that the cotton is there, but it will not come here, unless it is brought into the Province in quantities and at an expenditure commensurate with so vast an undertaking as that in which the Maharajah's Spinning and Manufacturing Company proposes to embark Then, it would mean that the demands of the intended factory will stimulate the cultivation of cotton in the Province This statement of our contemporary partakes of the nature of a sanguine prophecy, or, let us say, of an expectation, which may never be fulfilled, at all events it is not one on which such an enterprise as the M S and M Company would be justified in basing its hopes of success Next, we have the plausible allegation that the Mysore country itself produces sufficient cotton to answer the demands of the future factory It may be that Mysore produces cotton over and above 1,400 candies, which, says our contemporary, is all that the factory will annually require to keep it working, but it is apparently forgotten that the produce of cotton, such as it is, in the Province, is consumed by the local hand weavers, and the deficiency is supplied by importations from outside, importations the value of which, our contemporary himself says, annually amounts to Rs 6,45,780, that is to say, Mysore, *without a Spinning and Manufacturing Mill* consumes raw material of her own producing to the value of Rs 1,65,582 plus Rs 6,45,780 from abroad, making a total of Rs 8,11,362 We may, then, well ask—what will be the demand when your gigantic factory is up and ought to be working, and how can you supply that demand, but by increasing the importations at your own expense? There can be no doubt that for many years to come, and that too, during the most trying period of an infant speculation, the M S and M Company's factory must depend for a constant supply of the raw material on districts outside the Province, and, as said in our first article, that material can only be got at exorbitant prices, exclusive of the large expenditure in carriage Our contemporary gives us an account of the cotton producing capabilities of Dharwar which is very fine and displays much industry and research, but with this account we have nothing to do by way of argument, as, unhappily, Dharwar is not a district of the Mysore Province, though our contemporary will insist upon it that Dharwar "may be regarded as an alienated part of the Chitaldroog district," and that the boundaries of Dharwar abut upon some parts of the Mysore Province It is all the same when it becomes a question of importing cotton Dharwar cotton must be brought into Bangalore, and the Company must, of course pay for the material and its carriage to the factory Our contemporary has endeavoured to astonish and silence the "carpers" and the "pessimists" by triumphantly calling attention to two facts—the first that the late Mr Runga Charlu made a public speech, in which he eloquently advocated the develop ment of the resources of the country, by the encouragement of private enterprise, and the second, that the Maharajah has given twenty five thousand solid reasons," in supporting the enterprise on which the Company has launched, by which is meant that the Maharajah's Government has taken shares to the value of Rs. 25,000 It would also appear as an additional source of triumph to our contemporary, and as an additional argument in clinching the matter, that the Dewan has taken Rs. 5,000 worth of shares and his Secretary shares for Rs. 3,000 We will not deny that Mr. Runga Charlu did make a speech in which he commended the development of the country's resources by private enterprise But what then? The late Dewan's utterances are not likely to secure the success of the M S and M. Company, unless success is inherent in itself, as a private enterprise Similarly, the Maharajah and the Dewan and the Secretary taking shares may bring so many solid rupees to the Company's coffers, but these do not constitute so many "solid reasons" for the success of the enterprise. We are surprised that a man of so much laborious industry and patient research as our contemporary has shewn himself to be, in defending what he thinks is a good cause, should advance such facts as we have above alluded to as strengthening his argument. Finally, our contemporary, by way of "polishing off" the carpers and the pessimists mentions the following cotton mills as paying handsome dividends to the shareholders, and carrying large sums to their reserve funds, namely, the Ahamedabad, the Bombay United, the Central India, the Empress, the Hyderabad, the Jupper Ali, the Morarji Goculdass, the Sassoon, and the Sholapore We thank our contemporary for giving us this list of successful cotton mills, for the list only proves what we said in the conclusion of our first article We said—"The conditions and facilities of Bangalore, when compared with those of Bombay, are almost nothing, and for ten cotton mills and spinning and manufacturing enterprises that may be successfully conducted in Bombay, it seems like the hazard of a die to attempt to conduct one such enterprise in Bangalore" *Every one* of the cotton mills mentioned by our contemporary in his list is either in the Bombay Presidency or Central India, splendid cotton producing regions, where the supply is close at hand, and in many instances, in the neighbourhood of the mills!

Original and Selected Notes

THE Viceroy leaves Calcutta for Simla on or about the 14th proximo

THE value of diamonds exported from Kimberly, South Africa, according to the export returns for the year 1883, was £2,742,400 sterling

THE commercial depression in Calcutta continues, there being no sign of any revival in export trade Some failures among native firms have occurred

THE Police have recovered all the jewellery recently stolen from the Exhibition A Chinaman committed the robbery, and he took refuge at Chandernagore, where he was arrested with the stolen property in his possition He attempted to stab a police superintendent, but he was easily disarmed

HER Majesty has been pleased to approve the appointment of Major General H Rowlands to command the Bangalore Division of the Madras Army, in succession to Lieutenant General William Payn, whose term of appointment expires on April 21st next Major General Rowlands gained the Victoria Cross for conspicuous gallantry in the Crimea.

MEETINGS of natives of India were being held in London when the last mail left "to consider what steps should be taken to place the administration of justice in India on a better footing than is the case at present." The convening circular, says "there are certain anomalies exclusively affecting the natives which admit of being remedied without inconvenience"

On the 26th ultimo, among the gentlemen called to the Bar at the Inner Temple were Mr Chella Venkatanarasiah and Mr. Manobendra Krishna Deva, at the Middle Temple, Mr. Rastamji Dhanjibhai Sethna, L L B., B A, Bombay University, 1st lecture prize, £50, Hilary Term, 1884, 50 guineas Equity scholar, Hilary, 1882 30 guineas Real and Personal Property, Trinity, 1882, and Trinity 1883

A TELEGRAM from London, to the *Pioneer*, dated 23rd instant, states "that there are symptoms that Russia is preparing to annex Balkh. It is expected that the Bri-

tish Government will occupy Kandahar if Herat passes from the Ameer The *Army and Navy Gazette* announces that the India Office has decided to communicate with Lord Ripon respecting the increasing of the frontier garrison and the occupation of Kandahar"

The week before last a meeting was held in London of the Committee recently appointed to oppose the Bengal Tenancy Bill It was resolved to petition both Houses of Parliament, and to offer to co-operate with the Indian Constitutional Association, of the establishment of which full details had just been received from Calcutta A Sub Committee was appointed, consisting of Mr C T Buckland, Sir George Yule, Mr Roper Lethbridge, Mr Charles Sanderson and Mr John Dacosta, to draft the petition, and to carry out, in other respects, the objects referred to in the Resolution

Mr. Bernard returns to Burmah, having refused the Hyderabad Residency He relieves Mr Crosthwait, who goes to the Central Provinces to relieve Mr Jones, who goes home Mr W E Agnew, of the Calcutta Bar, has been appointed to the post of Recorder of Rangoon, rendered vacant by the death of Mr Wilkinson Mr C F Fox, also of the Calcutta Bar, goes to Rangoon as Government Advocate Mr E F T Atkinson, of the Accountant General's Department, proceeds early in March to Hyderabad to relieve Mr Palmer Mr Atkinson will assist in the examination of the finances' affairs of the Nizam's State

The cutting of a diamond believed to be the largest ever cut in America, has just been completed in Boston the process having occupied more than three months The stone was found in South Africa, and was imported by a New York firm Its weight in the rough was nearly 125 carats The gem is very brilliant and beautiful, though it is not perfect in color a marked yellowish tinge prevailing As cut it weighs 77 carats It is cut in a rounded oval shape with 56 facets, its size being nearly a full inch across and a *little* more than five-eighths of an inch in depth The yellowish tinge disappears in artificial light The stone is about two-thirds as large as the Kohinoor diamond

The Government of India has decided to modify the rules under which rewards for passing examinations in the native languages are admissible to commissioned officers, warrant officers, medical subordinates and men of the army in India Hitherto such rewards have not been granted to any of the above classes who are natives of the country, but in future native commissioned medical officers and medical subordinates of the apothecary class, will be considered eligible for such rewards, no distinction being made between natives and Europeans as regards Sanskrit, Arabic Persian, & The prescribed rewards, as laid down in the pay regulations, will not, however, be admissible to a native officer for passing an examination in the vernacular languages of the district where he was born or educated.

In the first year of Lord Ripon's vice royalty his tours and those of his Councillors cost the country no less than £90,856 while the travelling expenses of all the local Governments during the same period was £20,888 The figures for the eight years ending 1880-81 are as follows —1873 74, £47,576, 1874-75, £27,864, 1875 76, £66,269, 1876 77, £81,788 1877-78, £75,785, 1878 79, £66,360, 1879 80, £57,960, 1880-81, £90,856 The most remarkable thing about these figures, next to the largeness of the amounts, is the extraordinary disproportion between the charge for 1874-75 (£27 864) and that for 1880-81 (£90,856). During 1880 81 the cost of the Governor of Bombay's staff and household was £19,890 The cost of the staff and household of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in the same year was only £2,546, but the Bombay tour expenses were only £1,384, while those of Bengal were £5,243

According to *Engineering* M. Chaper, a French geologist, has, during a scientific mission to India, succeeded in finding the diamond in its mother rock At Nizam, near Bellary, he has found the diamond in a matrix of rose pegmatite, where it is associated with corundum The tract of country is almost denuded of trees, bare, and rocky, and the rains washing the rocks every year expose fresh diamonds in the soil The rock is traversed by veins of feldspar and epidotiferous quartz Here the diamond is always found, associated with epidotiferous rose pegmatite The diamond crystals observed are octahedral, but less distinct in line than the stones of South Africa, which seem to have been formed in a freer matrix It follows, *Engineering* says, from his discovery that diamonds may be looked for in all rocks arising from the destruction or erosion of pegmatite, for example in quartzites with or without mica, chlys pudding stones, &c

Our contemporary the *Amrit Bazar Patrika* says that Private Day who murdered a comrade and was sentenced to be hanged is not without friends His guilt was so clear that he could not say one word in his defence It was a murder committed without provocation and from mere wantonness Yet a good many of his countrymen petitioned the Lieutenant Governor of Lahore unsuccessfully for the remission of his sentence This will go to show, and which has been so often proved by an array of stern facts that the generality of Anglo-Indians have a sympathy for criminals of their own race, and sympathy for criminals means sympathy for crime Here it was attempted to release a felon who had murdered a European comrade From this, it would be inferred what would be their feeling if the murdered man were only a native And the Europeans with such feelings and tendencies have got the privilege of being tried almost always by a jury mainly composed of their countrymen!

We are concerned to see, says the *Amrit Bazar Patrika*, that, Mr Clarke of the *Indian Daily News*, who was so successful in inflaming the minds of his constituents against the Ilbert Bill, is now agitating in person, and getting up *Branches* of the Defence Association This means that, though the Anglo Indians got more than what they wanted they are not yet satisfied and are determined to carry on the warfare with the Government and the people of India, even after they had disconfitted both Such an intention on the part of the Anglo Indians is fraught with great danger to the peace and right of the people of India It is a misnomer to call the Association of the Anglo Indians Defence Association Defence they do not require for they are very well cared for The law defends them, those who administer law defend them, and the question of *prestige* defends them So if they call their body Defence Association, they only do it to give a cover to their real intentions If they live, therefore as a body, they do it for the purpose of *aggression* Indeed now that the Ilbert Bill is passed, the Association of the Anglo-Indians will have no work except seeing that, no European offender is punished, and that no Hindu or Mussalman gets any employment of trust Do you, people of India, note this move on the part of your masters the Anglo Indians?

Local and Provincial

Nundidrog Sessions —The next monthly Sessions of the Nundidrog Division will take place on the 11th instant Up to date, there have been three cases committed for trial

Barr Sepoys —A company of Barr Sepoys from Bangalore was sent on to Mysore on Monday last, to take part in the festivities on the anniversary of the Birthday of His Highness the Maharajah

Mr John Cook, M A,—We learn that His Highness the Maharajah has been pleased to confirm Mr John Cook, M A, as Principal of the Central College, Bangalore Mr. Cook hitherto held only the acting appointment

The "Philosophy of Mediation"—The Revd T E Slater delivered his last lecture on the "philosophy of Mediation" at the London Mission chapel, Infantry Lines, C and M Station, Yesterday, at 6-30 P M, when the attendance was very large

A Canarese Lecture —A lecture in Canarese on the subject of "Time" was delivered by the Revd J Paul, in the central hall of the Wesleyan Mission High School, on Saturday last The Revd J Hudson, B A presided, and a Canarese *bhajane* brought the proceedings to a close

The Maharajah's Birthday —Yesterday being the anniversary of the birthday of His Highness the Maharajah, grand preparations were made in Mysore to celebrate the event Various European and native guests from Bangalore have been invited to attend the festivities Messrs Thumboo Chetty and A R Sabapathy Moodelliar, Councillors, left Bangalore for Mysore on Saturday last.

Mysore at the Calcutta Exhibition —The Mysore exhibits at the Calcutta Exhibition have won the following medals and certificates —(1) A First class certificate and a Silver Medal for Oil Seeds, (2) A Second class certificate and Bronze Medal for Chenniapatnam toys, (3) A Silver Medal for Mr Brown's photos (4) A Bronze medal for fibres, (5) Bronze Medal for Rangaswamy Pillay's pictures

Major E P Maltby —Major E P Maltby, District Magistrate and President of the Municipality, C and M Station, left Bangalore for Madras, *en route* to England on one year's furlough, on Thursday evening last On the same day, Colonel J Macdonald Smith took charge of both offices from Major Maltby Colonel Smith continues to act as Paymaster of Military orphans, widows, and pensioners at Bangalore

Bishop Cotton's College and Schools.—We see it stated, in the columns of our English local contemporaries that Revd A H Hildesley, M A, Principal of Bishop Cotton's College and Schools, is about to sever his connection with those institutions at all events, the reverend gentleman is to obtain three months' leave In either case the Revd Mr Parker, M A Oxford, who arrived lately from England, as Vice-principal, will act for Mr Hildesley

The High Court Third Judgeship —There was a strong rumour during the past week, to which the local *Spectator* has given a place in its columns, that Mr C Krishnaswamy Rao Subordinate Judge of Madura had been appointed Third Judge of the new High Court of Mysore which is to be shortly inaugurated We do not know how far the statement is true, but probably the statement has taken its rise from what appeared in the columns of an Anglo-native paper of Madras, about a month ago

The Maharajah's Council —The *Bangalore Spectator* of Wednesday last is responsible for the following statement, which, if true, we cordially endorse Our contemporary says—"Rai Bahadur R A Sabapathy Moodelliar and Mr Krishna Rao are about to retire from the Council, as their term of service is complete We hear that His Highness contemplates appointing in their stead Mr P N Krishna Moorti and Khan Bahadur Abdul Khader Both Selections appear to be good"

The Young Men's Union, Pettah —The first anniversary of the "Young Men's Union" was held on Saturday last at 6-30 P M, in the Town Municipal Hall, Siddicutta, when Mr J Cook, M A, the Principal of the Central College, presided There was a large gathering of gentlemen, among whom were the Rev Mr Vanes, Principal of the Wesleyan Mission High School, Messrs Cameron, Inspectendent of the Lal Bagh, Sreenivasachar, Municipal Vice-President, Shama Rao, Amildar, Prahalada Rao, Probationer, and Sitarama Row, Assistant Engineer The Secretary read the report, in which were set forth the ways and means of the Union, and the difficulties it had to contend against during the past year We are glad that the members have managed their finances well, for the report says that the institution enters upon the second year of its existence, with a decent cash balance, which is indeed good news to the public whose lot it is very often to hear of bad finances and heavy deficits. The report being read, the Chairman made a short speech, dwelling at some length on the advantages and disadvantages of debating societies, and warning the young men of the Union against some of the evil tendencies of such institutions Three other gentlemen also spoke, congratulating the members of the Union on their pluck and perseverance, and expressing their good wishes for the success of the Union The proceedings terminated with the usual distribution of flowers and *pan supari*

Matriculation Examination —The following are the numbers of the successful candidates from Bangalore, at the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University held in December last —

BANGALORE

	1005	1018	1019	1022	1024	1026	1035
1037	1056	1057	1059	1063	1065	1074	1077
1078	1079	1083	1086	1087	1090	1093	1094
1098	1101	1104	1105	1110	1111	1114	1121
1122	1123	1124	1147	1171	1172	1154	1163
1164	1165	1170	1171	1173	1180	1186	1187
1188	1189	1190	1199	1202	1205	1209	1213
1214	1229	1227	1230	1231	1232	1235	1239
1241	1242	124	1251	1255	1256	1267	1271
1272	1277	1278					

MYSORE.

3280 3282 3284 3286 3287, 3289 3290 3296 3297 3304 3306, 3309 3311, 3314, 3316, 3317, 3318, 3320 3325 3331 3332, 3336, 3341, 3345, 3346, 3348, 3351 3352

HASANA

2041, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056

SHIMOGA

4162, 4164, 4166 4168 4174 4175, 4176, 4178, 4179, 4182 4187 4190 4191

Of the lady candidates three have passed from Bangalore, Misses Steel Lancelot and Mc Cockes and Miss Mitchell from Madras. It appears that the University authorities have, through the efforts made by the police succeeded in tracing the fate of examine on papers to about ten or fifteen persons and that they will be shortly made to answer the charges preferred against them

F A Examination —The following candidates from Bangalore have passed the First Examination in arts, held in December last —Haji Abdul Rahim Makri Central College Bangalore Narayanda Rao Mysore Charan Maharaja's College Mysore Sumanna Gollapalli Central college Bangalore Rajagopala Ayangar Coimbatore, Central college Bangalore Frank Richard Arthur Bishop Cotton's College Bangalore Subba Rau Salem Central College Bangalore Krishna Rao Mysore Maharajah's College Mysore Dasappa, Mysore Maharaja's College, Mysore Barton Thomson William Bishop Cotton's college Bangalore. Srinivasachar Shelighar, Carnatic, Maharaja's College Mysore and Central College Bangalore Sriniwas Ayangar Cuddalore Central College, Bangalore Narasimha Aiyengar Bindiganavile Maharaja's College Mysore Gopala Aiyengar Nonvinakere Central College Bangalore Ananthanarayana Aiyangar Kadaba Venkata Raja Aiyar Central College Bangalore Rama Lingam Aiyar Palghatcheri Aiyer Maharaja's college Mysore Narasimachar Srirangapatam Central College Maharaja's College Mysore Krishna Sastri Bangalore Chapalle Central college Bangalore Subba Rau Bellary Central College Bangalore Keshavaya, Mysore Maharaja's College Mysore Seshanna Rao, Kolar Maharaja's College Mysore Shanston, Gilbert Patrick Bishop Cotton's College Bangalore and Central College Bangalore Subbaraya, Madhavilagani Maharaja's College Mysore and Central College Bangalore Hanumanna Bangalore Central College Bangalore Kesava Aiyengar Nanjangud Maharaja's College Mysore. Venkata Ramaiya Mysore Maharaja's College Mysore Chukkan Kumbam Malen Christian College and Central College Bangalore Baby Rao Mysore Maharaja's College Mysore Sreenivasa Ayar Palakota Ramaswami Ayar Maharaja's College Mysore Subbachar, Mysore Lakshmanachar private study Chandrasekhara, Kumbapa Maharaja's College Mysore

General Summary

Contingent Expenditure —All heads of departments have been informed that the resolution of the Governor-General in Council of the 10th January 1883, shall not apply to petty purchases in the local market not exceeding Rs 10 in value out of contingent allowance, if the officers making such purchase are granted such allowance The previous sanction of Government should be obtained in cases in which the cost of the article required exceeds Rs 10.—*Standard*

Trafficking in Appointment —It having come to the knowledge of Government that very erroneous impressions are entertained on the subject of pecuniary arrangements referable to the resignation of appointments, notice is given that all such arrangements are prohibited and that on proof of any appointment, civil or military, having been resigned under such circumstances, the nomination consequent on such resignation will be cancelled and the part so concerned suspended the service in Public Orders pending the pleasure of the Secretary of state for India —*Ibid.*

SALE OF OPIUM.—The actual receipts from eleven sales of Bengal opium during the current financial year have been Rs 6,65,22,2-7, which is Rs. 23,18,287 better than the estimate, whilst those from ten months' duty on opium exported from Bombay have been Rs 3,06,77,000, which is Rs. 23,000 below the estimate.—*Englishman*

THE RANA OF JHALRAPATAN.—The Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana was to arrive on Friday or Saturday at Jhallapatan, where he is to install the Rana of Jhalrawar on the 22rd The Maharajah Rana Bakht Singh, who is thus coming into the Government of his State, has been educated at the Mayo College at Ajmere, and Major Loch, the Principal of the College, has started for Jhalawar to be present at his pupil's installation

THE NEW MEMBER OF COUNCIL.—Yesterday an evening party was held at Petit Hall, Malabar Hill, to meet the Hon Row Saheb V N Mandlik, C S I, previous to his departure for Calcutta to take his seat in the Viceroy's Legislative Council. The assembly was a large and influential one, the leading members of every section of the native community being present. Mr Mandlik was heartily cheered as he was escorted by the promoters of the party up to the western end of the hall Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart, in a neat address, congratulated Mr Mandlik, on behalf of the native community, on the high honour done him by the Supreme Government Mr. Mandlik, in an appropriate reply, acknowledged thanks, pledging himself to continue to be ready and willing at all times to promote the interests of his countrymen in the new sphere of duty to which he had been called A special performance was then given by Willard's Marionette and Burlesque Company, after which most of those present adjourned to the buffets. The party broke up at a late hour —*Gazette*

THE RAJAH OF KOLHAPORE.—We hear upon good authority that their Highness the Ramna of Kolhapore have, with the approval of the Bombay and Supreme Governments, adopted Baba Saheb eldest son of the Regent, Aba Saheb, Chief of Kagal Baba Saheb, who is described to us as a noble and handsome lad, is only nine years of age Consequently there will be a long minority, during which the affairs of the State will continue to be administered by the Regent and his Council, consisting of the Dowan, the Chief judge and the Chief Revenue Officer The arrangement is one which promises to be very advantageous to the State Sir James Ferguson has on several occasions publicly complimented the Regent on the success of his rule, and in the Administrative Report published two days ago we see that the political Agent at Kolhapore also testifies to the harmonious manner in which the affairs of the State have been conducted and to the popularity of the existing form of Government Although he will not for some years to entrusted with administrative powers, it is understood that Baba Saheb will shortly be installed as the future Rajah of Kolhapore He is descended from Sivaji the Great, his grandmother being the daughter of Baba Saheb Chatrapati, a former Maharajah of Kolhapore On his father's side he is descended from an ancient and illustrious Mahratta family, who were driven from the North-West to the Southern Mahratta Country when India was invaded by Tamerlane His mother is a princess of the Ghorpade family, the head of which is the Rajah of Madhol —*Times of India*

Extracts.

THE NATIVE COMMUNITY OF MADRAS AND LORD RIPON

The *Indian Mirror*.—The Viceroy's visit to Madras has done no less good to His Excellency than to the Native inhabitants of that Presidency His Excellency has, within a short time, learnt more of genuine Native feeling in Southern India in connection with many momentous questions of the day than he could have done if he had stopped in Calcutta The Bengalis have been hitherto looked upon as political agitators and as worshippers of Lord Ripon But the numerous addresses presented to the Viceroy by the Native inhabitants of various parts of Madras, containing their views and sentiments on many matters of public importance, and the many oriental demonstrations held in his honor, testify to the unquestioned public spirit of the educated class of Natives of the Madras Presidency, and to their sincere regard for His Excellency Lord Ripon, we believe, has now got an exact idea of the growth and power of Native public opinion in India, from his recent visit to Madras The large number of addresses he received were unanimous on many points and it must be quite clear to him that the Native feeling is the same everywhere in regard to many matters. He must now be thoroughly impressed with the fact that Government Indian in violation of the feelings of so many millions of people of this country, and with deference only to the opinion of a handful of Anglo-Indians, who are only birds of passage, is madness. With the advance of education and a closer contact with Western civilisation, the people of India are getting more united in thought, feeling, and action, and Native public opinion is growing more and more in strength It is vain now to stem the tide of progress He alone is a wise ruler who governs a country by the light of history and of passing events

NEWS PAPER POSTAGE

The *Times of India*.—Mr C A Lawson the veteran and wellknown editor of the *Madras Mail*, has, in co operation with the editors of the *Madras Times*, the *Times of India*, the *Bombay Gazette* the *Englishman*, the *Indian Daily News*, the *Statesman*, the *Civil and Military Gazette* and some half a dozen other newspapers, addressed the Viceroy on the subject of newspaper postage Newspaper postage in the form it is collected in India is simply a heavy tax on the diffusion of intelligence and knowledge, paid by each individual reader who has the misfortune to live beyond the beat of the delivery peon In India—where as the only recognized "Opposition" newspapers are especially valuable to the community—the Press has never met with any official encouragement But in the more advanced of the Australian colonies the utility of the Press to the public generally is acknowledged by the absolutely free transmission of newspapers within a certain date of publication In time we may expect to have the same privilege accorded to us in India But we shall be quite satisfied at present if we are put upon the English footing In the United Kingdom newspapers are carried at the lowest postal rate that is the rate charged for post cards In India, where, in spite of all other reforms, the rate has remained stationary for the last fourteen years newspapers are still charged at the same rate as letters or proportionately to the post card rate at twice the rate charged in England This is we think a legitimate grievance and we are glad to see that Lord Ripon has promised to consider the matter fully in connection with his colleagues Mr Lawson shows that the number of newspapers delivered through the post in British India for the year 1881-82 was 12½ millions. To prove how heavily newspaper enterprise is crippled in India by postal and other restrictions we may add that the number of newspapers delivered through the post in the United Kingdom in the same period was no less than 412 millions The comparison is instructive The reduction in the English rate has already repaid the English Government, for in England the postal circulation of newspapers goes up by leaps and bounds of some thirty or forty millions annually Something of the same kind, though on a much smaller scale might fairly be expected here. But the Post Office here as at home is primarily worked for the public good and on this ground alone we think that newspaper readers in India may fairly claim to be put on the same footing as newspaper readers at home The change would even at first cost the Government very little and no reform that could well be devised would affect such a multitude of individuals. We have to thank Mr Lawson for the initiative he has taken in the matter, and, judging from the replies he has already received to his appeal, we have no doubt he will be warmly supported by the whole Anglo-Indian and Native Press.

MYSORE AND THE SUBSIDY

The *Statesman*.—The heroic way in which history is falsified in India to justify the conduct of the Supreme Government towards the Native Princes of the country, was fairly illustrated in the *Pioneer* of Saturday last. The young Maharajah of Mysore, as all the world knows has been on a visit to Madras to meet Lord Ripon, concerning which visit the Madras correspondent of the paper writes:—

Speculation has been rife as to the object of the Maharaja's visit, and political gossipmongers have endeavoured to represent it as partaking of the character of a 'begging expedition' to the Viceroy I am glad to be able to give you the facts bearing on the matter

The Maharajah entered into possession of the throne of Mysore under most disadvantageous and depressing circumstances He inherited as a legacy from the late Mysore Commission [i e, the civilian officials who ruled Mysore for 50 years—Ed S] a heavy famine debt, and was obliged as a condition of being placed on the *musnad*, to undertake the payment of an exorbitant subsidy Of course the British administration was hardly responsible for such a blasting visitation of Providence as the famine, but a generous and paternal Government would have given the feudatory prince of their own choosing a fair and clear start, unhampered or harassed by grinding debts and exactions. It is not too late even now to set matters right, and I trust the Maharajah's visit will be fruitful of good results to himself and his province

And the writer simultaneously tells us that—

There is not another native in India who is so truly loyal and devoted to the British Crown as his Highness of Mysore the loss, of course sound reasons for being so *for he owes everything he possesses to the generosity* and kindly offices of her Majesty's Government

Now for the facts the young Maharaja is the adopted son of the late ruler, whom Lord William Bentinck was induced to depose in 1832 on the representations made to him by the Government of Madras, of the hopeless misrule of the Mysore State Lord William Bentinck believed that he might trust the statements of the local Government, and reluctantly determined to sequestrate the kingdom for a while intending to restore it to the prince as soon as the purpose of the sequestration was accomplished He appointed a Commission however to report upon the condition of the State when it at once came to light that Mr Casamajor the Resident a Madras civilian had practically usurped all the powers of the State, through his sherestadar This beauty as it transpired, had been systematically selling all the chief appointments in the State to creatures of his own It was the old story Rascaldom at the Residency had made all decent government impossible Lord Bentinck was deeply mortified but he retired almost immediately and it is reported of his last words that as one act of his long and noble service in India which he looked back upon with distress, was the part he had taken in handing Mysore over to the Madras Government and then the Imperial one could not be persuaded to give the kingdom back They would do so as soon as 'everything was in a satisfactory condition,' in a 'very short time' a very few years 'would enable them to restore the kingdom,' and then all would be well The fact was the Madras Government had hungered for it for 30 years and having got it through the rascality of the Residency could not make up their minds to give it back Lord Dalhousie now came out and all purpose of restoring it was given to the winds Then came the mutiny, and the lurid light which the rebellion threw upon the madness of his annexation proceedings, saved the little kingdom Desperate efforts were made however by the Calcutta Foreign Office to make this one State an exception to the rest and we shall show the world by and-by the trickery by which Mysore was excluded from the 'letter of the Queens proclamation of 1st November 1858 We cannot lay our hands upon the reference at the moment All however was in vain In spite of desperate efforts to evade an act of mere honest restitution of what had been stolen on the pretence that the sequestration was to be temporary only, Parliament passed its edict that the little kingdom should go back to its owner the old Maharaja, who was still living This was we think in 1865 But he had no son and the respectable civilian body that rules the country, saw another chance of retaining the province which had by this time become one of the finest preserves of patronage in the country Great pressure therefore was put upon the old Maharajah to leave the kingdom 'as a legacy' to the British Government, by refusing to adopt a son. The story is one of the strangest chapters in our history The old man stood firm, but every form of entreaty, objurgation, threatening, calolery, and all but open violence, was resorted to, to prevent his exercising the 'right' which the Queen's proclamation had confirmed to every man, prince and peasant, in the country The Maharajah would have been a good ruler, had the rascally Residency permitted it, and he suddenly baffled the Calcutta Foreign Office by calling the leading nobles of his family about him, and formally adopting the present Maharaja, then a child, in their presence The Chief Commissioner to his deep mortification, found the ceremony completed and over, before he knew that it was contemplated Not to be beaten, the Foreign Office now began a respectable attempt to set the 'adoption' aside. We shall tell the whole story presently in these columns, suffice it here to say that effort after effort was made to set aside the adoption, and it was not until some five or six years ago that finally baffled, our excellent Calcutta Foreign Office recanted itself, as it best could, to the fact that the kingdom really had to be restored And now mark what was done by these officials who drag the character of the English nation through the dirt from one decade to another in the safe recesses of their 'secret correspondence' They renewed the contest on a new line of battle altogether 'We suppose we must 'let it go,' said these gentlemen but let us do this Let us tear up the treaty under which it has to go back, and let us confer the province as a 'gift' under our *sanad* and let us double the subsidy payable under the treaty Can the reader really believe that this is true? It is true to the letter When these gentlemen could retain the stolen property no longer they resolved to 'shreff' it as heavily as they could and *create* defect of title in the kingdom, by boldly tearing up the treaty with the Mysore State, and professing to make the province a gift under *sanad*, from the British Government to the young Maharajah When Mysore came into their hands in 1831 it was a garden, and in 1881 they handed it back a desert With the full uncontrolled, irresponsible administration of the province in their hand for 50 years they gave it up at last, without a mile of railway anywhere in the country with a fourth of the population dead from famine a million of debt upon the treasury—and with a doubled subsidy

They were themselves unable to pay the subsidy of £700,000 a year, while after destroying the province and hanging a million of debt round its neck they stipulated in this *sanad* that the young Maharajah should pay £600,000 This is British rule as it has at steeped in the deepest darkness and corruption of the Calcutta Foreign Office They do not dare take us into the Civil Court because we could show before the Judges that every word in this article is historic fact We have thrown away the scabbard in our conflict with the evil thing And that sycophant the *Pioneer* tells the world that the young Prince has sound reason for 'being devoted to the British Crown as he owes every thing he possesses to the generosity and kindly offices of her Majesty's Government In a sense the statement is true, *assuming thereby Judas and the Cross* The Calcutta sponge stripped him to the skin and would have taken his kingdom, too if nor could

We have now a few words of advice to give the young Maharaja Let him steadfastly then, but quietly make up his mind that he will never pay one rupee of the million of debt with which these civilian gentlemen have saddled his poor subjects He owes it to them to repudiate the so-called debt positively Let him in the second place, tear up the *sanad* upon which they have cheated him, and fling it in their faces, at the first fitting opportunity, taking his stand upon the treaty rights of Mysore and appealing to her Majesty the Queen in Parliament We know very well what we are advising him to do, and we tell him that he must tear up his *sanad* of investiture and appeal to her Majesty in Parliament upon his treaty rights and he will succeed Finally let him refuse absolutely to pay one rupee of the increased subsidy, and stand upon his treaty stipulation of £250,000 And towards *that* amount let him demand credit for our *salt* excise that has been thrown as a net over his subjects. Now all this is either treasonous and treasonable on our part, or it is the advice of an earnest man, indignant to the last at the foul immorality, that drags the English name through the dirt in India The sycophant *Pioneer* may rave over it as it pleases, We'll tell the young Mysore Prince, as we tell the young Kissna, to defy these men, and to appeal to the Queen in Parliament The answer will be a total change in the system of our rule in this country

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ADVERTISEMENTS

MEDICAL.

BLINDNESS, DEAFNESS, &C.,

UPON

ALL DISEASES

OF THE

EYE EAR NOSE, THROAT &c

ALL SYMPTOMS WHEREIN ARE TREATED

ON THE LATEST AND MOST

MODERN SYSTEM OF PRACTICE

DRS. ENGLER AND JANSZ,

OCULISTS AURISTS SPECIALISTS,

CONSULTING

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OPERATING SURGEONS,

CAN BE CONSULTED AT THEIR

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Adjoining the Bund Promenade,

For a Limited Period only,

UPON

All Diseases of the Eye, Ear, & Throat, Deafness, Noises in the Head, Defective Sight, squinting, Cataracts, Amaurosis Opthalamia, Gutta Serena, Loss of Eyelashes, Inflamation,

AND ALL

DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, AND THROAT,

TREATED ON NEW AND SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES

ATTENTION IS CONFIDENTLY AND PARTICULARLY REQUESTED

TO THE

FOLLOWING CASES OF THE

Eye, Ear, Throat, and other Special Affections

Dr R JANSZ, M. B, C M,

Undertakes the Treatment of Diseases peculiar to Women and Children,

According to the latest methods

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS

DRS ENGLER AND JANSZ—It is not our practice to go out of our way to puff professional skill of this or that medical practitioner who may consider it worth his while to advertise his merits in our columns, seeing that all who make use of those columns do so for any but their own interests in doing so, but we certainly feel bound to make an exception in the case of Dr Engler the specialist who has recently arrived in Bangalore to engage in practice here for a limited period We do not wish it to be understood that we consider it necessary to plead some excuse for departing from our usual course in this instance, for we are perfectly satisfied that in saying what we have to say on this matter we will be serving the public more effectually by communicating what has come to our personal knowledge than by withholding it out of regard for mere conventionalities when we feel convinced that nothing but good can come of our speaking out candidly Having spent in Dr Englers Surgery, seeing its presiding spirit at work, and hearing his patients constantly and gratefully testifying to the effective nature of his treatment, as evidenced by their own personal experience—seeing and hearing all this we say, beyond question that the writing Doctor is anything but an empiric, and by no means a mere pretender to learning ability and skill All the cases that come under our observation in this morning were invariably reported to the patients themselves, of being strong, and, in many instances they appeared to have shewn no signs of improvement to such scientific treatment as may be had by the inhabitants of public hospitals, or at the hands of our regularly trained physicians and surgeons In one case, the patient admitted having attended the Eye Infirmary at Madras, off and on for nearly three years without derriving the relief he sought, and which he has now secured after only five days' attendance at Dr Engler's operating rooms The sufferer had been advised a change to Bangalore by Dr Brockton himself, who has attained a reputation as the most successful Opthalmic Surgeon in Southern India, and as a remarkable case that the patient should find himself on the high road to recovery after less than a week's treatment under Dr Engler He was affected in both eyes, which were so minutely ulcerated as to render it perfectly impossible to keep them open with out intense pain The sight was partially lost, the eye lids were affected by granulations and being so much so as to preclude all possibility of lifting them without a considerable effort on the part of the patient, who moreover, could not face daylight and was able to see imperfectly only in a dark room These symptoms have now changed for the better so considerably as to leave little doubt of the sufferer's complete recovery before many days are over, his sight being already so far restored as to enable the patient to form tolerably distinct impressions of the objects around him with it being painfully incomfortable by the effects of strong lights In another case, the patient had suffered for a somewhat similar instance for something like six years, during which he had consulted and received treatment from several oculists all of whom appear to have failed in their efforts to obtain a cure He has now almost completely recovered his sight, and is expecting to be discharged in a few days

It is not our present purpose to refer individually to all the cases that came under our observation this morning, but merely to mention one or two of the worst in which Dr Engler has proved eminently successful in dealing with diseases of the eye, ear, throat and head Having just mentioned cases of restoration of the sight we may now refer to cases in which Dr Engler has equally succeeded in the treatment of the other diseases which he has made his special study A very remarkable case is that of a professional man, who has been suffering for years from ulceration of the throat and nostrils to the last three years, during which she has been a victim to sleeplessness and almost constant headaches, pains and distressing gasps to make life a burden to her at times She has placed herself under the treatment of several medical practitioners, but none of them has been able to do her what Dr Engler has accomplished in a single week, at the end of which she now finds her pains considerably alleviated and is no longer deprived of the soothing influence of "tired Nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep" Another interesting case is that of a girl of nine or ten, who has been almost completely deaf from infancy—an affliction which affected her whole constitution by incapacitating her from entering upon an active enjoyment of youthful life Her naturally buoyant spirits suffered from want of elasticity and her physical frame from want of exercise, which latter naturally rendered repugnant Hearing in a little more than a week under Drs Engler and Jansz has been attended with most remarkable benefit the patient having now recovered the sense of hearing sufficiently to hear the ticking of a watch held at a short distance from the ear The parents describe the condition of the child as one exhibiting a most special change for the better in every way, the patient being now not only able to hear with ease, but altogether improved in body and mind as well Every one of the cases we have here enumerated are those of persons who are more or less well known in Bangalore and we have no hesitation in saying that every one of them will testify to the really wonderful skill, dexterity, and professional success displayed by Dr Engler and his able coadjutor Dr Jansz both of whom we can conscientiously commend to the public as, to our knowledge, far and away, the most skilful specialists that have ever visited India —*Daily Post, Nov 28th*, 1883

DRS ENGLER AND JANSZ, are by the exercise of their peculiar skill, doing a great deal of good in Bangalore We have paid a casual visit to Dr Engler's surgery to see for ourselves what is being done in the way of cures Of course we speak unprofessionally, but we do not know that professional knowledge is required to judge as to results when seeing and hearing of patients themselves are freely allowed Three cases of blindness, two nearly total, and one total in one eye, were, according to the testimony of the sufferers themselves, progressing with wonderful favourableness One in which inflamation and granulation of the inner surface of the eye-lids had lasted for months, and had caused ulceration of the eye-ball, was almost cured after about a fortnight's treatment, although previous treatment had failed to give relief In another case, where both eyes were seriously affected, the patient was considerably better, and in the one in which the sight of one eye had been lost, it was restored, and though not completely recovered was on a fair way towards it, the patient freely and without effort read from a newspaper with the injured eye, though no sight whatever was in it a few days previous In cases of deafness, Dr Engler seems even more certain of success than in blindness One little girl who had been deaf for years was restored so far as to be able to hold a conversation in ordinary tones, she heard the softest spoken words and answered to them I heard the ticking of a watch at 12 feet distance from her ears Two others labouring under the same affliction had been cured in a remarkable manner in hospital for weeks and both were taken out to great pain by ordinary treatment, perfectly restored in hearing in 24 hours.

We are quite aware that any notice of such cures is less apt to be looked at as coming from the general public But this, we fancy, is the result of the infrequency of such notices Why men who benefit the suffering members of the public, as Drs Engler and Jansz are undoubtedly doing, should receive no attention from the press, when whole columns are given up to descriptions of the tricks of some travelling juggler, it would be perhaps hard to explain It is a fact, however that while the public naturally has to pay for both, the one who does most good is the least noticed —*Bangalore Spectator, Dec 3rd* 1883

DOCTORS ENGLER AND JANSZ—We are glad to record that the two skilful and experienced medical gentlemen, Doctors Engler and Jansz, are continuing their labours of merciful relief to those suffering from diseases and defects of the eye, ear, and throat, and that these labours have been attended with uniform success. In our first notice, we recorded several successful operations performed by them We are hearing the public kindness, when we proceed to note several other operations which have come under our knowledge

The little European girl, who was deaf from infancy, and to whose case we called attention in our first article, has now had her hearing completely restored, to the great delights of her parents and friends. Amongst the fresh cases of the success which attends the efforts of Drs. Engler and Jansz, we note those of two soldiers One of the soldiers was deaf in both ears, and was treated in hospital for over seven weeks but with very small results. He was perfectly restored to hearing in twenty-four hours. The other soldier had been deaf for years, but he was quite cured, after being under treatment for two weeks under Drs. Engler and Jansz A gentleman from Madras, who had been, of and on, under treatment, for three years, at the Eye Infirmary, Madras, for almost total blindness, has now had his sight completely restored A native gentleman of Bangalore, who was deaf in both ears, one totally deaf and the other three fourths deaf, for twenty years, put himself under the treatment of Drs. Engler and Jansz, and after four day's treatment, he can now hear in the ear which was totally deaf, and the other has recovered its power A native gentleman from Mysore was also treated for deafness in one of his ears, and, after a few days under the hands of the doctors, the deafness has disappeared. The last case we record is that of a native boy, who was totally blind in one eye. He seems to have been put under the treatment of some native doctor, and was maltreated in the process He has been in the hands of Drs. Engler and Jansz now for five days, and is gradually but surely recovering his sight

We certainly are of opinion that Drs. Engler and Jansz have established the reputation which they claimed for themselves, when they first came to Bangalore Their stay here, we believe, will be short, and it is for those who are afflicted with the peculiar diseases and defects over which they have such mastery, to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by their presence amongst us

We have had several enquiries made by correspondents, whether Drs. Engler and Jansz intend paying Mysore town a visit. We have been requested to state that the doctors do not intend going beyond Bangalore Those who wish to have the benefit of their experienced advice and skilled treatment should come to Bangalore —*Karnataka Prakasika, Dec 10th*, 1883

N B—Drs ENGLER & JANSZ will supply patients and others, with their celebrated Wollastonian ground Spectacles and Eye-glasses, to suit all sights.

The National Hall, Pettah,

BANGALORE

N SINGAIYAH AND FRIENDS

Beg to inform the public that all kinds of English and Native goods can be had of them at the cheapest possible rates.

All kinds of Commission works executed with the greatest care and at the least possible time.

Also they beg to inform their constituents that they have a large supply of valuable and cheap stationery, and that they are sole agents for the famous Kangra Valley Orange Pekoe Tea which can be had of them very cheap

Spectacles Agents,

Terms—Cash.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

(From the Daily Papers.)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

REFORM AND REDISTRIBUTION

London, 5th March.—Lord John Manners gave notice in the House of Commons yesterday that he would bring forward an amendment that reform is unacceptable without redistribution of seats.

THE NIZAM

Secunderabad, 5th March.—His Highness the Nizam had a relapse on the evening of the 4th instant, but is now progressing favourably.

THE WAR IN THE SOUDAN

Cairo, 5th March.—General Graham has arrived at Suakim

Osman Digma still maintains a bellicose attitude.

The British troops have started from Trinkitat and will disembark southwards of Suakim

REVOLT AMONG BEDOUINS IN ARABIA

Aden, 6th March.—News has reached here, that a revolt has taken place amongst the Bedouins at Joddah

HEAVY SKIRMISHING NEAR BACNINH

Hongkong, 5th March.—Heavy skirmishing has taken place in the neighbourhood of Bacninh, the attack upon which place is imminent

RECOVERY OF THE NIZAM

Secunderabad, 7th March.—H H the Nizam is sufficiently recovered to go to Bolarum for change of air An illumination is proposed in the city The Soormunnugger road is blocked, except by special permission to maintain privacy

A NEWSPAPER APOLOGY.

Under threat of legal proceedings, the *Bombay Gazette* apologises to Khoorshed Jah Bahadoor, for publishing a letter signed "B," stating that, that noble offered the greatest insult to his Sovereign that one man can give another, by denying his legitimacy and making other equally untrue and unfounded statements

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, MARCH 10, 1884

COTTON AGAIN.

The reader will, we are sure, excuse us, if we once more take up the parable against our contemporary of the *Daily Post* on the subject of the Mysore Maharajah's Spinning and Manufacturing Company, and the supply of cotton which the factory, now in the course of erection, will require, if the Company are to realise to themselves, the shareholders, and the general public the sanguine expectations of a successful enterprise which they have set forth in their prospectus It is, of course, unnecessary for us to return the compliments which it has pleased our contemporary to pay us, with that elegance of tone and language apparently modeled on the pattern of the great Potts of the great *Batanswill Gazette*, for which our contemporary has become famous It will suffice to say that though this journal may be an "obscure sheet" published in the Petta, yet its utterances on public questions, such as the present question as to the success or failure of the proposed cotton mill at Bangalore, have considerable influence and force with the native public, especially when the articles which appear in the English Sheet on topics such as these are translated and published in the Canarese Sheet It was in this way, that we were instrumental in saving the native public of the Province from the deadly gold mining mania, which afflicted people in other parts of South India and which has been so fatal to those who ventured their money on such speculations. The concessionaires of gold mines in the Province gained little or nothing out of our native public, in consequence of our warning voice against such madness We shall not be found wanting on a similar emergency like the present.

During the past week, our contemporary once returned to the charge, and inflicted on his readers more statistics on cotton and more lengthy extracts from dry-as-dust reports on the cotton bearing capacities of the soil of the Mysore Province We think our contemporary's references and extracts on the point range from the year 1829 to the year 1883, a period of over half a century, from all which we gather that the soil of the Province is capable of producing any quantity of cotton of the best quality Admitting this as a fact, it is a matter for considerable surprise that cotton cultivation has not received that attention at the hands of speculators which, surely, it ought to have had, during the past fifty years, if so capacious were the productive qualities of the soil According to the statistics given by our contemporary himself, there has been a retrogression instead of progression, in the cultivation of the staple in this Province, and not only so, but the people now look for more than three fourths of their supply of cotton goods outside and far away from the Province As pointed out, by our contemporary himself, about one lac and odd thousands worth of cotton is produced in the Province and six lacs and odd thousands' worth comes from abroad, at the present moment But, our contemporary argues, the supply of cotton will arise in the Province, when there is a distinct demand for it within our borders, and the grand corollary is evolved that this supply of the staple *must* be at hand, within the Province itself, when so vast an undertaking as the Mysore Maharajah's Spinning and Manufacturing Company calls for it. In other words, it is concluded that the ryots and other cultivators will turn their attention to the cultivation of the staple, when the enormous demands of the M M S and M. Company's factory are in the market, that is to say, the Company's factory will *create* such a supply of the staple as has never been hitherto known in the Province It is hardly necessary for us to point out that such an expectation is founded on a delusion, that the ryots, or any considerable number of them or that the coffee planters, or any considerable number of them, will leave their respective occupations, in order to cultivate cotton enough to supply the demands of a spinning and manufacturing company, may well be doubted, and that others, speculators from outside the Province, or those resident in it with money enough, will purchase lands for the express purpose of cultivating the staple, may be taken as being equally delusive But assuming that the company's factory will be the means of stimulating the cultivation of cotton in the Province, it must take some three or four years before the supply will be so seasonable, punctual, and in such qualities, as to meet the very large demands of the factory In the meanwhile, during the time that the enterprise is in its infancy—the most critical period of it—the directors and managers *must* look for and obtain their supplies of the staple from the districts of the Madras Presidency and elsewhere, and must, as a matter of course, pay heavy prices for the same, exclusive of the cost of carriage The Maharajah, therefore, speaking, in the reply to the address presented to him, in the experienced advice of his counsellors about him, was right when he bade the directors of the company remember that Mysore was not a cotton producing country—a point which the directors would do well to always keep in view, in conducting their operations

We have one word more to say in conclusion. We have been accused, since we entered upon this controversy with our contemporary—accused by our contemporary himself—of being guilty of helping to retard the progress of the Province in industrial pursuits and healthy speculation. We beg emphatically to deny that such has been or is our intention We state the truth when we say that we shall be glad to know, in the end, that, after all, our fears for the success of the Mysore Maharajah's Spinning and Manufacturing Company have been groundless, and that it has turned out a complete success for all parties concerned That we are sincere in this wish receives additional strength from the fact, that the Government of His Highness the Maharajah has taken so large a pecuniary interest in the enterprise, and we should be sorry, above all things, that his impoverished revenues should lose by the venture *Absit omen!*

THE ORIGIN AND TREATMENT OF DENGUE

Most of our Indian readers will remember the wide-spread alarm and dismay caused in 1872-73, by the appearance of the fever known as the *Dengue*, and perhaps some of them, like the writer of the present article had an unpleasant personal experience of that complaint, which submits one's limbs to an excruciating description of torture, akin to that of the rack. We are sorry to hear that the *dengue* has reappeared in Madras, though not in a mild form, and it would be instructive and useful, therefore, to enquire into the origin, diagnosis, and treatment of this dreadful though short lived malady. When the *dengue* broke out in 1872, the doctors were puzzled, and sought pretty about to account for it The general opinion was, that it was a comparatively new complaint, which had manifested itself a few years previously in Aden, and thence brought to India It would appear, however, from an article we have come across in the *Encyclopædia Americana*, published in 1831, that the *dengue* was known in the beginning of the century, and it is probable that like other ills to which human flesh is heir, it is as old as Adam himself We favor the Faculty of the present day smile at Dr Stedman's treatment of the disease, as given in the *Encyclopædia Americana*,—that of "blood letting" When *dengue* last broke out, quinine was prescribed, as in other fever cases, and hip baths, hot fomentations, and the like, applied, to relieve the racking pains We should say that a good Turkish bath would be about the most effectual remedy, with a vigorously administered *shampooing* to wind up with The doctors would perhaps hesitate to recommend such a drastic course of treatment, and as there are no Turkish baths in Southern India, we fear our suggestion would be practically inoperative We trust the dengue will not honor Bangalore with a visit, but it would be as well for the doctors to be prepared to do battle with it, should it do so The following is the article we allude to —

"*Dengue Fever*—This name has been given to a disease which appeared in the years 1827, and 1828, in the West Indies and in the Southern State of North America It has also been called the *Dengue*, the *Dangue*, the *dandy*, the *bouquet*, and the *buchet* fever. This disease was remarkable for the suddenness of its attack, the great numbers affected, the severity of the symptoms, and the rareness of death from it. It would seem, from the reports of those who have seen most of this disease and whose judgment may be relied on, that the *dengue* has some affinities with the yellow fever The symptoms, as noticed in Havana were first great labor chilliness, and pain in the tendons of the smaller joints, following those were burning heat and redness of the skin, pains in the muscles of the limbs, or pain in the forehead, and a loathing or vomiting of what ever was taken into the stomach The fever continued for one, two, or three days, and then usually terminated with a free sweating, which freed the patient, like wise from his pains But many, after bearing their beds, suffered by a renewal of their pains, which in some have become chronic, others have also had a renewed attack of the fever 'The most usual mode of attack however,' says Dr Stedman of Santa Cruz, 'which appears not a little singular, was the following —A person in perfect health would suddenly feel a stiffness, amounting almost to pain, in one of his fingers, and most frequently his little fingers. The stiffness increased, and was accompanied with an intense degree of pain, which spread rapidly over the whole hand, and up the arm to the shoulder. The fingers in both hands, in a few hours, became swelled, stiff and painful preventing all attempts at bending the joints' To this succeeded restlessness, depression of spirits, nausea vomiting, shivering, intense headache great heat, most acute pain in every joint. The most distressing symptoms were intense, pain in the eye-balls and back, the eyes assumed to the patient enlarged, filling the sockets, and as if ready to burst Quite a remarkable symptom was the intense feeling of cold, while at the same time, the skin was intensely hot These symptoms continued from 24 to 36 hours The patient now remained languid, irritable and restless for about three days, when it was not uncommon for a new attack to come on, accompanied by an efflorescence beginning at the palms of the hands and extending thence over the whole body Secondary symptoms, consisting principally in pain and stiffness of the limbs and body, followed, which, in many cases, continued even—weeks, and made the patient most uncomfortable Some mouth rewashed stressing itching and in some cases there was swelling at the scrotum and secretion in the kidneys, and scalding from the urethra Dr Stedman considers the disease contagious The treatment was, for the most part, antiphlogistic Small doses were used as would hasten the sweating stage evacuate the bowels, and render the patient most comfortable When these means failed, the more active deplecting means were resorted to and some relief of local suffering was afforded by the use of blisters and stimulating embrocations, mustard poultices, and the like The latter were applied to the temples to relieve the pain in the eyeballs, to the back, the back of the neck, &c, in inflected and diseases with a view to blood letting, in some severe cases (See various accounts of this epidemic in Dr Dickson, Daniel, Wardell, &c, in the American Journal of Medical Sciences'

Original and Selected Notes

Mr Grant, Foreign Secretary, is expected back in India about the 25th of March, and will take over charge from Mr Durand at Simla

The offices of the Government of India will break up in Calcutta on the 10th instant, reassembling at the usual interval at Simla. The Viceroy will start for the hills on that date

A special telegram from London to the *Englishman* states that the House of Commons has ordered the petition of the Bengal Zemindars against the Tenancy Bill to be printed and circulated The Bill will be moved as soon as the Select Committee sends in its report

The late Shere Ali's Commander-in-Chief, General Daoud Shah, is permitted to return to the Punjab, and will take up his residence at Rawul Pindee For some time past he has been residing in the Madras Presidency first on the Neilgherries, and subsequently at Bangalore

It is reported at Lahore that the Mongha Chiefs, in reply to the letters sent to them by General Gholam Khan advising them to submit to Abdul Rahman, and desist from assisting the Bandit Chief Ludin, have stated that they have no confidence in the Ameer, and that they will accordingly fight against him

With the object of "curbing the adventurous spirit of officers in the British army, the Duke of Cambridge has, the *Daily News* understands, just issued a fiat which officers in the army obtaining foreign leave are required to plunge themselves not to take part in hostilities in any part of the world

A grand Indian wedding is a good thing for the poor and loafers. At the wedding of the Rao of Cutch, the numbers who went there empty and departed full, thanks to the kindness of their sovereign, was prodigious. The first day about 34,000 were fed; on the second 37,000, and on the third 36,000; making in all the respectable total of some 107,000

THE Chinaman who stole upwards of Rs. 10,000 worth of jewellery, etc., from Messr. Eyre and Spottiswoode's shop cases in the Calcutta Exhibition pleaded guilty on Monday, and was sentenced by the Magistrate on three charges to an accumulated term of two years' imprisonment with hard labour. All the stolen property has been recovered.

SAYS the *Hindoo Patriot* :—"We are glad to learn that Mr. B. L. Gupta will be shortly elevated to a District Judgeship. He had earned it long ore this." Mr. B. L. Gupta is the gentleman whose name was so prominently associated with the introduction of the Ilbert Bill. As the *Patriot* suggests, it is only right that he should now be given an opportunity of trying Europeans as a reward for his distinguished and disinterested services.

MR. JOHN SLAGG, M. P., intends during the Session, to urge arguments in favour of the appointment of a Standing Committee on Indian Affairs, similar to the Foreign Affairs Committee in the United States Senate. He would entrust the Committee with power to call for the production of all Indian papers, "without exception," and to raise debates on questions of Indian policy, though he would not have the Government in any way represented on it.

THE Viceroy will leave Calcutta on Friday, the 14th instant, and arrive at Simla *via* Pattiala about the 22nd idem He will be accompanied by Mr. H. W Primrose, Private Secretary to the Viceroy, Captain Lord William Beresford, V. C, Military Secretary to the Viceroy, Reverend H. S Kerr, Surgeon-Major J. Anderson, C I E, Captain the Hon'ble C Hardwicke, A. D. C., Captain A. N. Rochfort, A. D C, Captain F S St Quintin, A. D. C., Captain W. H. Pollen, A. D C

THE Government of India has declined to alter the rule which restricts the grant of travelling expenses to officers passing in the native languages, to cases in which such officers are obliged to proceed to Presidency towns for the purpose of undergoing an examination in the higher standard and high proficiency tests of the several languages. Under this decision an officer who proceeds from one up-country station to another to be examined, will not be entitled to travelling expenses.

THE Railway Conference at Calcutta having come to a close, the Madras representatives returned to duty yesterday. A very important concession has been made to passengers in respect to luggage According to existing regulations, passengers are allowed to take a certain quantity of luggage free of charge, and the company's officers are very careful to see that not a pound more than is allowed is passed free. But, under the new ruling, there will not be such a hard and fast rule adopted. Passengers will be more liberally dealt with and travelling may be effected at less cost than at present.

A SPECIAL telegram to the *Indian Mirror*, dated London, 25th February, states that "the Natives of India resident in London have presented a Memorial to the Secretary of State on the subject of the Ilbert Bill Compromise. At the National Liberal Club Dinner in London, on Wednesday, Lord Kimberley presided, and Mr. Walter Wren proposed the toast of 'India and the Natives.' Mr. Lalmohan Ghose, in responding to the toast on behalf of the people of India, referred to the unsatisfactory character of the Ilbert Bill compromise, remarking that it was due in some measure to the departure from India of Sir Evelyn Baring."

THE correspondent of the *Statesman*, telegraphing from Sylhet on the 23rd ult. says :— Thirty-five Munnipuries were accused of murdering a Mahomedan, who had carried away forcibly at night a Brahminee. The outraged husband represented it to the pergunnah people, and about two hundred Munnipuries went and attacked the delinquent, beating him to death. One has been sentenced to death; thirty-three to transportation for life; and one to eighteen months imprisonment. Universal dissatisfaction is felt at these extraordinary sentences. The pleader, who was committed for bribery, is acquitted. Mr. Mortrion, the barrister, defended. Great interest is evinced in this case.

THE *Indian Mirror* says :—A Hindustani paper, the *Akhbar-i-daru Saltanat*, publishes a story of a Hindu girl, sixteen years old, in Rundali, Oudh, who, "by the power of God," was turned into a man on the sixteenth instant. The story is circumstantial enough and is substantiated, not only by "our own correspondent," but by a postal card received by a relative of the family in Calcutta. The girl had been married three years, and was on a visit to her father's house. She was herself the first to announce the change that had taken place in her, and was visited *and congratulated* by numbers of friends and neighbours Finally, the Mohurir or town clerk," of Bilsar, went to Rundali, and made an official report of the occurrence.

THE provision made by Cambridge University for instructing selected candidates for the Indian Civil Service has recently been much enlarged, and teaching is now available in almost all the vernaculars required for lay examinations. Arabic, Sanskrit, Persian, Indian, and English law are, of course, included, and special courses on political economy and Indian history are given Sir R. K. Wilson's energy as Secretary of the Board of Indian Civil Service Studies has contributed much to the result, while Sir Henry Maine's co-operation has, of course, been valuable in maturing the scheme A member of the Board has offered £200 a year for four years to secure resident teachers in Bengali and Marathi.

A HYDERABAD correspondent of the *Madras Mail* says that the Now Minister, the Nawab Salar Jung, behaved very well during the critical period of the Nizam's illness. "Though stricken with grief at His Highness's apparently hopeless condition, he, in consultation with the Resident, made regular arrangements about the succession. He spent the early part of Sunday morning, when His Highness's recovery was doubtful, driving about seeing the powerful city nobles and obtaining their promise of support to keep order in case His Highness died Everybody is struck with his energy and good sense in the emergency, and it is considered that he has fully justified Lord Ripon's choice"

A SPECIAL telegram to the *Pioneer*, dated London, 1st March, gives the following particulars of the battle of El Teb :—Three thousand infantry, one thousand cavalry, two hundred artillery, and the Naval Brigade, with twenty-eight light guns advanced in an oblong square. The enemy's fort containing two Krupp guns opened the battle. The Arabs were estimated at ten thousand. They repeatedly charged in detached bodies with marvellous bravery It was a repetition of Ulundi. The fort was stormed, and was defended with tenacity. A final stand was made at the wells of El Teb. After four hours' fighting the Arabs retreated slowly, the cavalry pursuing The Arabs lost one thousand killed The British had twenty-four killed, and one hundred and forty wounded, including eighteen officers General Baker, and Colonel P. Burnaby were wounded severely."

MR J. K Cross, M P, Under Secretary of State for India, has given notice that he will move on a Parliamentary Select Committee to enquire and report as to the necessity of a more rapid extension of railway communication in India, with special reference to the report of the Famine Commissioners. It is understood that this was a matter which formed the chief subject of Mr. Cross's consultation with Sir Evelyn Baring in Cairo before Christmas The nomination will be made immediately with the intention that it shall report within the Session. Mr. Baxter, M. P., will be asked to take the chairmanship of the Committee, and in the House the general expectation is that the enquiry will lead to important results. It is believed that the Committee will include Mr. Cross, Mr. Edward Stanhope, Mr. William Fowler, Mr. Slagg, Lord George Hamilton, Mr. Onslow and others.

B. A EXAMINATION OF 1884

List of successful Candidates at the B. A. Examination of 1884 :—

FIRST CLASS —(1 Candidate.)

Sundra Aiyar, P R

SECOND CLASS —(75 Candidates.)

Achyuta Menon, K C
Ananarayanan S A
Andaperumal Pillai, P D A
Ananaswamy Aiyar, K
Arunamalla Aiyangar, R
Bhavaniswami Rao, T T
Chengalva Varada Aiyer, V
Dias, Matthew, A
Fernandez, J C
Ganapati Aiyar L A
Ganapati Rao, D
Garudachari, B
Gnanakhan, S
Gopalachari, M A
Gopalasamy Aiyangar S A
Jahanarayn Sadarayadu, N
Joseph Nallar, S
Kalanadhadhan Nair T
Krishnasami Mudaliar A
Kalandaram Aiyar, R S
Krishnaiyangar, J
Krishnamachari, K
Krishnamachari, M
Krishnamachari, R
Krishnan C Nambiar T
Muthukumaraiyar A
Nallathambi Mudaliar, E
Nallasami Pillay, T J M
Narasinga Rao R
Nagaiah Rao H
Subbaraya Aiyar C V
Subramania Kurup T C K
Subramania Mudaliar S
Panchapakesa Aiyar S
Parthasarathi Mudaliar S
Perumalswami, V
Ragavaya, A C
Ragavendra Rao H
Raghunatha Aiyar R
Rajagopala Chari S
Ramachandra Aiyar, S T
Ramachandra Sastri S T
Ramanatha Aiyar M
Ramanathan, K B
Ramanuji, B
Ramaswami Aiyar, R
Ramaswami Aiyar, V B
Ramaswami Sastri, S
Sadasiva Rao, T
Sankara Menon, K
Sankara Menon, V R
Seshia Aiyar, P S
Seshagiri Rao D
Singaravelu Mudaliar, P
Sivaramakrishna Sarma C S
Srinivasa Aiyangar, R
Srinivasa Aiyar, A
Srinivasa Rao, M
Subba Rao, C
Subba Rao Chettiaru
Subba Rao, M
Subbaraya Aiyar S
Subbaraya C
Subramaniyasami Rao B
Sundaram Rao R
Tirumalai Rao R
Venkatachalam Y
Venkata Rao, Aiyar V
Venkata Rao Aiyar V
Venkatanarasimha Rao K
Venkatarama Aiyer M
Venkatarama Aiyar T
Venkataramiah Aiyer T V
Virasawami Aiyar D R

THIRD CLASS.—(83 Candidates.)

Abraham S V
Arunachalam Aiyangar, M
Ayyasamy V
Ananda Rao, M A
Anantanarayanan Aiyar M V
Appaswami Sastri S
Appaswami Aiyar, M K
Arunachalam Pillai, P
Arnold, Frederick
Ganapathi Rao A
Gopalasamy Aiyangar, K
Kesavan, N
Kothandaramayulu
Nanjappa G
Krishna Rao, B
Krishnaswami, G
Krishnaswami Aiyar C S
Kunhiraman Menon, C
Kunja Menon, E
Kuppuswami Chetty, S
Kupuswami, S S
Kurpurathi
Muthuchidambaram Mly A
Muragesa Mudaliar, C
Muttuswami Aiyar, S
Nagesawara Rao, S
Narasinga Rao, H
Narasinga Rao, C
Narayana Kurup, T C
Narayana Menon, K
Narayanaswami, G
Narayanaswami Aiyer L
Narasimhaswami Raju, T V
Pandurangu Raju, J
Parasurama Aiyar, N
Parthasarathi Chetty, K
Raghava Chari G
Rashana Linan, S
Rajagopalan, R
Rajaram A
Raja Sastri, A
Ramachandra Aiyangar, T
Ramachandra Sastri V P
Ramakrishna Aiyar, S
Ramaiyangar Aiyar, S T
Ramachandra Chari, T
Ramaiah Rao K P
Ramaswami Aiyer P
Ranga Aiyangar T S
Rangachari, O V
Ramanamanjachari, V
Sarayya Sankar P K
Sadagopa Pillay, N
Sadasivi, K
Sadhasivachari C
Singaravelu Mudaliar, A
Sattayi Narain C
Sankaranarayanan T V
Srinivasa Aiyangar, M
Srinivasa Chari, A
Subbaraya Aiyer, K
Subba Rao, N
Subramanya Aiyer, K S
Subramanya Aiyer, P R
Subramanya Aiyer T V
Subramanyan, C S
Subramanyan K P
Subramanya Sastri, S
Subramanya Sastri, T A
Sundaram Aiyar, T S
Sundaraswamy Chari, P S
Sundaresa Sastri, P G
Tiruvenkata Chari, W
Tirumalachari Chari, V
Tirumalachari Aiyer V K
Venkataramu Aiyer, T A
Venkoba Row, K
Venkataswamy, Mudaly P
Vinayaswy Aiyangar, R K
Vinayaswamy Aiyangar S
Vinayaradha Aiyer P S
Zacchaeus, Joel

Local and Provincial.

THE DEWAN —Mr. K. Sheshadri Iyer, the Dewan and his Secretary Mr. Vejayendra Rao, returned to Bangalore from Mysore, on the evening of Wednesday last.

ROYAL LIBERALITY.—It has been stated that His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore gave a donation of Rs. 1000 towards the Town Hall, Madras, which is being erected in the People's Park in that city.

A PRESENT TO LADY RIPON.—His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore is, we understand, having a sandalwood box, inlaid with silver, and of the most beautiful workmanship, made for presentation to Lady Ripon.

THE HOLI FESTIVAL —From Tuesday last the 4th instant, to Friday next the 14th instant, Hindus and Mahrattas, who are sepoys of the Corps in garrison at Bangalore, have been granted leave on account of the Holi festival.

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to extend the Indian Telegraph Act (No. 1 of 1878) to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore subject to certain modifications, which are published in the *Gazette of India*.

MYSORE STATE RAILWAY.—Colonel A. Le Mesurier, Consulting Engineer for railways, Mysore State, has proceeded to Goobbi and Harghur, to inspect the railway works on those localities. The latter line is to connect the Southern Mahratta line with Mysore. The Colonel will be out for a month.

TOWN MAGISTRATE.—Mr. B. K. Venkatavardeingar, Assistant Commissioner, who was hitherto on official duty in the district, has assumed charge of the Town Magistrate's Court of Bangalore from Mr. Shanmugavelu Pillay, Assistant Commissioner, who reverts to his substantive appointment as Treasury Officer of the Bangalore district.

THE OLD BANGALORE FORT.—The old Bangalore Fort, replete with historic memories of Hyder Ali and Tippoo Sultan, is now undergoing the process of demolition. The operation of dismantling the structure began with the levelling of the South or Mysore Gate, on the morning of Thursday last, four companies of the 4th Pioneer Native Regiment being employed in the work. The old fort will soon be an open town there being nothing to mark its departed glories, or teach sermons from stones from the past history of South India.

INVESTITURE OF POWERS.—C. Nagesavarayan, Acting Deputy Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of Tiruvekere, is invested by the District Magistrate of Tumkur with the following powers under Section 23 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1872 :—Power to hold inquests, (Section 135). Power to entertain complaints of offences in cases in which he has juri-diction to try, (Section 141). Power to issue order to prevent obstruction, &c., (Section 518). Power to issue order prohibiting repetition of nuisance, (Section 519).

INCENDIARISM.—Under the head of "incendiarism," our two local English contemporaries report an attempt made, on Monday last week, to set fire to the house of Conductor Ward, of the Commissariat Transport Service, who lives in Arab Lines in the C. and M. Station. It would seem that while the inmates of the house were all asleep, some person or persons, as yet undiscovered, put up heaps of straw to the doors and windows, and set fire to them. There was one door partially burnt, and the whole affair was not discovered till next morning, when Conductor Ward reported the matter to the Police. Some dismissed employe's of the Transport Department are suspected, but the police have not yet succeeded in tracing any clue to the perpetrators of this diabolic deed. A reward of Rs. 50 has been offered to any person or persons who will give any information on the subject. A court of enquiry of officers has sat and enquired, but can come to no definite conclusion.

Extracts.

THE STATE OF BARODA.

THE *Times of India* —The Administration Report lately published by order of His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, giving the latest information regarding the administration of the Baroda State, has been drawn up by Kazi Shahabudin, the Dewan, who at the commencement of the year 1882, succeeded to the office of Minister lately held by Sir T. Madava Row The bulk of the report for the year 1881-82 is considerably less than that of the one next preceding it, and the subjects noticed are dealt with in a less elaborate manner A perusal of the reports during the previous five years shows that Sir Madava Row was endowed with a skill in the compilation of State papers which could with difficulty be equalled, and is not likely to be beaten. The relations of the State with the British Government were satisfactory. Short notices, to which something might have been added with advantage, are given of important events, such as the installation of the Maharajah, and the demise of the ex-Gaekwar at Madras. The work of the Settlement Department, which was chiefly confined to the disposal of claims to cash allowances, and the labours connected with the special Girgs Settlement, and the Boundary Settlement are reviewed. The number of tribunals for the administration of justice was increased in the expenditure entailed by the department The number of the civil suits instituted shows an increase, indeed it has continually increased for the last five years. The number of criminal cases fell shows a slight decrease as compared with the previous years, while the table of the punishments awarded shows that both in number and description they tallied remarkably with those awarded in the previous year, the report shows of the time-honoured custom in native States of liberating prisoners from jail on occasions of festivity was not forgotten on the occasion of the investiture of the Maharajah. As regards police there was a slight increase in expenditure. The sum expended on the regular disciplined force of the State, together with that of the irregular force, is considerable, being Rs. 31,29,751. A sum of about 120 lakhs was expended on public works, the last showing that there are a large number under construction The total receipts in Baroda currency are stated to have been Rs 1,53,34,704 while the disbursements were Rs. 1,41,53,340, and when it is seen that the amount of Government securities held by the State is Rs. 1,30,22,000, it will be seen that the financial condition of the State is most encouraging. Of many native States it might be remarked that they follow the British Government *longo intervallo*, but a perusal of this report proves that this observation could hardly be made with truth as regards Baroda.

HINDU ADOPTION

The *Indian Daily News*.—In connection with the adoption of an heir to the Kolhapore *gaddee* by the widowed Maharanee, a point arises which appears to have escaped attention, but may yet have an important bearing on the legality of the adoption The boy selected is described as the *eldest son* of Appa Saheb, the Chief of Kagal Manifestly, in view of the important interests involved it is advisable that the utmost precautions should be taken to secure a valid adoption—one that cannot be called in question at some future period. The Hindoo law of adoption is very intricate, and not easy to be understood by a layman, and there appears to be some doubt entertained even among high legal authorities, whether an eldest son can be given in adoption The author of the Mitakshara forbids the gift of an eldest son, and this rule has been generally accepted. The Madras High Court, however, have held that the adoption of an eldest son is not invalidated by that fact According to the Bengal High Court decisions, even if the power to give an eldest son in adoption be conceded, the acceptance of him is absolutely prohibited, while according to the Madras Court it is left to the conscience and discretion of the adoptor. Evidently this is a point which should be thoroughly cleared up before the adoption contemplated at Kolhapore is formally made In respect of other qualifications the boy selected appears to be an excellent choice He is described as a noble and handsome lad nine years of age, and is descended from a good stock His father, the present Regent of Kolhapore, has had the management of the affairs of the state for two or three years past and has given every satisfaction, both to the Government on the one hand and to the people on the other As the boy is so young he would have the advantage of his father's guidance and instruction as Regent for some years before he would be entrusted with the administration On the maternal side, the young Maharajah elect is descended from Sivajee, his grandmother being the daughter of a former Maharajah of Kolhapore, and through his father he traces his descent to the ancient and illustrious Mahratta family of Ghorpade who were driven from the North West to the Southern Mahratta Country when India was invaded by Tamerlane

DIRECTION TAXATION IN INDIA

The *Times of India*.—The Bombay correspondent to the *Economist* has furnished that journal with an interesting paper, upon the subject of "Direct Taxation in India." He shows in his usual fluent style that, with the exception of the insignificant item of the License Tax, the existing taxation falls almost entirely upon the poor He hints that some effort will be made in the forthcoming budget to inaugurate an equitable system of direct taxation by which merchants and mill owners, zemindars and bankers, contractors and marwarees, investors and speculators, barristers and solicitors, will be required to contribute their fair quota to the expenses of the State Nothing could well be more iniquitous and nothing more illogical than the present License Tax. It is, as he says, absolutely imperfect, and has always been regarded as temporary Sir Evelyn Baring acknowledged its unfairness when he said that Government reserved the right to abolish reform or increase the tax after further consideration, and that the Government were quite prepared to "recognise that in its present form it cannot be incorporated into the permanent fiscal system of the Government The forthcoming budget is the last that is likely to be issued under the auspices of Lord Ripon, and we can scarcely believe that, amid all his efforts at reform in so many directions, he will consent to leave the abolition of such an unjust, unfair, and unpopular tax to his successor So far as we know there is not a good word to be said for the License Tax It brings in the paltry sum of 49 lakhs It taxes the poor and leaves the rich almost untouched The Bank of Bombay and all its branches pays the same amount as a struggling broker A merchant who happens to live in one presidency pays Rs 800 per annum, in another Rs 500, in a third Rs 250 The influential classes, the men who would be likely to protest and agitate against it, have been silenced by exemption That it can possibly have existed for six years is the most significant comment that could be made upon the haphazard system of fiscal arrangements in India and of the almost utter absence of public opinion in this country There are many rumours about as to the reimposition of the Income Tax, but the License Tax itself can easily be modified so as to throw a fairer share of the burden upon the richer classes. Its extension, abolition or retention is one of the chief questions that Sir Auckland Colvin will have to discuss in his forthcoming budget and the nature of his decision will be awaited with some anxiety.

INDIAN DEPUTATION TO MR. GLADSTONE

The *Indian Mirror*.—We are glad that for the first time, the Indians resident in England presented a congratulatory address to Mr Gladstone on his attaining the 74th year of his age, and that Mr Gladstone was kind enough to receive such a deputation of gentlemen, representing different parts of India, such as Bengal, Bombay, Madras, the North Western Provinces and Oudh—"Indian gentlemen" It is hardly necessary to say that, if the Indian people had combined to act in the same spirit as influenced the Anglo Indian Defence Association, the Ilbert Bill would undoubtedly have been passed into law in its original form But with their traditional loyalty to the Crown, and with their strong sense of gratitude to Lord Ripon for his honest desire to rule India with justice they acted wisely in refraining from all long to the embarrassments of the Government of India It is certain that their prudence will bring them their reward sooner than is expected Our countrymen in England fairly represented the sentiments of the whole Indian population, when they spoke as follows

Knowing as we do the feelings of our countrymen in India, we feel no hesitation in saying that such a policy of right usefulness and generosity is a better guarantee than thousands of bayonets for the continuance of British rule and that the confidence and hopefulness inspired in the hearts of the people of India by the assurance of its maintenance, will form the strongest of all bulwarks against either external aggression or internal disorder from whatever class, color or creed

It is almost a truism to say that the contentment of the subjects is the surest and strongest support of a throne Brute force is imported and maintained only when a monarch feels he is not ruling in the interests of his people It is our firm conviction that it is the adoption, extension and perpetuation of the policy which Lord Ripon has inaugurated under Mr Gladstone's present administration, that are alone calculated to insure the stability of British rule in India. The most important words uttered by Mr Gladstone in his reply were these,—"We have no rivalry of interests with India to contemplate as between India and England, and that we plead, as our main title for our presence in India, the good of India" These words deserve to be engraved in the heart of every Englishman, and to be inscribed in golden letters India has passed into the hands of England only by a wise dispensation of Providence, and England in guiding India's destiny should always and steadily keep in view the *good of India* The *good of India* should be the mainspring of the policy of England in this country

INVESTMENT OF NATIVE CAPITAL IN SHIPPING

The *Indian Spectator*.—While we are inclined to the belief that notwithstanding the development of railways in India and the growth of the export trade, there is scarcely any accumulation of wealth in the country to speak of, we may usefully draw attention to a kindred subject that has also a great deal to do with the trade of the country In another part of the paper we have shown, from the latest railway statistics available, that but for their passenger traffic the railway companies would have little or no profits to divide, while the traffic in merchandise is much inferior not only in comparison with this passenger traffic, but with traffic in goods carried by European and American railways And inasmuch as the principal lines are owned by foreign capitalists their net earnings are necessarily remitted to foreign parts So that it is plain that a good deal of small earnings by the mass in the country is annually drained to pay the interest on foreign capital invested in Indian railways From the purely economic point of view this fact is deplorable Every patriot must grieve over it But there is no help for it we would it be quite fair to blame others so long as the country remains poor And here the question arises, what should be done with the view to foster wealth? Now it may be asked if there is not a large, if not unbounded, field for shipping by Native capitalists in Bombay and Bengal? We see no reason why both Presidencies, whose maritime trade is annually increasing at the rate of nearly 5 per cent should not embark their available uninvested capital in steam vessels? Will not these earn fair profits for the investors? And will not the net freight earned remain in India after providing for working expenses, repairs, marine insurance, and other contingencies? Have our countrymen, who are engaged in foreign trade any idea of the freight they pay to foreign shipowners for the goods they export? The total tonnage of foreign vessels which came in and went out of Indian ports was 7,071,984 The average cost of building a steam vessel is £8 per ton on the Clyde So that this tonnage represents a capital of £5,65 75,072 The average net earnings of shipping in the world is estimated on actual statistics at 5 per cent At this rate the interest earned on above by owners of vessels engaged in Indian trade last year comes to £28,28,753 Now take it for granted that nine tenths of the foreign trade is in the hands of foreigners, and that therefore Natives lose very little of wealth in freight Still it might be asked whether there is not a fair field for earning the freight on even a portion of the shipping that is owned by English men and others and which carries Indian trade backward and forward?

COURT FEES

The *English* [illegible]—This subject has lately attracted special prominence in India from a remarkable declaration of the Chief Justice of Madras The Court Fees Bill of 1881 This contains a powerful indictment against one of the very main evils which arise from subjecting litigants to the uncontrolled caprices of revenue officers From the minute we shall venture to extract a few facts and figures which will fully illustrate in the most significant manner the curious inversion of the primary canons of fiscal policy which characterises the administration of the Indian Government in this direction Going the High Court Report of 1882 it appears that the Government derived a revenue from the Civil Courts in Bengal of Rs 10,12 633, whilst the total costs of the maintenance of these Courts amounted only to 33,00 000 In other words the unfortunate litigants who were forced to seek justice in our law courts during the year, were not only compelled to defray the whole cost of these Courts, but were mulct, in addition to the extent of another thirty three lakhs, or about 100 per cent If this large amount of surplus law taxation were applied to improving and strengthening the efficiency of the Courts, this policy, however indefensible in principle, might possibly admit of some apology in practice But as a matter of fact the administration of justice is absolutely starved in India. On every side we are met with reiterated and bitter complaints of the law's delay So great has this evil become, that it practically amounts in numerous cases to an absolute denial of justice whilst the frequent remonstrances which are urged upon the consideration of the Government are invariably met with supine indifference, and the stereotyped reply that there are no funds available for the improvement of the constitution of the Courts And this too despite the enormous surplus exhibited by the official returns We have a Finance Minister in office at the present time who is in no way responsible for existing financial abuses We would, therefore, earnestly press upon Sir Auckland Colvin immediate attention the very favourable opportunity which presents itself for redressing a serious public grievance In doing this, he would illustrate in an emphatic manner his appreciation of the correct principles of sound finance, and would at the same time and at the very threshold of his fiscal career, have initiated a policy which could hardly fail to win for him public confidence and tend to establish upon a permanent basis an position for wise and considerate statesmanship Sir Richard Garth has rendered a valuable service both to the public and to the Government by his incisive exposure of what amounts to little short of a serious scandal It would be satisfactory to find that his generous labours have been fruitful and that in consequence one public grievance the less remains for redress in India

THE ACCESSION OF THE NIZAM

The following is a translation of a special and extraordinary firman, dated Sunday, 12th Rabiussani, 1301 Hijra, issued at Hyderabad

The following proclamation, bearing the signature of His Highness the Nizam, is published for the information and guidance of his subjects —

"The long-wished for and auspicious day, having at length arrived, I assumed the government of my dominions on Tuesday, the 7th Rabiussani 1301

"As owing to the minority of the Sovereign and the untimely death of the enlightened and able statesman, Nawab Shaja ud Dowla, Mukhtar ul Mulq, Sir Salar Jung Bahadur, the State was in the condition of a body without life I commenced work at once. The first thing towards which I turned my attention, and which seemed essential for the future good administration of the State, was the appointment of a minister I have, therefore, with the concurrence of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, appointed Mir Laik Ali, Khan Bahadur, Salar Jung, Mumtaz ud Dowlah, to that responsible post as he commends himself to me, not only by his own personal abilities, but also in recognition of the transcendent services of his father, the late Sir Salar Jung, and his loyalty and devotion to the State

"Both my own Government and that of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India trust that a loyalty to the two Governments and devotion to the interests of the State and its subjects he will follow in the foot steps of his father so that the loss sustained by the State in Sir Salar Jung's death may be repaired It is well that all His Highness subjects will receive these glad tidings with great joy and satisfaction

"Prior to the incident of my installation I was the guest of His Excellency the Viceroy, who kindly accepted my invitation, and I now take my seat by crowning here with a distinguished suite of high British officials By his presence His Excellency strengthened and cemented the friendship that has long existed between the two Governments and conveyed to me Her Majesty's congratulations and such friendly advice as was suited to his position as representative of the Queen Empress of India thus assuring the well wishers of this State, of the continuance of the friendship and alliance of the Government of the Queen Empress of India

"As I am determination to devote my undivided attention to the welfare of the people in every respect, be it known to all State officials nobleman, rajahs, zemindars, public servants, civil and military, and the public at large, without distinction of caste and creed that they are hereby enjoined to live in peace and freedom abiding by the laws of the country and the orders of the Government with due regard to the requirements of loyalty, honesty, and good faith, be it known also that this is the only path that will lead them to prosperity and the favour of their sovereign

"The expenses of the State having considerably increased of late years, it will be my first care, to attend to the revenue and expenditure of the Government, so that by the practice of economy and by the opening out of new sources of income, the resources of the State may be increased, the expenses diminished, and I can forth in ever increasing strength insured to the State

"As the proper administration of justice is one of the greatest essentials of good government, I shall devote my special attention to the improvement of the judicial system of the country I hope to attain this end by the selection of able, honest and upright officials, the introduction of proper laws for the protection of the rights of all classes of my subjects without distinction, by the punishment of all evil doers and by the strict enforcement of all the orders of Government Government officials failing to perform their duties honestly and faithfully, shall receive condign punishment as a warning to others The minister has my commands to enforce these principles without fear or favor

"Nothing will afford me greater happiness than to see my people living in peace and prosperity; engaged in the development of the sources of wealth in the acquisition of knowledge and the cultivation of the arts and sciences, so that by their efforts the country may rise to a high state of enlightment, and the State derive benefit and support from their knowledge and intelligence

"It is my earnest hope that the minister and all the officers of State, relying on my protection and support, will always be seen in the promotion of good and the suppression of evil, and will protect the rights of the people without fear or favor

"In consequence, all the Government officials, jagirdars, rajahs, zemindars, Jamedars merchants, and the ryots, &c are hereby desired to conform to all the orders of the Government in whatever department they may be issued, and pray for the prosperity of my reign and of the State"

(Signed) MIR MAHABUB ALI KHAN

Dated the 11th Rabiussanni, 1301 Hijra.

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THE

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ADVERTISEMENTS

MEDICAL.

BLINDNESS, DEAFNESS, &C.,

UPON

ALL DISEASES

OF THE

EYE EAR NOSE THROAT &c

ALL SYMPTOMS WHICH ARE TREATED

ON THE LATEST AND MOST

MODERN SYSTEM OF PRACTICE

DRS. ENGLER AND JANSZ,

OCULISTS AURISTS, SPECIALISTS,

CONSULTING

AND

OPERATING SURGEONS,

CAN BE CONSULTED AT THEIR

Private Consulting Rooms,

5, St. Mark's Road,

Adjoining the Band Promenade,

For a Limited Period only,

UPON

All Diseases of the Eye, Ear, & Throat, Deafness, Noises in the Head, Defective Sight, squinting, Cataracts, Amaurosis Opthalamie, Gutta Serena, Loss of Eyelashes, Inflamation,

AND ALL

DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, AND THROAT

TREATED ON NEW AND SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES

ATTENTION IS CONFIDENTLY AND PARTICULARLY REQUESTED

TO THE

FOLLOWING CASES OF THE

Eye, Ear, Throat, and other Special Affections

Dr R JANSZ, M. B, C M,

Undertakes the Treatment of Diseases peculiar to Women and Children,

According to the latest methods

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS

DR ENGLER AND JANSZ—It is not our practice to go out of our way to extol the professional skill of this or that medical practitioner who may consider it worth his while to advertise his merits in our columns seeing that all who make use of these columns do not consult any but their own interests in doing so, but we certainly feel bound to make a rare exception in the case of Dr Engler, the specialist who has recently arrived in Bangalore to engage in practice here for a limited period We do not wish it to be understood that we consider it necessary to plead some excuse for departing from our usual course in this instance, for we are perfectly satisfied that in saying what we have to say on this matter we will be serving the public more effectually by communicating what has come to our personal knowledge than by withholding it out of regard for mere conventionalities when we feel convinced that nothing but good can come of our speaking out candidly A morning spent in Dr Engler's Surgery, seeing its presiding spirit at work, and hearing his patients earnestly and gratefully testify to the effective nature of his treatment, as evidenced by their own personal experiences—seeing and hearing all this we say, has convinced us that the worthy Doctor is anything but an empiric and by no means a pretender for from his ability and skill All the cases that came under our observation this morning we can safely assert to be from the patients themselves of long standing and in many instances they appeared to have sought no signs of yielding to such scientific treatment as might have been obtained in a public hospital, or at the hands of our readily trained physicians and surgeons In one case, the patient had actually been attended at the Eye Infirmary at Madras off and on for nearly three years without receiving the relief he sought, and which he has now secured after only five days attendance at Dr Engler's operating rooms The sufferer had even sought advice at Bangalore by Dr B Cleaveland himself who has attained a reputation as the most successful Opthalmic Surgeon in South India, and it is remarkable that the patient should find himself on the high road to recovery after less than a week's treatment under Dr Engler He was affected in both eyes, which were so acutely affected as to render it perfectly impossible to keep them open without intense pain The sight was partially lost, the eye lids were affected by granulation, and being so weak as to preclude all possibility of bearing them without a considerable effort on the part of the patient who moreover, could not face daylight and was able to see imperfectly only in a dark room These conditions have now changed for the better so considerably as to leave little doubt of the sufferer's complete recovery before many days are over his sight being generally so far restored as to enable the patient to form tolerably distinct impressions of the objects around him and it being painfully inconvenienced by the effects of strong lights In another case the patient had suffered for some what similar complaint for something like six years, during which he had consulted and received treatment from several medical men all of whom appear to have failed in their efforts to obtain a cure He has now almost completely recovered his sight, and is expecting to be discharged in a few days

It is not our present purpose to refer individually to all the cases that came under our observation this morning, but merely to mention one or two of the worst in which Dr Engler has proved eminently successful in dealing with disease of the ear, that is and lost Having mentioned cases of impairment of the sight we may now refer to cases in which Dr Engler has been equally successful in the treatment of other diseases which he has made his special study A very remarkable case is that of a professional midwife, who has been suffering from severe ulceration of the throat and nostrils for the past three years, during which she has been a victim to sleeplessness and she at times had so acute and distressing as to make life a burden to her at times She has placed herself under the treatment of several medical practitioners, but not one of them has been able to do for her what Dr Engler has accomplished in a single week, at the end of which she now finds her pains considerably alleviated and is no longer deprived of the soothing influence of "tired Nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep" Another interesting case is that of a girl of nine or ten, who has been almost completely deaf from infancy—an affliction which affected her whole constitution by incapacitating her from entering upon an active enjoyment of youthful life Her mental faculties suffered from want of full play, and her physical frame from want of exercise, which her naturally nervous fly rendered repugnant Here again, a little more than a week under Drs Engler and Jansz has been attended with most remarkable benefits, the patient having now recovered the sense of hearing sufficiently to hear the tick of a watch held at a short distance from the ear The parents describe the condition of the child as one exhibiting a most signal change for the better in every way, the patient being now not only able to hear with ease, but altogether improved in body and mind as well Every one of the cases we have here enumerated are those of persons who are more or less well-known in Bangalore and we have no hesitation in saying that every one of them will testify to the really wonderful skill, dexterity, and professional success displayed by Dr Engler and his able coadjutor Dr Jansz, both of whom we can conscientiously commend to the public as, to our knowledge, far and away, the most skillful specialists that have ever visited India —*Daily Post, Nov 28th*, 1883

DRS ENGLER AND JANSZ, are by the exercise of their peculiar skill, doing a great deal of good in Bangalore We have paid a casual visit to Dr Engler's surgery to see for ourselves what is being done in the way of cures Of course we speak unprofessionally, but we do not know that professional knowledge is required to judge as to results when seeing and hearing of patients themselves are freely allowed Three cases of blindness two nearly total, and one total in one eye, were, according to the testimony of the sufferers themselves progressing with wonderful favourableness One in which inflamation and granulation of the inner surface of the eye-lids had lasted for months, and had caused ulceration of the eye ball, was almost cured after about a fortnight's treatment, although previous treatment had failed to give relief In another case, where both eyes were seriously affected, the patient was considerably better and in the one in which the sight of one eye had been lost, it was restored, and there is not completely recovered was on a fair way towards it the patient freely and without effort read from a newspaper with the injured eye, though no sight whatever was in it a few days previous In cases of deafness, Dr Engler seems even more certain of success than in blindness One little girl who had been deaf for years was restored so far as to be able to hold a conversation in ordinary tones she heard the softest spoken words and answered to them and heard the ticking of a watch held from four to six inches from her ears Two soldiers belonging to the guards suffering from deafness in one ear only, one of whom had been in hospital for weeks and in a district unit put to great pain by ordinary treatment, perfectly recovered his hearing in 24 hours

We are quite aware that any detailed notice of such cures as these are apt to be looked at as advertisements by the general public But this, we fancy, is the result of an infrequency of such notices When men who benefit the suffering portions of the public, as Drs Engler and Jansz are undoubtedly doing, should receive no attention from the press when whole columns are given up to descriptions of the tricks of some travelling juggler, it would be perhaps hard to explain It is a fact, however that while the public naturally has to pay for both, the one who does most good is the least noticed —*Bangalore Spectator, Dec 3rd* 1883

DOCTORS ENGLER AND JANSZ —We are glad to record that the two skilful and experienced medical gentlemen, Doctors Engler and Jansz, are continuing their labours of merciful relief to those suffering from diseases and defects of the eye, ear, and throat, and that those labours have been attended with uniform success In our first notice, we recorded several successful operations performed by them We are but doing the public a kindness, when we proceed to note several other operations which have come under our knowledge

The little European girl, who was deaf from infancy, and to whose case we called attention in our first article, has now had her hearing completely restored, to the great delights of her parents and friends Amongst the fresh cases of the success which attends the efforts of Drs Engler and Jansz, we note those of two soldiers One of the soldiers was deaf in both ears, and was treated in hospital for over seven weeks but with very small results He was perfectly restored to hearing in twenty-four hours. The other soldier had been deaf for years, but he was quite cured, after being under treatment for two weeks under Drs. Engler and Jansz A gentlemen from Madras, who had been, of and on, under treatment, for three years, at the Eye Infirmary, Madras, for almost total blindness, has now had his sight completely restored A native gentlemen of Bangalore, who was deaf in both ears, one totally deaf and the other three fourths deaf, for twenty years, put himself under the treatment of Drs. Engler and Jansz, and after four day's treatment, he can now hear in the ear which was totally deaf, and the other has recovered its power A native gentlemen from Mysore was also treated for deafness in one of his ears and, after a few days under the hands of the doctors, the deafness has disappeared. The last case we record is that of a native boy, who was totally blind in one eye He seems to have been put under the treatment of some native doctor, and was maltreated in the process He has been in the hands of Drs Engler and Jansz now for five days, and is gradually but surely recovering his sight.

We certainly are of opinion that Drs. Engler and Jansz have established the reputation which they claimed for themselves, when they first came to Bangalore Their stay here, we believe, will be short, and it is for those who are afflicted with the peculiar diseases and defects over which they have such mastery, to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by their presence amongst us

We have had several enquiries made by correspondents, whether Drs. Engler and Jansz intend paying Mysore town a visit We have been requested to state that the doctors do not intend going beyond Bangalore Those who wish to have the benefit of their experienced advice and skilled treatment should come to Bangalore —*Karnataka Prakasika, Dec 10th*, 1883

N B—DRS ENGLER & JANSZ will supply patients and others, with their celebrated Wollaston's ground Spectacles and Eye-glasses, to suit all sights

The National Hall, Pettah,

BANGALORE

N SINGAIYAH AND FRIENDS

Beg to inform the public that all kinds of English and Native goods can be had of them at the cheapest possible rates

All kinds of Commission works executed with the greatest care and at the least possible time

Also they beg to inform their constituents that they have a large supply of valuable and cheap stationery, and that they are sole agents for the famous Kangra Valley Orange Pekoe Tea which can be had of them very cheap.

Specimen Agenda.

Terms—Cash.

TIMBER.

The undermentioned timbers have not usually been prepared for sale in any but very small amounts, but the undersigned is ready to prepare any quantity of square logs of these classes upon application for them, and to deliver the same at Mysore Woodyard at the rates quoted Preparation will be commenced only upon production of a Treasury Receipt for the payment of one quarter of the value

Terms

(1) Payment in full before removal

(2) Removal within thirty days of receipt of notice by applicant that the wood is in the Woodyard awaiting it

(3) Should the wood not be removed within thirty days, Woodyard rent at the rate of 8 annas per log per mensem will be charged for thirty days more, and if the balance of value be not paid and the wood removed within 60 days from receipt of notice by applicant, his deposit of ¼ value will be forfeited to Government, and the wood prepared for him will be sold at his own risk.

(4.) In the event of the value having been paid, and the applicants not having removed the wood within the stated period all responsibility regarding it upon the part of the Forest Department will cease.

Mutty Yettage Pindal Bilwara	In any quantity
Nundy	In small quantities only
First class logs	10 annas per cubic foot
Second do	9 do do

CHAS E M RUSSELL M R A S,
Supt of Forests & Govt Farms,
Mysore District

Forest Supt 's Office,
Mysore, 3th March 1884

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

ADVANCE OF BRITISH TROOPS.

Cairo, 10th March—A general advance of British troops will take place to-morrow, and a decisive battle is expected to take place on Friday It is probable that afterwards British will advance on Suakat

TURKISH TROOPS OFFERED FOR SOUDAN SERVICE

London, 10th March—The Porte has proposed to Earl Granville to send Turkish troops to Soudan To this proposal Lord Granville has replied that the Porte has missed an opportunity of intervention, and he proposes to postpone negotiations until tranquillity is restored, but nevertheless England recognises the sovereign rights of the Sultan

THE RUSSIANS IN CENTRAL ASIA

A long discussion took place in the House of Lords on Monday night relative to Merv Lord Lytton moved for further correspondence regarding the recent movements of Russia in that quarter

Lord Kimberley said that the approach of England and Russia in Central Asia necessitates a clearer line of demarcation of the territories under the influence of of England and Russia respectively. His Lordship said that Government intends to deal with the matter after its own fashion, without consulting any other Power Government will make it perfectly understood in India, that while not apprehensive of Russia, it is prepared to make the Indian frontier as strong as unassailable as possible.

RETENTION OF RED SEA PORTS

Lord Hartington, in the course of his speech last evening, dwelt upon the importance of our holding the ports in the Red Sea, in order to prevent any other Power occupying them His Lordship said that British troops will remain in Egypt until a stable Government has been established there Her Majesty's ministers accepted the responsibility of the main points of Egyptian policy during the British occupation

FIRING NEAR SUAKIM ENTIRE BRITISH FORCE DESPATCHED

Cairo, 11th March—Firing has been heard in the direction of Zareba, eight miles from Suakim, where the 10th Hussars, and the 42nd Regiment are encamped.

The entire British force has been suddenly despatched thither. The enemy's force is estimated at 3,000 men

INSURRECTION IN UPPER BURMAH BHAMO INVESTED

Bombay, 12th March—The Rangoon correspondent of the *Times of India* telegraphs that the Mayoung rebels are advancing along the west bank of the Irrawaddy, have burnt the considerable town of Katha and several villages, and have now actually invested Bhamo

Three of the Flotilla Company's steamers have been obliged to return, as they were unable to reach Bhamo

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, MARCH 17, 1884

STILL THEY COME!

It has caused us no inconsiderable surprise to note the revival of the report which prevailed some little time ago, of the introduction of a Madrassee official to fill the third Judge's place, that is to be created on the formation of a High Court No doubt, the improvement of our highest court of justice is a reform which cannot be taken in hand too soon or too early But it is singular that every reform and every reorganisation undertaken by our present Government should prove a source of just grievance and create heart burning in the minds of all Mysoreans We would not revert to the subject if we did not suspect that there is truth in the report In Madras it is whispered that offers were really made by the Chief Justice to one or two Vakeels of the High Court, and on their declining, to one or two members of the subordinate Judicial Service there So far as the local report goes, it is given out that our Chief Judge has been making enquiries for candidates We published some days back what we had also heard from very reliable sources that one Mr Krishnaswami Rav was looking out for a house here Our local contemporary of the *Spectator* gave credence to the same report which he had heard from quite independent sources, for he very truly remarked that it was greatly exercising the minds of all Mysorean officials These may not in themselves form sufficient grounds to infer that the Dewan is seeking for a *fit* (!) candidate in foreign fields But we are afraid that another report which has recently sprung up and which is credited in well informed circles affords conclusive proof of the truth of the contemplated introduction of a stranger—to the detriment and disgust of all public servants here This report is that Mr Meenakshaya is to be appointed one of the Councillors in the place of one of the two that are to retire He was in our estimation the most probable candidate for the third Judgeship, being the highest in favor with the present authorities and a Barrister-at-law to boot Mr Meenakshaya would act wisely if he chose the Judgeship in preference to a seat at the Council But our present task is not to tell Mr Meenakshaya what is best for him to do But in the interests of the public, we are bound to say that Mr Meenakshaya, being a Barrister-at-law is better fitted to be a Judge than a member of the Council Moreover, his appointment to the council, will give rise to an undue predominence of the Judicial and legal element in the State Council Law is the *forte* of the Dewan who is the President of the Council, as well as of Mr Thumboo Chetty, who is a member of it and it is the speciality also of Mr Meenakshaya Thus the Maharaja's Council will be almost wholly composed of men whose abilities tie in one and the same direction How then are the interests of the Revenue and other departments to be represented in the Council? We fail to see why the Maharajah's Government coolly passes over so many competent men who are in every way eligible for advancement in the Judicial branch of the administration and why a barrister who will be an acquisition to the bench, is to be thrust into the Council which so badly wants men who are competent to represent the other departments of the administration This is, to say the least, adding injury to insult We are sure the Mysore bar would feel gratified and its just claims but recognised, should a representative man from amongst its members such as Mr Smith or Mr Srinivasa Char, who have served in their profession very long, be called to a seat on the highest Judicial bench of the land It cannot but be regarded as a slight by the local bar, when, though it is in no way inferior to the bar elsewhere, mere distance should, in the eye of our Dewan, lend enchantment to men outside the province Looking into the personnel of the service here, we count one Master of Laws amongst the District Judges, one Master of Laws and one Bachelor of Laws amongst the Deputy Commissioners, and three or four more amongst the Subjudges and Munsiffs Are none of these, we ask in all sincerity, as competent as the duties of the office require It is admitted on all hands that Mr S Venkatavaradaiengar is a man of exceptional abilities We feel disinclined to enter into personal comparisons, but our indignation is so vehement that in all humility we take the liberty of warning the Dewan against the introduction of more foreigners Such a measure snatches away the only prize that is open to the members of the bar It blasts all hopes of promotion which the Subordinate Judicial officers now in service rightly entertain It rakes up the smouldering fire that was once kindled by the influx of strangers Our own confidence will be shattered to pieces—confidence that more strangers would not come at least for the chief places (for here and there, a hanger on a Madrassee is quietly thrust in—to fill up vacancies to which the supernumeraries were eagerly looking forward It will work evil in a thousand other ways Therefore we cannot but think that there is a definite purpose in thus deviating on this occasion from a plain course We cannot divine any other purpose, except that of keeping down such of the Mysoreans as are promising Perhaps there is also an undercurrent of a policy of keeping at the elbow, another Madrassee—a *chela* now, the *Gosweemy* or the *mahant* to be—to take the helm of the state vessel when time comes Well may Mysoreans learn the bitter lesson that if there is no unity in them there cannot be any strength Will may they recall their past bickerings and say that they "put rancours in the vessel of their peace only to make them (the foreigners) kings"

VACCINATION AND SMALL POX

It is a source of considerable consolation and congratulation that, while the city of Madras and other places in the Southern Presidency are suffering from that dreadful scourge, the small pox, which is now raging there in an epidemic form carrying away thousands of the inhabitants, during the past eight or ten weeks, the Cantonment and Town of Bangalore are comparatively free from it, though, as was to be expected, there have been and still are cases of small pox in both places We must not, however be satisfied with this apparent immunity from a pestilence which is working so much woe so near our own homes Contagion and infection are subtle and mysterious operations, and we cannot foresee how they may affect a place like Bangalore, which is in constant daily and hourly communication with Madras, there being continuous streams of travellers between both places, whom business or pleasure takes to and fro. Under these circumstances and conditions of life, it is, surely, a duty incumbent both on the Maharajah's government so far as the Pettah or native town is concerned, and on the British Resident, so far as the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore is concerned, to take in the first place, the speediest and most efficacious measures to *prevent* the importation of small pox, as much as possible into the Town and Cantonment from Madras and elsewhere, and, in the second place, in as much as the terrible disease is to be found amongst the population of both Town and Station, though, as yet, in a sporadic form only, to take every internal sanitary precaution to mitigate the severity and to confine the area of the disease The first measure, of course, can be accomplished only by establishing a strict quarantine at the entrances into the city and Cantonment, both along the lines of both the Madras and Mysore State Railway, and inland, at the toll gates. Recently, it was stated that such quarantine had been established at Krishnarajpooram, on the Madras railway line, and at Kengeri, on the Mysore line, but, on enquiry we find that no such stations have been formed and established, so that it is evident that both the Government of His Highness the Maharajah and the British Resident have not given that attention which so grave and important a subject deserves at their hands As if to confirm and uphold the apparent indifference of such high authorities, we find that the Municipalities of both the Town and Station are equally remiss At all events, the Municipality of the Town of Bangalore do not seem to have taken the least trouble for the prevention of the spread of small-pox, and still less against its importation from abroad The Municipality of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore has done little more than "discuss" the subject and form a committee to "report" thereon, as the following report of its last meeting will show—Contagious Disease Camp near the village of Kurpoonoothpallium outside of Municipal limits

Dr North remarked that there ought to be some spot always ready for a contagious disease camp

Mr Campbell said that there was the cholera camp standing now at the back of Kensington Road It was absolutely necessary to have a contagious disease camp now, and he thought that Government should bear the expence, the Municipality only supplementing the funds when required By doing so they would have the sympathy of the rate-payers Dr Dobson had some time back very properly suggested the establishment of a contagious disease ward in connection with the Bowring Hospital, but for want of funds the matter was dropped He concluded by observing that if the cost of the erection of a contagious disease camp exceeded Rs 200, then they should apply to Government for aid

The President said that the difficulty would be to get the Natives to go there If the camp was pitched at any distance they would not go at all He suggested that the plain facing the Bowring Hospital, and adjoining St Mary's Church in Blackpally should be utilised for the purpose Mr Lee said that the plain referred to was the property of the Military He would suggest that 3 or 4 temporary sheds be erected for the purpose

Dr North agreed with the last speaker Mr Lee thought that the Mysore Government would consent to grant them sites for the erection of sheds if they applied for the same

Mr Campbell said that the only spot he could recollect which would suit their purpose was the vacant plot of ground near the Central College the Board eventually resolved that a more central piece of land than Kurpoonoothpallium be selected by the Residency Surgeon in consultation with the Quarter Master General, and the President, and that this meeting authorize the President at once to enter into contracts for the erection of temporary sheds with raised basement, asphalte floors, and stone pillars, the walls and roof to be of thatch

From the above, it will be seen that even a site for a contagious disease's camp has not been found yet, and it is one which, it appears, is difficult to hit on around the beautiful and extensive suburbs of our Bangalore town and Cantonment, and there is always some vexatious red-tapeism intervening to hinder the operation of the most plain and common sense laws of sanitation and the carrying out of the wholesome principle that "prevention is better than cure" Of course, it will take some two or three weeks before the committee of the Municipality of the C and M Station can find sites for the proposed contagious dis-

case's camps, and "report" upon the subject, and by that time, the fell disease of small pox may have assumed an epidemic form in the Cantonment, and thence be easily transmitted, within a few hours, into the native town But if the Municipal authorities in the C and M Station are remiss and *laissez faire* in their action with regard to the most vital subject that concerns the public health and safety, we lose our patience, when we look upon and consider the almost culpable indifference of the Municipal Commissioners of the Pettah. They have not even "discussed" the subject of small-pox and vaccination, and yet the former is a plague that may strike us at noonday, and the latter is a measure the adoption of which might mitigate the blow, when it pleases Heaven to strike as Talk of children playing with edged tools and with fire, in the innocency of their ignorance, our Municipal Commissioners of the Town and the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore seem, in this respect, to be but "children of a larger growth," and not to know that small-pox is not a plaything, and vaccination, its mitigating remedy, is not a bauble to be lightly thrown away If only we can induce both municipal bodies to take time by the forelock in matters of utmost so grave and vital, we shall not have written these observations in vain

THE LAND REVENUE BILL

We notice that the Kanarese translation of this important Bill has not yet been published But according to clause 3 of Section 1 of the Draft Code, it is to come into force on the first day of April 1884 Will it come into force then? We are right, we hope, in presuming that it will not be passed into law so soon We need not say that it is a Bill which deals with the entire agricultural interest of the community, and this interest is of a paramount nature in Mysore, since there has been as yet no opportunity given to those concerned, to understand the provisions of the Bill and state their objections, for the consideration of the Government We hope the Government will not be hasty in the matter, we are of opinion, considering the intelligence of our rayats, that one full year must be allowed to them, since the date, of the publication of the translation, to study and understand it thoroughly, and submit their representations, whatever they are It is highly advisable that Government should not hurry itself in a matter of this kind It should strive to educate the people how its legislative measures should be criticized This legislation being the first of its kind in Mysore after the rendition, there is every reason to practise more than ordinary patience in the matter

Original and Selected Notes

The *Daily News* publishes the following telegram from its Calcutta correspondent —"Lord Ripon will probably return to England in November"

It is highly probable that the Government of India will soon assume the entire control of the Opium Department, now managed by the Bengal Board of Revenue

The reported rising of the Kachyens, on the Burmese frontier, is confirmed Two thousand troops have been despatched from Mandalay against the rebels, who are headed by a Chinese Chief

On the 1st of July next, the Indian Government will take over the Eastern Bengal Railway from the present owners, with the full intention of working the line itself, and the property will come under the category of State Railways

The Army Head Quarters having now been permanently transferred to Ootacamund it has been decided to locate a detachment of Native Infantry at that station, and a sum of Rs 13,000 has been allotted for the erection of barracks for its accomodation

A Letter from Hyderabad states that engineers have arrived there with a view to the commencement of the survey of the new (Chanda) railway The survey will be made at once to Warangal The papers regarding the whole scheme will, we hear from another source, be soon published The sooner the better

H E Sir James Fergusson contemplates paying a short visit to Aden in the beginning of April, when the members of Government will be making their move to Mahableswur for the hot weather Details are not yet settled, but in all probability his Excellency will return to Bombay about the 22nd April at latest, and proceed at once to Mahabl-swur.

From information received by the Punjab Railway Police, a great jewel robbery is supposed to have been committed on the railway between Amritsar and Sialkot The loss is put down at Rs 50 000, but it has still to be proved that the jewels were safe in their box when the train left Amritsar, and had been abstracted by the time it reached Sialkot

We learn that a telegram has been received in Madras to day stating that the net profit of the Agra Bank for the past year amounts to £76,265, that a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent per annum has been declared for the past half year, that an addition of £20,000 has been made to the reserve fund, and that a balance of £12,298 has been carried forward

The French Government has just concluded a fresh agreement with a Lucifer Match Company Since 1875 this Company has paid the State an annual royalty of 16,000,000 francs or 80 000 000 francs in five years By the new arrangement it will pay for each period of five years 80,000 000 francs viz, for first years 17 000 000 francs, and for the fifth 18 000,000 francs

The adoption of Shrimant Yeshwantrao Bab Saheb as Rajah of Kolhapore is to be celebrated with befitting *eclat* The final ceremony takes place on Monday, the 17th inst, and the authorities of the State are busily engaged in preparing for the important event The festivities, which we understand are to be on a very liberal scale, will last about three days It will be seen from the letter of a correspondent, that the selection of the son of the popular Regent to be the future Rajah of Kolhapore has given general satisfaction

On the 12th ultimo, on the motion of Mr Cross, Under Secretary of State for India a Select Committee was appointed to inquire into and report upon the necessity for more rapid extension of railway communication in India, and the means by which this object may be best accomplished with special reference to the report of the Famine Commissioners and with due regard to the financial condition of India On the 11th instant, according to a telegram the House of Commons agreed to the motion brought forward by Mr Cross for a Select Committee to enquire and report as to the necessity of more rapid extension of railway communication in India

The following postings have been made in the Political Department —Colonel Frank Smith is confirmed as Political Agent, Kerowli, Mr Cunningham becomes 1st Assistant to the Resident, Hyderabad, in succession to Major Prevost, and Captain Newell, Assistant to Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, acts for Mr Cunningham as 2nd Assistant, Major Law officiates as Agent to the Governors General with the King of Oudh, vice Major Prideaux proceeding on furlough, Captain Hope, Assistant Secretary in the Foreign Office, is made Political Agent, Bundelkhand, vice Major Cooke proceeding on furlough Major Roberts, now at Banswarrah becomes Magistrate of Abu Mr W Lawrence leaves Rajputana Agency for a post in the Punjab Secretariat.

The *Amrit Bazar Patrica* says that, last Sunday a very important political organization was brought about in Calcutta H H the Maharajah of Durbhanga was in the chair and he was elected president The name of the Association, *Indian Union*, suggests that, the object of the promoters of the organization is to act in concert with the other public bodies in India. Many influential men have already joined the Association For instance, almost all the Hindu Barristers of the Calcutta High Court have joined it—indeed, amongst others, two of the chief promoters of the meeting were Messrs. Palit and Ghose. It will give universal satisfaction to know that, Mr W C Bannerjee has been elected the Chief Honorary Secretary, and that he has consented to work—at a personal sacrifice Many of the High Court Pleaders have helped in forming the organisation Besides the High Court Pleaders, we have such men as Dr Bannerjea, Babu Shambhu Chunder, Mr B D Pal, the Hon'ble Amir Ali, Kumar Bokuntha Nath Dey, Rajah Shama Sunker, Maharajah of Sheosong, Nawab Mir Mahmed, and others Rajah Inder Chunder and Baboo Gobind Lal Roy have also joined this body Besides, many leading families of Calcutta have cast in their lot with the new Association The Maharajah of Durbhanga announced on the day of the meeting a donation of Rupees ten thousand What the promoters have acomplished is no joke, and we are glad to that, they have made no fuss about it This is no doubt due to the fact that, the Association is mainly composed of elderly men, who have already sown their wild oats

Local and Provincial

The Petta Loop Line—It is stated that it has been determined to abandon the Pettah loop line of the Mysore State Railway on the 1st October next

The Maharajah's Council —The Council of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore will meet tomorrow the 18th instant at the public offices, the Dewan Mr Sheshadri Iyer, presiding The principal business we understand, will be the question of the final settlement of arrangements for the proposed High Court for Mysore

A Brahminical Ceremony —The *Upanayanam*, or ceremony of tying on the sacred Brahminical thread, to the fourth and youngest son of Mr K Sheshadri Iyer, B A, B L, Dewan to H H the Maharajah of Mysore, began on Thursday last, and the festivities continued on Friday and Saturday last Almost all the Brahmin officials of the Mysore State Service in Bangalore were invited to the Dewan's residence on the High Ground, where a large and finely decorated pandal was erected for the occasion, in the compound of the house. Many poor Brahmins and others were fed in several parts of the Pettah, and were the recipients of presents varying from one rupee to two annas, and of ample supplies of cocoanuts, &c.

General Summary

Tickets for S I Railway —The steamer *Cormorant* of the Bird Line which arrived in the roads on Sunday last, brought among other cargo 1 020 000 plain tickets from Messrs. Waterlow and Sons for the South Indian Railway —*Standard*

Arconom Junction Station —The Government of India has sanctioned an estimate of *Rs* 72,1 3 for certain improvements and alterations at this station, the most important being that of the platform for passengers which is to be considerably lengthened —*Ibid*

A Dancing Girl's Receipts —During the hearing of a case in the Bombay High Court the other day the plaintiff, a dancing girl, stated that although she was only eighteen years of age, she had made ten thousand rupees by her profession, and had received as present or by purchase, jewelry of the value of about eighteen thousand rupees —*Indian Mirror*

Saloon Carriage An approximate estimate of Rs 8,000 for a saloon carriage for the use of H E the Commander-in-chief of the Madras Army, prepared by the Locomotive Superintendent of the Madras Railway, at the request of the local military authorities, was submitted to the Government of India, Military department, who intimated in reply that the Secretary of State for India having recently expressed an opinion that no further sanction should be given to construct special railway carriages for officials, unless under very exceptional circumstances, the Government of India regret to be unable to sanction the provision of a special saloon carriage for the Commander-in-Chief of Madras.—*Ibid*

Extracts.

ADVANCE OF RUSSIA TOWARDS INDIA.

The *Indian Mirror*.—The apathy of the present Government in England to the extension of the Russian power in Central Asia, especially in the direction of India, seems to be almost unaccountable. While the Conservative Government of Lord Beaconsfield exaggerated the danger of a Russian advance southward, Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet goes to the opposite extreme by looking on it with the most supreme indifference. It had always been understood that, whenever Russia should seize or occupy Merv, the stronghold of the Tekke Turkomans, England would send a garrison to hold Herat as a check to any further movement on the part of Russia. And yet it is strange that though Merv has passed quietly into the possession of Russia, England has shown no sign of resentment at the move, and is taking it as coolly as if it was a part of a pre-concerted arrangement The occupation of Merv by Russia was always considered inevitable, whether it was brought about by diplomacy or force of arms, but it was defined till lately, because England expressed very strong objection to this advance, which would bring and has brought Russia within a measurable distance of the frontier of India. It would seem that the English Government should now lose no time either in holding Herat with the British garrison, or in taking some other measures for watching and controlling the further operations of Russia.

RUSSIA AND INDIA

The *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* contends that if Kandahar is occupied the home Government ought in justice to pay a fair share of the expenses The *Patrika* goes on to say :—No man of India would willingly pay a pice for the object contemplated A Russian neighbourhood is considered by the people of India as a blessing for very good reasons A Russian neighbourhood will alone teach the rulers of India, a teaching in which Christianity has failed that they have a duty to perform towards India It will teach them to feel some respect for the 250 millions who inhabit this country, and mutual respect alone can bind the two races together in bonds of amity So long the people of India are treated as belonging to an inferior race, there cannot be friendship and good feeling between the two races That being so, the people of India will not at all object to have a civilised power like the Russians to be their neighbours But the British Government intends as the faithful custodian of the interest of India, to make the helpless country pay for an object in which the ruling country alone is interested? The matter has never been put in this manner before the British public The British public ought to be made known that, the people of India do not at all dread a Russian neighbourhood, but court it with eagerness And, therefore, if the British Government does not like the approach of the Russians, it must take the task of keeping the Russians off in its own hands

PUBLIC OPINION IN INDIA

The *Hindu*—In the course of the recent controversies, it has been frequently asserted that the "real people" of India do not care for, and have not even heard of, Lord Ripon's policy, or even his name, and this fact, if fact it be, has been advanced as a grand argument against the policy Under these circumstances, it behoves us to enquire how far the statement is true, and how far it can justify the maintenance of inequitable laws and of class distinctions in the administration English writers and speakers on Indian topics, here and in England often commit grievous mistakes from their total ignorance of the land and its people The conditions of the Englishman's existence in India, the seclusion in which his daily life is led, the repugnance which many of his habits and customs excite in the ordinary Hindu mind, the feeling of awe with which he is regarded as a representative of the ruling race, as one of the "Sahib logue," and possessing as such, unlimited opportunities of doing mischief, all these necessarily preclude, are, in fact, fatal to revelations of the inner life, of the real sentiments of the people The only classes of the society Englishmen have opportunities of observing are the immediate servants of their household, their official subordinates, and that

scum of society which, in this and other countries, as criminals, as perjured and hireling witnesses, as rapacious and implacable parties to suits, and as tools of some of the worst passions of human nature, haunt the courts and other public offices

THE TRUE WEALTH OF INDIA

The *Indian Mirror*—The hidden treasures of the ancient wisdom of the Hindus, unequalled, we may well say by another nation, whether ancient or modern, are fast becoming lost to the world, through a most lamentable want of research in exploring and of care in conserving and disseminating them for the benefit of men of learning We Indians talk of our poverty, and if we are not rich it is not our fault. The poverty of India from a proverb has now almost become a by word In truth, India never was a poor country, nor is it so now It is our criminal neglect of our own ancient books of wisdom, our apathy in availing ourselves of the many opportunities presented to us, and our indifference to the necessity of developing our own latent powers that have made us, as they have kept us, as poor as we are found to be Our ancient religion is properly wisdom religion We inherited it, as well as our science, our philosophy our laws, and our literature from the *Rishis* or ancient sages, who were holy men in every sense of the term Knowledge is said to be as indeed it is, power And yet we, offspring of these *Rishis*, most unwisely neglect to avail ourselves of our opportunities to gain that knowledge which is to give us power and to acquire a thorough insight into, and, perhaps, even a command over the secret forces of nature The highest aim of civilisation is, or should be, to secure the greatest degree of happiness for the greatest number of the human race We seek for such happiness through the knowledge we are acquiring from the West We go out of our way to a great distance in search of a treasure that is absolutely lying neglected and unnoticed at our very doors. Can any state of things be more deplorable?

INDIANS IN AMERICA

The *Indian Mirror*.—It is most gratifying to be assured that an association of Indian gentlemen in Bombay have sent a number of young men of education to America to study the manufacture of paper, matches, and morocco leather, and the processes of calico-dyeing and printing Such being the case, Bombay has certainly taken a step much in advance of any province in India If Mr Rajwade comes back with a thorough knowledge of the art of glassmaking, and succeeds in establishing a glass factory in India, he will render a great service to himself and his country, and chalk out a new path of remunerative employment to his countrymen We are sure that the success of the young men from Bombay, who are now studying the arts and manufactures in America, will encourage many youths from other parts of India to go to the United States for the same purpose The only doubt that arises is whether America will take our young men by the hand, and teach them thoroughly and well the arts and manufactures they wish to learn or whether she will be jealous of them as she not long ago showed herself to be of Chinese labor We hope not We think that America is the best place where our youths can go to for technical instruction We believe they now show too much hankering to go to England Very few of them turn and fix their minds on America If they want to acquire some share of the indomitable energy and ceaseless activity of the Americans, and to learn how to make money, they should visit the seat of the great Western Republic above all countries in the world The United States are, perhaps, now the foremost among the states of the West in point of wealth, science, civilisation, energy, and progressiveness.

THE EXCHANGE DIFFICULTY

The *Statesman*—The position of the Indian Government is such that it has an absolute command of the exchange market and can rule it as it pleases. As India exports some 20 to £25,000,000 in value of produce more than she imports in goods, there is a normal balance to be paid her every year in the precious metals. Now as everyone knows, there are two ways in which this balance due to her upon her trade, is adjusted The merchants of Europe have to remit the people of India twenty to twenty-five millions a year in gold or silver, as the balance due to her after she has satisfied her annual wants for the manufactures of Europe. And there are two ways in which this balance is remitted. H M's Secretary of State has an annual demand of sixteen millions sterling upon the Indian Treasury, and he transfers this demand by sale to the European merchants who have to make the remittance They are glad to take all the bills he has to offer, but their duty to their clients in India obliges them to remit in silver, if he asks too high a price for his bills upon the Indian Treasury The result is that the Council drafts as they are called, compete from one year's end to another and all the night the year, with the holders of silver in London The Secretary of State consequently can never get a higher price for the coined rupees that he has for sale in the Calcutta Treasury, than the price at which the merchant in London can by uncoined silver Silver can not rise in price because the Secretary of State is always ready to sell it coined and upon the spot in India at whatever price the silver merchants are ready to sell Now what would a merchant do in these circumstances? Seeing that this competition prevented the price of either rising to its normal or proper value he would make every effort in his power to become the owner of both He would say "If I can but get the silver supply into my hands I can then refuse to sell either silver or Bills except at my own price But the Government of India has the command of both in its hands It has only to refuse all coinage of silver in India on private account, to compel the holder of silver in London, to take its own price for the metal A third solution then of the difficulty is obvious—

Let the State refuse to coin silver any longer on private account, offering coined silver to the merchants and Banks on London at its normal value of 60d the ounce and the difficulty is at an end

COLLISION BETWEEN RUSSIA AND ENGLAND

The *Indian Mirror*—We regret to see that England's troubles are gathering thick and fast. The state of things in Egypt is supposed to be engaging all her attention just now And Russia, ever watchful to make an advance towards India, has taken advantage of England's present embarrassments in Egypt, and having occupied Merv, threatens to seize Balkh in Afghan Turkestan If Balkh falls a prey to Russian aggression, the seizure by the same Power of Herat, the gate to India, is almost inevitable. We are not, therefore, surprised to hear that the British Government contemplates occupying Candahar, if Herat passes from the Amir's possession It is said that the India Office has decided to communicate with Lord Ripon respecting the increasing of the frontier garrison and the occupation of Candahar It is impossible now to doubt that the occupation of Merv by Russia will hereafter lead to the annexation of Herat, and in that case Russia will be at the very doors of India and the Amir of Cabul will be a feudatory of the Czar Complications—indeed serious complications—are impending in Central Asia, Persia, and Afghanistan Ayub Khan, who claims the throne of Cabul, is now in Persia under the protection of the Shah and is sure to take up arms against Amir Abdur Rahman Khan Thus England is likely to be brought into collision not only with Russia but also with Persia The times seem to be most critical for England She requires now no ordinary wisdom to guide her affairs in Egypt in Central Asia, in Afghanistan and above all, in India Englishmen should be alert to the situation, and take precautionary measures to prevent the outbreak of the impending troubles, if possible, and to spare no effort to calm any disaffected elements that an unsympathetic policy may have raised to the surface in any part of the Indian Empire The Salem riots in the Madras Presidency and the Ilbert Bill agitation in Bengal have left in the Indian mind a degree of bitterness that is to be deeply deplored The threatening aspect of affairs on the North Western Frontier should open the eyes of Englishmen to the wisdom of Lord Ripon's policy, which, by ensuring internal contentment with the established order of things, shall render external aggression, if not impossible, at any rate, perfectly unsuccessful in achieving its object We know of no time as now for adopting a policy of conciliation in the government of India

DEFECTIVE POLICE SYSTEM FOR INDIA

The *Civil and Military Gazette*—Englishmen, as a rule, are not enamoured of detective systems, and an old Bengal ruler observed long ago, that the bye-ways of Indian detection were uncommonly dirty. The Police Commission of 1860 gave their voice against a separate detective branch of the constabulary, and the public may justly expect to be told the reasons for laying aside prejudices begotten of a dread of French procedure, and for upsetting a decision arrived at twenty four years ago by a most competent body The chief argument in favour of a scheme such as that which has been propounded by Col Ewart, Deputy Inspector General of Police Umballa is that the times are changing and the police have not changed in them The tendency of modern civilised life is towards complexity The attraction, in the struggle for existence, is to the towns The facilities for locomotion are fast increasing, and we hope to see them multiply in an ever augmented ratio But the good is mixed with the evil India has not only a large docile population but no lack of bold unfastidious criminals The cunning of the townsman is now supplemented by the informed brains of those who prey on society have not been forgotten of the uses of the old savages we have given them education can be had by those who can pay a little for it and an a little education is of value to the thief and the cheat but the crowning benefit which the criminal classes have obtained of late years is the power to change the sphere of operations at will, with great rapidity and at little cost to be an known and unsuspected is all the professional asks The new scheme for detective police is not the suggestion of a tyro, but of a man who has won his laurels in detective work in the chief city of Upper India The scheme is not a new departure, it is rather a development and expansion of what exists It is no reproach upon the present police that such an agency is necessary, the only wonder is that its adoption has not been compelled Division of labour is demanded by the complications of modern society, and the police force is no exception to the rule Colonel Ewart's scheme gives relief to an over-burdened organisation, and imparts fresh courage to the despairing by the offer of a decent rate of wages to men who are employed on delicate and most responsable duties With an officer like Colonel Ewart in charge of a detective force, we should gain for India what the Criminal Investigation Department has done for London, and the detective branch at Dublin for Great Britain and Ireland

A NEW CRIME

The Advocate General has furnished to the solicitor for the plaintiff the memorandum containing particulars of the information on which His Excellency the Governor in Council acted in removing C Vijaraghava Chariar from office as a Municipal Commissioner for the town of Salem It will be observed from that document that the plaintiff is alleged to have been in the habit of obtaining official information from the Collector's Cutcherry for the purpose of communications made to the *Madras Times* and *Hindu* news papers and that he has got hold of one of the Madras dailies' The Advocate General is however, careful to say that "I have accused him of nothing but intemperate behaviour as a Commissioner'

Now we are free to confess that an attentive observation of the conduct by the *Madras Times* of the discussion that has been excited by the Salem case has left on our mind the impression that more in sorrow than in anger has our contemporary arrived at, and held to the conclusion—which is common to almost all Europeans as well as Hindus in the Presidency—that the Government has directed into grave errors of judgment We cannot call to mind any occasion on which that journal has yielded to the temptation, offered by the Salem and Chingleput cases of conveying its condemnation of the Government in other than strictly loyal and reasonably considerate terms If the journal were conducted on the lines that seem right and proper to the Calcutta *Statesman*, we might sympathise with the indignation and resentment of the Government But our contemporary might safely collect its comments, and submit them to an impartial critic for an expression of opinion as to the presence therein of anything that should seriously offend a Government presided over by a professing Liberal, and officered by gentlemen who are not given over to the delusion of personal infallibility Of the *Hindu* we can not speak quite so positively, but this may be said, that if the *Hindu* has thrown more pungency and emphasis into its criticisms than the *Madras Times* has seen fit to do, it has received greater provocation At the same time we certainly cannot say that the *Hindu* has trespassed beyond the recognized bounds of public criticism, of the public acts, of servants of the dubie.

We suppose the Advocate General will be in a position to establish the assertion that the plaintiff has been a contributor to both our contemporaries We will assume, for the sake of argument, that such is the case, though there may be difficulty in obtaining corroboration of the fact since Madras journalists observe, in common with their brethren all the world over, a judicious reticence as to the sources of their information However, assuming, as we have said, that the plaintiff had the honour of being an occasional contributor to the two papers what then? In days not so very long ago, Mr Grant Duff was "ready, aye ready' to write for the Press at a moments notice on any topic under the sun His collected contributions to the Press would fill several considerable portfolios, and would afford much lively reading It was mostly in opposition that, as a publicist, he came out strong He possesses the "true fissure vein" of an invective that penetrates the smallest chinks in the armour of opponents In those an regenerate days of his, he would have simply revelled with exceeding joy in the analysis of the mismanagement of public affairs corresponding to those that have been unhappy notorious in Chingleput and Salem But now he is a Governor and it would almost seem that he has ceased to remember his own feats of other days and that he has emerged like a moth from a chrysalis, from the generous Liberalism that once claimed him as his own. What would he said in England, in Parliament, and by the public, if the Ministry inflicted some punishment on an unpaid member of a School Board on this ground, among others, that he was already suspected of having written to *The Times* about the mismanagement of affairs in Egypt! We do not for one moment wish to palliate the conduct of an official who violates the trust reposed in him by Government, by giving confidential information obtained in his official capacity to the Press But the case under consideration is no case of this sort If a free press is tolerated at all in this country, it should be better for the Government and the public that it should be a well informed rather than what according to Mr Molver, it is, namely, an "ill informed" Press The Governor ought not to desire the press to abuse the confidence of the public, in order that it may play the contemptible part of the *chela* of the Government The personal susceptibilities of members of the Government are of small account, as compared with the importance of an accurate statement and proper discussion of public wants It is alleged of Mr Grant Duff that he never looks at a daily paper If this be true, then he has only himself to blame, if he places himself and his Government at a disadvantage, like unto that of the ostrich who when pursued by hunters buried his head in the sand and discovered, with his Excellency that "peace brood over the land In his Administration Report for 1882 83, Mr Rivers Thompson severely criticises the native press, but expresses his readiness to believe that its chief faults proceed chiefly from the want of accurate information which leads vernacular prints to base on incorrect versions of fact, all kinds of wrong imputations against Government and Government officers.' But does not the Government frequently err from want of accurate information and from incorrect versions of special facts? Why then place in the category of crime against the State the alleged attempt of a native to lighten the Cimmerian darkness of the Government as to matters which it should readily study from all points of view and as to which he was well informed? The Governor did not see any impropriety in the communicativeness of Mr Molver That boastful gentleman in this letter from Salem to the Chief Secretary said — My sources of information are numerous, and curious and it is my business they should be" And is it not also the business of the press to have numerous and various sources of information? The Governor was abundantly favored with contributions from interested officials to the literature of the Salem riots He might well afford to hear with patience what can be said on the other side, or by those who scout the theory of conspiracy and feel that with the best intentions, the Government has been misled There is an Indian saying, of which the plain English is, that mankind "worship their own ignorance changed into a Deity" The saying has much instruction and warning for Mr Grant Duff

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ENGLISH EDITION.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XI. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, MARCH 24, 1884. No. 12.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MEDICAL.

BLINDNESS, DEAFNESS, &C.,
UPON
ALL DISEASES
OF THE
EYE, EAR, NOSE, THROAT, &c
ALL SYMPTOMS WHICH ARE TREATED
ON THE LATEST AND MOST
MODERN SYSTEM OF PRACTICE

DRS. ENGLER AND JANSZ,
OCULISTS, AURISTS, SPECIALISTS,
CONSULTING
AND
OPERATING SURGEONS,
CAN BE CONSULTED AT THEIR
Private Consulting Rooms,
5, St. Mark's Road,
Adjoining the Band Promenade,
For a Limited Period only,
UPON
All Diseases of the Eye, Ear, & Throat, Deafness, Noises in the Head, Defective Sight, squinting, Cataracts, Amaurosis Opthalamia, Gutta Serena, Loss of Eyelashes, Inflamation,
AND ALL
DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, AND THROAT
TREATED ON NEW AND SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES
ATTENTION IS CONFIDENTLY AND PARTICULARLY REQUESTED
TO THE
FOLLOWING CASES OF THE
Eye, Ear, Throat, and other Special Affections.

Dr. R. JANSZ, M. B, C M.,
Undertakes the Treatment of Diseases peculiar to Women and Children,
According to the latest methods

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS

DRS. ENGLER AND JANSZ.—It is not our practice to go out of our way to extol the professional skill of this or that medical practitioner who may consider it worth his while to advertise his merits in our columns seeing that all who make use of these columns do not consult any but their own interests in doing so, but we certainly feel bound to make a rare exception in the case of Dr Engler, the specialist who has recently arrived in Bangalore to engage in practice here for a limited period We do not wish it to be understood that we consider it necessary to plead some excuse for departing from our usual course in this instance, for we are perfectly satisfied that in saying what we have to say on this matter we will be serving the public more effectually by communicating what has come to our personal knowledge than by withholding it out of regard for mere conventionalities when we feel convinced that nothing but good can come of our speaking out candidly. A morning spent in Dr Engler's Surgery, seeing its presiding spirit at work, and hearing his patients earnestly and gratefully testifying to the effective nature of his treatment, as evidenced by their own personal experiences—seeing and hearing all this we say, has convinced us that the worthy Doctor is anything but an empiric, and by no means a practitioner of ordinary ability and skill All the cases that came under our observation the morning were, as we ascertained from the patients themselves, of long standing, and, in many instances, they appear to have showed no signs of yielding to such scientific treatment as may be any day obtained in a public hospital, or at the hands of our regularly trained physicians and surgeons In one case, the patient admitted having attended the Eye Infirmary at Madras, off and on for nearly three years without deriving the relief he sought, and which he has now secured after only five days' attendance at Dr Engler's operating rooms The sufferer had been advised a change to Bangalore by Dr Brockman himself, who has attained a reputation as the most successful Opthalmic Surgeon in Southern India, and it is remarkable that the patient should find himself on the high road to recovery after less than a week's treatment under Dr Engler He was affected in both eyes, which were so acutely ulcerated as to render it perfectly impossible to keep them open without intense pain The sight was partially lost, the eye lids were affected by granulation, and being so weak as to preclude all possibility of lifting them with at a considerable effort on the part of the patient, who moreover, could not face day light and was able to see imperfectly only in a dark room Those conditions have now changed for the better so considerably as to leave little doubt of the sufferer's complete recovery before many days are over, his sight being already so far restored as to enable the patient to form tolerably distinct impressions of the objects around him without being painfully incommoded by the effects of strong lights In another case, the patient had suffered in a somewhat similar manner for something like six years, during which he had consulted and received treatment from several oculists, all of whom appear to have failed in their efforts to obtain a cure. He has now almost completely recovered his sight, and is expecting to be discharged in a few days

It is not our present purpose to refer individually to all the cases that came under our observation this morning, but merely to mention one or two of the worst in which Dr Engler has proved eminently successful in dealing with diseases of the eye, ear, throat and head Having mentioned cases of restoration of the sight we may now refer to cases in which Dr Engler has been equally successful in the treatment of the other diseases which he has made his special study A very remarkable case is that of a professional mid wife, who has been suffering from severe ulceration of the throat and nostrils for the past three years, during which she has been a victim to sleeplessness and almost constant headaches, so acute and distressing as to make life a burden to her at times. She has placed herself under the treatment of several medical practitioners, but not one of them has been able to do for her what Dr. Engler has accomplished in a single week, at the end of which she now finds her pains considerably alleviated and is no longer deprived of the soothing influence of tired Nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep' Another interesting case is that of a girl of nine or ten, who has been almost completely deaf from infancy—an affliction which affected her whole constitution by incapacitating her from entering upon an active enjoyment of youthful life. Her mental faculties suffered from want of full play, and her physical frame from want of exercise, which her malady naturally rendered repugnant. Here again, a little over than a week under Drs. Engler and Jansz has been attended with most remarkable benefits, the patient having now recovered the sense of hearing sufficiently to hear the tick of a watch held at a short distance from the ear The parents describe the condition of the child as one exhibiting a most signal change for the better in every way, the patient being now not only able to hear with ease, but altogether improved in body and mind as well Every one of the cases we have here enumerated are those of persons who are more or less well-known in Bangalore and we have no hesitation in saying that every one of them will testify to the really wonderful skill, dexterity, and professional success displayed by Dr Engler and his able coadjutor Dr Jansz, both of whom we can conscientiously commend to the public as, to our knowledge, far and away, the most skilful specialists that have ever visited India.—*Daily Post, Nov 28th, 1883*

DRS ENGLER AND JANSZ, are by the exercise of their peculiar skill, doing a great deal of good in Bangalore We have paid a casual visit to Dr Engler's surgery to see for ourselves what is being done in the way of cures. Of course we speak unprofessionally, but we do not know that professional knowledge is required to judge as to results when seeing and hearing of patients themselves are freely allowed Three cases of blindness, two nearly total, and one total in one eye, were, according to the testimony of the sufferers themselves, progressing with wonderful favourableness One in which inflamation and granulation of the inner surface of the eye-lids had lasted for months, and had caused ulceration of the eye-ball, was almost cured after about a fortnight's treatment, although previous treatment had failed to give relief In another case, where both eyes were seriously affected, the patient was considerably better, and in the one in which the sight of one eye had been lost, it was restored, and though not completely recovered was on a fair way towards it, the patient freely and without effort read from a newspaper with the injured eye, though no sight whatever was in it a few day's previous. In cases of a deafness, Dr Engler seems even more certain of success than in blindness One little girl who had been deaf for years was restored so far as to be able to hold a conversation in ordinary tones, she heard the softest spoken words and answered to them and heard the ticking of a watch held from four to six inches from her ears Two soldiers belonging to the garrison suffering from deafness have been cured one, a man who had been in hospital for weeks and been blistered and put to great pain by ordinary treatment, perfectly recovered his hearing in 24 hours.

We are quite aware that any detailed notice of such cures as these are apt to be looked at as akin to the general public. But this, we fancy, is the result of the infrequency of such notices. Why men who benefit the suffering members of the public, as Drs. Engler and Jansz are undoubtedly doing, should receive no attention from the press, when whole columns are given up to descriptions of the tricks of some travelling juggler, it would be perhaps hard to explain It is a fact, however that while the public naturally has to pay for both, the one who does most good is the least noticed.—*Bangalore Spectator, Dec 3rd 1883.*

DOCTORS ENGLER AND JANSZ.—We are glad to record that the two skilful and experienced medical gentlemen, Doctors Engler and Jansz, are continuing their labours of merciful relief to those suffering from diseases and defects of the eye, ear, and throat, and that these labours have been attended with uniform success. In our first notice, we recorded several successful operations performed by them. We are but doing the public a kindness, when we proceed to note several other operations which have come under our knowledge

The little European girl, who was deaf from infancy, and to whose case we called attention in our first article, has now had her hearing completely restored, to the great delights of her parents and friends. Amongst the fresh cases of the season which attends the efforts of Drs Engler and Jansz, we note those of two soldiers One of the soldiers was deaf in both ears, and was treated in hospital for over seven weeks but with very small results. He was perfectly restored to hearing in twenty-four hours. The other soldier had been deaf for years, but he was quite cured, after being under treatment for two weeks under. Drs. Engler and Jansz A gentleman from Madras, who had been, of and on, under treatment, for three years, at the Eye Infirmary, Madras, for almost total blindness, has now had his sight completely restored A native gentleman of Bangalore, who was deaf in both ears, one totally deaf and the other three fourths deaf, for twenty years, got himself under the treatment of Drs Engler and Jansz, and after four day's treatment, he can now hear in the ear which was totally deaf, and the other has recovered its power A native gentleman from Mysore was also treated for deafness in one of his ears, and, after a few days under the hands of the doctors, the deafness has disappeared. The last case we record is that of a native boy, who was totally blind in one eye. He seems to have been put under the treatment of some native doctor, and was maltreated in the process. He has been in the hands of Drs. Engler and Jansz now for five days, and is gradually but surely recovering his sight.

We certainly are of opinion that Drs. Engler and Jansz have established the reputation which they claimed for themselves, when they first came to Bangalore Their stay here, we believe, will be short, and it is for those who are afflicted with the peculiar diseases and defects over which they have such mastery, to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by their presence amongst us

We have had several enquiries made by correspondents, whether Drs. Engler and Jansz intend paying Mysore town a visit. We have been requested to state that the doctors do not intend going beyond Bangalore. Those who wish to have the benefit of their experienced advice and skilled treatment should come to Bangalore.—*Karnataka Prakasika, Dec 10th, 1883.*

N B—DRS ENGLER & JANSZ will supply patients and others, with their celebrated Wollaston's ground Spectacles and Eye-glasses, to suit all sights.

The National Hall, Pettah,

BANGALORE.

N. SINGAIYAH AND FRIENDS

Beg to inform the public that all kinds of English and Native goods can be had of them at the cheapest possible rates.

All kinds of Commission works executed with the greatest care and at the least possible time.

Also they beg to inform their constituents that they have a large supply of valuable and cheap stationary, and that they are sole agents for the famous Kangra Valley Orange Pekoe Tea which can be had of them very cheap.

Specimen Agenda.

Terms—Cash.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the lighting of the Mysore Town with Kerosene Oil from 1st April 1884 to March 1885. There are at present about 346 lamps (58 double and 288 single wicks) the present contract rate per month being, 1-6-0 for each double wick, and 12-0 for each single wick, burners.

2. The duration during which the lamps should burn is fluctuating according to the rise and fall of moon, and information in this and other respects will be obtained in the office of the Vice-President.

3. The tenders should be addressed, accompanied by a deposit of Rs 100 in currency or other money orders, to the Vice President, who will receive tenders up to 5 o'clock on the evening of the 25th March 1884. Tenders unaccompanied by deposit money shall be excluded from consideration, and the deposits of unsuccessful tenders, returned to them forthwith.

The tenders will be opened at a meeting of the Board at 8 o'clock on the following morning, and the Board reserves to itself the right of rejecting all or any tenders without assigning any reason therefor.

5. The person whose tender is accepted should pay a further sum of 100 Rupees to make up the deposit money to Rupee 200, and execute a contract bond within 31st March 1884, on default he shall forfeit his claim to receive the whole deposit money.

A. COOPOOSAWMY Moodliar,
Vice President, Municipal Board,
Mysore.

15th March, 1884.

TIMBER.

The undermentioned timbers have not usually been prepared for sale in any but very small amounts, but the undersigned is ready to prepare any quantity of square logs of these classes upon application for them, and to deliver the same at Mysore Woodyard at the rates quoted. Preparation will be commenced only upon production of a Treasury Receipt for the payment of one quarter of the value.

Terms.

(1) Payment in full before removal.

(2) Removal within thirty days of receipt of notice by applicant that the wood is in the Woodyard awaiting it.

(3.) Should the wood not be removed within thirty days, Woodyard rent at the rate of 8 annas per log per mensem will be charged for thirty days more; and if the balance of value be not paid and the wood removed within 60 days from receipt of notice by applicant, his deposit of ¼ value will be forfeited to Government, and the wood prepared for him will be sold at his own risk.

(4.) In the event of the value having been paid, and the applicants not having removed the wood within the stated period all responsibility regarding it upon the part of the Forest Department will cease.

Mutty..... } In any quantity.
Yettage..... }
Pindal. ... . }
Bilwara..... }

Nundy. .. ..In small quantities only.
First class logs...10 annas per cubic foot.
Second do ... 9 do do.

CHAS. E. M. RUSSELL, M. R. A. S.,
Supt. of Forests & Govt. Farms,
Mysore District.

Forest Supt.'s Office,
Mysore, 8th March 1884.

NOTICE.

THE HINDU.

Subscription.

To Mofussil ... Rs. 16 } Per Annum.
To Town. ... Rs. 12 }

Apply,
To the Manager,
The Hindu,
Triplicane,
MADRAS.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

(From the Daily Papers.)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR IN SOUDAN.

Cairo, 19th March.—Communication is totally interrupted beyond Berber.

THE BEDOUINS BLOCKING THE RIVER

The Bedouins have occupied the Haboobs cataract, thus forming a complete stoppage in the passage of the river.

AN ATTACK ON SHENDY IMMINENT.

The Tribes are preparing to attack Shendy.

CRITICAL STATE OF AFFAIRS AT KHARTOUM

It is feared, that affairs are in a critical state at Khartoum. The tribes are closing round the town.

MR. GLADSTONE RECOVERING.

London, 20th March.—Mr. Gladstone's health is progressing favourably, and he yesterday left London for the country.

THREE SPANISH GENERALS ARRESTED

Madrid, 18th March.—Three Generals were arrested to-day, charged with complicity in a plot to overthrow the throne.

THE WAR IN SOUDAN.
FLIGHT OF OSMAN DIGMA INTO THE INTERIOR.

Cairo, 20th March.—Osman Digma has failed to rally his followers, and has fled into the interior.

SUBMISSION OF SHEIKS TO GENERAL GORDON.

London, 21st March.—A telegram has been received from General Graham stating that three more Sheiks have submitted, and others are expected to do so.

HEALTH OF BRITISH TROOPS.

The health of the British troops is good.

INDIAN GOLD AND SILVER PLATE DUTIES.

Mr. Childers, replying to a deputation yesterday, said he could hold out no hope of the abolition of the duties on gold and silver plate.

RUSSIAN PROGRESS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

St. Petersburg, 19th March.—The *Journal de. St. Petersbourg* publishes an article doubting the possibility of England and Russia coming to an understanding, in order to define the spheres which should come under the respective influence of the two countries in Central Asia.

The paper further states that nothing should be done to induce the belief among Asiatic peoples of a future conflict between Russia and England.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, MARCH 24, 1884.

OFFICIAL JOBBERY.

As the only exponent of native public opinion in the Mysore State, we think we may take credit to ourselves for always displaying the most sincere and earnest interest in the welfare of His Highness the Maharajah and in the peace, progress, and prosperity of his people, of whose number we are happy to account ourselves. But we feel ourselves greatly discouraged and disappointed when we see the chief posts in the administration drifting into the hands of those who, not being Mysoreans, have not much sympathy with the people, and who cannot be more loyal to the Maharajah than the Mysoreans themselves. We feel very much grieved, in short, that the old policy, inaugurated by Sir James Gordon, both when he was Chief Commissioner and subsequently British Resident, and maintained by the late Dewan Mr. Runga Charlu is still being carried out, without any apparent abatement, that policy, namely, by which educated Mysoreans are continually being superseded by Madrasees in the higher appointments of the state service. It seems to us a mockery to say that the Mysore State has been handed over to a Native Government, when the best paid and most honoured and high posts are deliberately given over to educated natives of Madras. It appears to us that the primary object of the rendition of the State to the young Maharajah, when his educated and loyal subjects are not allowed to participate in the higher administration of the state, is lost sight of. The hope and expectation of educated Mysoreans was that, when the Maharajah took up the reins of Government, such of them as were fit and suitable persons would have some of the higher and more responsible appointments conferred on them, as it is nothing but right and proper that they should be. Instead of this reasonable hope being realised, we find that each year sees the same old policy of favoritism towards educated Madrasees is still being carried out, and the worst of it is, that those who are perpetrating this injustice to the Mysoreans are continually protesting that the matter is not so, and that sufficient justice is being done to the Mysoreans. We can hardly blame His Highness the Maharajah for such a state of things. It seems to us that His Highness is being intentionally kept in ignorance of the high talents, education, experience, and integrity available amongst his own people for employment in the higher posts of the state service. There can be but one object on the part of his so called disinterested advisers in thus keeping the Maharajah in ignorance of the merits and claims of his own people, who are also denied all private access to the Maharajah, they having the opportunity only of seeing him at a distance at public durbars, when they, of course, can urge nothing in their own behalf, or in support of their own just claims His Highness is, in short, well surrounded and guarded by a phalanx of Madras officials, who thus keep the Mysoreans at arms' length. The Mysoreans, in fact, are out flanked by the small band of Madrasees who have secured for themselves the highest posts, and thus have easy access to His Highness and full possession of his ear. Sir James Gordon, it will be remembered, announced, in a public speech delivered by him some few years ago, that, in making appointments in the state service, educated Mysoreans would be preferred, provided that their character and education were equal to those of Madrasees, that is to say, that if an educated Madrasee and an educated Mysorean were candidates for the same post preference would be given to the latter, on the ground of his being a native of the Province. As we all know, a policy so just in itself and so explicitly stated, has never been carried out as yet in its integrity, and of Sir James Gordon it may be said by the educated Mysoreans that he kept the word of promise to the ear and broke it in the act. Again, more recently, Mr. W. A. Porter, Private Secretary to the Maharajah said in a speech delivered, on behalf of His Highness we think, at a distribution of prizes to one of the schools, at Mysore, that there was now sufficient education and talent to be found in the Province for use in the public service, and that there would be no more importation of the foreign element. There seems to be no intention yet on the part of the advisers of the Maharajah to abandon the old policy of offical favouritism towards the Madrasees. The Maharajah was no doubt, sincere in his announcement, and no doubt His Highness may desire to carry out this policy of justice to his educated countrymen, but so long as he is fenced in and surrounded by the Madras clique, Mysoreans need not expect that full justice will be done to them. In this matter the Maharajah, if he does not know, must set himself to learn. When he was installed as independent ruler of the state, it was intimated to him that, for the first three years he would be very much under the guidance of the British Resident and the Dewan, and that afterwards, his powers would be enlarged and extended. Tomorrow will make three years since His Highness assumed the Government of the state, and, no doubt, he will be allowed to exercise the promised independence of action. It remains to be seen how he will avail himself of the opportunity and what use he will make of his independence. The public of Mysore has understood that, hitherto, His Highness has been under tutelage, and that, therefore, he could not do much to inaugurate and carry out any line of policy which shall include justice to his educated countrymen. Henceforth, His Highness will have far larger opportunities of doing good to himself and his people, and it is to be hoped that the first use he will make of his enlarged powers will be to get rid of the Madras incubus which has so long sat upon him and trammeled his actions. It is unfair, both to himself and his people, that he should continue to be always in a state of pupilage and to be led entirely by others, and those not the most disinterested advisers. His Highness will soon have an opportunity of illustrating the use to which he will put his newly delegated powers, in the appointment of a third Judge to the High Court of Mysore.

As was shewn last week, the local English papers have positively announced that the third Judge of the new High Court of Mysore is to be Mr Vyjayendra Rao, the present Secretary to the Dewan. Our contemporaries have actually congratulated Mr. Vyjayendra Rao on his appointment and have approved of the action of the Mysore Government; but our contemporaries are totally off the scent. As it has been the invariable policy since the Madrasee became ascendant in the Government of the Mysore State, a Madrasee from abroad has been chosen for the appointment. Mr. Ramchendrier B. L. a vakeel of the Madras High Court, but who has been for some time Chief Judge of the High Court of Travancore, has been the fortunate recipient of a high office, which, if justice had been done, ought to have been conferred on an educated native of Mysore. We understand that Mr. Ramachendrier has accepted the place and position, and that he will enter on his duties in June next, when the courts reopen after the approaching long vacation, when the Mysore High Court will be inaugurated. It is unnecessary for us to enquire what are the qualifications and the character of Mr Ramchendrier. Doubtless he is a man of education and intelligence, and administers justice worthily in Travancore. Our present purpose is to shew that, beyond a doubt, Mr. Ramachendrier's appointment is the most deliberate act of injustice to the high Judicial officers, of large experience, and many years faithful service to the Mysore State. People outside the Province will hardly credit the fact that not one of the Mysore officers was offered the post, and the Maharajah's Government cannot for a moment say that there are not a number of able and experienced judges in the state service, who would have filled the position with great credit to themselves and advantage to the administration of justice. Now let us show, the Maharajah and the British Resident, and the outside public the number of officers, already in the state service, who are in every way qualified, both by University honours and long and ripe experience to worthily fill an appointment which has been thus deliberately offered to an alien. We have amongst us the following Judicial officers who possess every qualification for the appointment, in addition to the circumstance that they have been long connected with the Province, namely, Mr. S. Venkatvardiengar, B. A., M. L., Mr. P. N. Krishna Murti, B. L., Mr. T. Narahari Rao, M. L., Mr. V. N. Narasimiengar, and Mr. B. Thirumalachar, B. L. It is a curious coincidence that Messrs: Venkatvardiengar and Ramchendrier appeared for the B. L. examination in 1869, and that the former succeeded as first in the second class, and the latter as fourth in the third class; and the former subsequently took his degree as Master of Laws. Mr. Venkatvardiengar has had a service of thirty years, three fourth of which were passed in the Judicial line. There cannot be the slightest doubt but that any one of these gentlemen would have done credit to his promotion, and all of them have just and valid claims as against the outsider from Madras. The

whole thing smacks of an intentional jobbery against which there appears to have been no protest, and nobody to prevent its perpetration We refuse to believe that this matter is beyond the control of the Maharajah and the British Resident It is so palpable a piece of injustice to the servants and subjects of His Highness, that both the Maharajah and the Resident would be fully justified in interfering to prevent, if possible, so glaring an act The public of Mysore were led to believe that Mr Lyall would personally interest himself in matters such as this one in which so great an injustice has been done We think that he ought to interfere, now that he is possibly better informed of the number of judicial officers in the Province who have such strong claims, both by their birth and qualifications, as set forth above We also think that His Highness the Maharajah should not trust to his Dewan or his Council in such matters, but should personally take the trouble to make enquiries as to the truth of our statement that there are, in the Province, men with far superior claims in every respect to any outsider whatsoever By adopting such a course, His Highness will be able to render that justice to his own subjects which is expected of him, it only he will use the new power of independent action which he now possesses

Original and Selected Notes

According to present intention, says the *Bombay Gazette*, Lord Ripon will leave India for England in March, 1885

Lord Ripon was at Pattah on Tuesday and has done some shooting there His Excellency was to witness an elephant fight on Friday

The Maharajah of Kuch Behar is about to expend nearly ten lakhs of rupees in the construction of a metre gauge railway from Gitalda to his capital

A thunder storm was experienced in Singapore on Monday, the 3rd instant when Mr Velge, Registrar of the Supreme Court, was struck down and killed

Twelve out of fifteen advocates in Rangoon have refused to appear before Mr Langham, the Small Cause Court Judge, on account of his overbearing manner

Arrangements are being made by the Punjab Public Works Department, under orders from Government, to start famine relief works towards Rohtak, Hissar and Sirsa, where the crops have perished from want of rain

Mr Mono Mohun Ghose, Barrister-at Law, the remarkably eloquent defender in Calcutta and London last year of Lord Ripon's policy in general, and the Ilbert Bill in particular, has been appointed by His Excellency, a Fellow of the University of Calcutta

What is called a toshakhana sale will soon take place in Calcutta, Messrs Hamilton and Co, Jewellers, having received the command of Government, to sell by public auction, without limit or reserve, the whole of the Government presents which have accumulated in the Government Toshakhana.

Sixty students will be admitted to the Royal Indian Engineering College in September next Age, over seventeen and under twenty-one For competition among them the Secretary of State will offer thirteen appointments in the Indian Public Works Department, and two in the Indian Telegraph Department

It is feared that of the persons who accompanied the forces out of Suakat, 200 women and nearly 200 children, were killed by the Bishareen Arabs Some few clerks and women who remained in Suakat were spared by the rebels, and are now prisoners The rebels were so enraged at finding nothing in the town that little hope for the prisoners' lives is entertained.

It is reported that the Government of India will shortly undertake the working of all the Civil Funds in connection with the Indian Civil Service, and that the course followed in Bengal will also be adopted in Madras. A competent officer will be placed in charge of the office in Bengal and all the funds will be managed under the designation of the Indian Civil Service Fund

The German Government are becoming extravagantly paternal in their notions The Wurtemburg Minister of the Interior has decided that nobody under sixteen is to be allowed to dance in places of public amusement, and the only exception to this rule is in the case of wedding *fêtes*, and then only when the social position of the givers of the dance offers "a moral guarantee" In Saxony no female singer under twenty one years of age and no actress or dancer under seventeen, will in future be allowed to appear in any place of amusement

Local and Provincial

The British Resident—Mr J B Lyall, the British Resident, in Mysore, returned to Bangalore from Mysore yesterday evening

D P W Account Test—Five candidates presented themselves for the examination for accountants in the Bengal Department of Public Works Of these two passed, namely Messrs C F Dias and B Moopurappah

Toll Gates—Toll gates, at which a small fee will be levied on all animals and vehicles when enter Municipal limits, are to be opened at all the entrances into Bangalore town and Cantonment, from the 1st May ensuing

Mysore State Railway, Pettah Loop Line—We learn that much dissatisfaction has arisen amongst the merchants and tradesmen and the general public of the Pettah, at the announcement that the loop line, connecting the terminus with the Pettah, of the Mysore State Railway, is to be abandoned Petitions are being got up to the Dewan on the subject

The Resident—The British Resident at the Court of Mysore, Mr J B Lyall, left Bangalore for Mysore town, on a short excursion It is reported that Mr Lyall will consult His Highness the Maharajah on the subject of demolishing the old fort of Bangalore, which was being dismantled last week, without in the least consulting the wishes of the Maharajah

Mysore State Railway—The Branch line from Loonkar to Bangalore, for the construction of which the Mysore State raised a loan upon the security of its revenues, has been completed, and Colonel C J Smith, R E, the Consulting Engineer for Railways, the inspecting officer, has proceeded to Bangalore to inspect the line, on behalf of Government, and to see that the requirements of the Government of India in regard to signals, bridges, &c, have been complied with, and the line sufficient ly safe for passenger traffic Should his report be favorable, the Government of India will sanction the opening of the line on the first proximo—*Madras Times*

A Case of Rape—On Monday last the Sessions Court of the C and M Station was held, presided over by Colonel H G Thomson There was only one case, a charge of attempt at rape, under sections 376 and 511, against a native Christian lad of fifteen named Monnieum The prosecution was conducted by Mr Singra Char, Advocate, the Government Prosecutor, and the prisoner was defended by Mr A M Corner, Advocate The two assessors, who tried the case with the Judge, pronounced the prisoner not guilty, but the Judge, differing from the assessors, found the prisoner guilty, sentenced him to five years' rigorous imprisonment, the extreme penalty of the law for an attempt at rape The prisoner has preferred an appeal to the Chief Court, which comes on for hearing on the 3 proximo.

The Third Judge of the New High Court of Mysore—We do not think that there is much foundation for the statement made so positively by our local English contemporaries, that Mr Vyayendra Rao, the present Secretary to the Dewan, had been appointed to the third Judgship of the proposed High Court of Mysore, that Mr V P Madava Rao, is to succeed him as Secretary, and that a Small Cause Court is to be established in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, of which Mr S Hemajee Rao is to be the Judge, while his place as Registrar of the Chief Court is to be filled up by Mr Krishnaswami Iyengar, Munsiff This, however, seems certain that the new High Court of Mysore will not begin its sittings till June next, as the long vacation of the courts begins on the 10th April and terminates on the 28th May next

Canarese Police Manual—We have much pleasure in calling prominent attention to a new, enlarged, and improved edition of a "Manual of Questions and Answers in Canarese," compiled and arranged for the use of the Mysore Police by Mr P Chockalingum Pillay, Head Quarter Inspector of Police School, Bangalore The first edition of the work was issued in 1880 and even then was highly useful to the members of the force, who had a complete knowledge afforded them in its pages of their whole duty as policemen and such as they are bound to know. The edition now before us was issued in the early part of the present year, and contains double the amount of information that the first edition contained The following additions have been made—Asylum rules, Cattle Trespass Act, Indian Telegraph Act, Post Office Act Wild Elephant Act, Criminal Procedure Code, Act 10 of 1882 and Schedule of Cognizable Offence The last Code will be found to be of the utmost service to every policeman, as it is soon to come into force in this Province As Mr Chockalingam's compilation is the first of its kind in the Province, and contains the most varied and useful information, of the most paramount importance to policemen, we do not hesitate to say that all Deputy Commissioners of districts will do well to see that each member of the force under him has secured a copy for himself, especially as the price (Rs 1-4) is within the reach of all the members of the force

General Summary

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS

The undermentioned Candidates have passed the B. L Degree Examination held in January 1884

Second Class

Sivaswami Ayyar, P S. B. A	Presidency College.
Anantarama Ayyar Aydam Narayana Ayyar B A	Do
Rangachariyar Perungavi M A	Do.
Kelappa Kurup Poloth B A	Do.
Venkatasubba Rao Rentala, B A	Do
Desikachar K B. A	Do
Kasturiranga Aiyangar Sesha Aiyangar B A	Do.
Nateesa Ayyar P R B A	Do
Ramaswami Ayyar Swami Ayyar B. A	Mah C Trivandrum
Ramanujachariar Kilambi B A	Presidency College
Venoba Rau, Doddi B. A	Do
Narayana Rau Kalle B A	Do.

Third Class.

Venkatarama Ayyar T V B A.	Presidency College.
Krishnaswami Aiyar V B A.	Do
Tiruvenka chariyar Madapusi Srinivasa B A	Do.
Venkataramaiya Chetti, Moti Chetti B A.	Do
Ramaswami Ayyar E S B. A	Do.
Nanjunappa, Anantapolle B A	Do
Kutijanni Menon K B A	Mah C Trivandrum
Rangaswami Ayyar Subbarayar Tiruvarur B A	Presidency College
Ramachandra Rau Cankar B. A	Do.
Krishna Bhat, Ullal Chavadi B. A	Do.
Rangachariyar Comaadur, B. A	Do.
Rajaram Rao, S., B. A.	Do.
Padmanabha Menon, K P B A.	Do.
Ringachariyar, Chakravarti B. A	Do.
Kochunni Menon Vaikkke Kurupath B. A.	Do.
Ramachandra Ayyar T R B A	Do.
Subrahmanyam, Varanasi, B A.	Do.
Narayanaswami Ayyar Venkatarama Ayyar B. A	Do
Narayanaswami Ayyar, Madura	
Sundaram Aiyar B A	Do.
Gopalacharyar, Panappakkam Raja, B. A.	Do.

The names of the Candidates who passed the Matriculation Examination appeared in last Tuesday's *Gazette*.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

The following Candidates have passed the M. A. Degree Examination (Branch V) held last January —

Third Class

Parthasarathy Aiyangar Mandayam Cheri B A, M L	Pres. Col. & Priv Study.
Sabhapathi C	Private Study

The following Candidates have passed the B C E Degree Examination —

First Class.

Krishnan Nayar Kunattumkara, B. A.,	Civil. Eng. Col. Mad.

Second Class.

Vaikuntam Aiyar Srivaikuntam Ravara, B. A.	Civil Eng. Col. Mad.
Narayana Aiyar R V	Do do.

Third Class

Nageswara Aiyar Madura Ramaswami B A.	Civil. Eng. Col. Mad.
Natesan, A. R B. A	Do. do.

Telegraph to Siam and Cochin China.—Telegraphic communication has been opened to Siam and Cochin China via Moulmein and Tavoy The following are the rates per word from stations west of Chittagong, to Siam twelve annas, to Cochin China fourteen annas from stations east of Chittagong, to Siam ten annas, to Cochin China twelve annas. Messages may also be sent by this route to China Japan and the Philipine Islands, but at the existing rates—*Mail.*

Judge Advocate General's Department—Lieutenant Colonel Elphinstone Shaw, Deputy Judge Advocate Presidency, has assumed charge of the duties of the Mysore, Malabar and Canara Districts of the Judge Advocate General's Department from Colonel George Briggs, who proceeds to Secunderabad to relieve Major W Hughes Hallett, the Deputy Judge Advocate of that circle, ordered home on furlough on medical certificate Colonel Shaw will remain at the Presidency till the end of this month, and conduct the duties of both Circles, after which he will proceed to Bangalore—*Ibid*

Handsome Fees—Rumour reports that Dr. Beaumont, Residency Surgeon, is to receive one lakh of rupees in recognition of his services during the Nizam's illness, and also to be appointed Palace doctor This is probably a gross exaggeration, but such exaggerations at such times and in such places do infinite harm—*Pioneer*

Indian Paper.—The *Statesman* has been printed from some weeks past, on paper made at the Bally Mills, and that paper congratulates Messrs. Henderson and Co and the country upon their success. The time cannot be far distant when India will produce for herself a large proportion of the 'goods' which she now imports from Europe The great hindrance to her doing so hitherto has been the want of capital in the country—*Ibid*

The Time Table, Madras Railway—The new time table provides for the extension of the present 6-45 A M train from Madras as a mixed train arriving at Mettupalayam at 5 A M and for a corresponding train in the opposite direction starting from Mettapalayam at 8 40 P M running in connection with the present train leaving Jalarpet at 12 21 P M and arriving at Madras as at present at 7-20 P M This additional service will enable passengers from the north of India to make a continuous journey to or from Ootacamund, instead of having to wait at Arconum a whole day, which is necessary under the existing train service Similarly, passengers from the South Indian Railway and from the west will be saved a night's halt. The train service now submitted will provide for a morning delivery of letters at Ootacamund at 10-30, and an evening despatch at 3-15, in addition to the delivery and despatch in connection with the existing night mails

The Rebellion in Upper Burmah.—*Rangoon, March 11th*—The Kachyen revolt is becoming very serious. Five thousand Kachyens are threatening a descent on Mandalay—

Easter Holidays.—Notice is hereby given that all public Offices at the Presidency and in the Provinces will be closed from Thursday the 10th to Tuesday the 15th April 1884, both days inclusive, for the Easter holidays Provision will be made by Heads of Departments for the despatch of emergent business during the vacation

The Viceroy at Umballa.—Umballa *Sunday*—Their Excellencies the Marquis and Marchioness of Ripon arrived at Umballa by special train at 6-30 this morning from Calcutta. Lord William Beresford, Military Secretary, and the other members of the Viceroy's staff accompanied His Excellency. A

guard of honour from the King's Own Borderers, with band and pipers, lined the station platform. A squadron of the 9th Lancers guarded the station approach. The Viceregal party are staying at Lumley's Hotel, and go by special train to Rajpura on the 17th instant, whence they will drive to Puttiala, staying as the guests of the Maharajah until the 20th, when they return to Umballa by rail They afterwards proceed to Simla. The special train arrangements are under the immediate charge of Mr Tavener, Traffic Manager of the Delhi Division, of the Sind Punjab and Delhi Railway —*Times of India.*

THE KOLHAPORE FESTIVITIES—KOLHAPORE, *Monday.*—The adoption festivities were inaugurated by the booming of cannon at daybreak The principal ceremony, which was conducted according to the Shastras commenced at seven o'clock in the palace After the usual formalities the new Rajah, son of Aba Saheb, the Regent, was named Shahu Chatrapati On taking his seat on the Kolhapore gadi, His Highness's names and titles were proclaimed by heralds, and a salute of nineteen guns was fired. The feudatories, native chiefs and others then presented *nuzzers* and *khots.* Afterwards the young Rajah took his seat in an open Durbar He was supported by the Political Agent on his right, and the Regent, his father on the left. The Municipal address in Marathi was then read by Rao Saheb Agashe, which was afterwards presented in a handsome silver casket A deputation from the Poona Sarvajanick Sabha presented a congratulatory address to the Regent, suggesting certain measures for the welfare of the State during the Rajah's minority The Dewan read the Regent's reply, and the proceedings closed in the usual manner The young Maharajah then proceeded in state to the Ambabai Temple. Immense crowds thronged the palace square and the streets. The young Maharaja bore this trying ordeal well for one so young There were great manifestations of joy throughout the town At midday there was a dinner to the detachment of the Rifle Brigade given by the Regent, who was present with Colonel Reeves and officers, and was cheered by the soldiers. In the afternoon there was a durbar at the Residency, the Chief, and Kolhapur feudatories and officials being present The infantry regiment furnished a guard of honour. At dark there were illuminations and a grand pyrotechnic display at the Maharajah's monuments temples—*Ibid.*

MAHAJAN SABHA —It is proposed to establish in Madras a Sabha the constitution or which may be roughly described as follows —

(a) It shall consist ordinarily of non-official members representing all interests in and out of Madras.

(b) Every proficient of the High School, every Graduate not below the age of 21, every Pleader of a District Court of not less than one year's standing and every Dubash of a Mercantile Firm shall be admitted as a matter of course Every merchant and every landed proprietor, proposed by at least 2 members, shall be likewise admitted

(c.) Any one, not coming under the above heads shall be admitted on the recommendation of 3 members

(d) Every union that now exists and may hereafter be formed, may be affiliated to it and shall be represented in it by not less than two proxies appointed by it

(e) This Sabha shall be designated "Mahajana Sabha," and shall keep an office in Madras.

(f) It shall watch public interests and take such steps to promote them from time to time.

(g) Under its auspices popular lectures will be delivered and tracts issued in the Vernaculars.

(h) It shall convene public meetings twice a year to which meetings delegates shall be invited to attend from all the affiliated unions

(i) There shall be, at an interval of 3 years, similar public meetings at such Mofussil centres as shall be agreed upon, and on such occasion not less than six delegates shall attend on behalf of the Mahajana Sabha and not less than one delegate from each affiliated union.

(j) The subscription shall be not less than 3 Rs a-year for every member, as also for every proxy of an affiliated union

(k) The Sabha shall have a Chairman, an Honorary Secretary and a paid Assistant, and a managing Committee consisting of 16 members including the Chairman and the Honorary Secretary.

Extracts.

WHO GOVERNS INDIA?

Sir Andrew Clarke writes to say —"I think it is simply awful that India should be governed according to the schemes or fancies of four or five officials." It is indeed awful, but nevertheless it is too true. Our destinies are solely in the hands of a close bureaucracy steeped in traditions of despotism and without any effective check upon them to prevent them from making us the sport of their whims and caprices. What are the local Governments but a pack of civilians, who have all their own way in matters relating to the administration The supreme Government means the Government by the civilian counsellors round the Viceroy And lastly, the Home Government is carried on by retired Indian civilians, whose life-long friendships, intimacies and blood relationships make them a united and happy family Thus we and our interests are environed on all sides by the civilian clique—civilians above, civilians below and civilians in the middle If any wrong is done, there is none to redress it, for, those to whom we would appeal are of the same family with the wrongdoers. In Company's time, the Court of Directors was very jealous of the Indian executive and constituted a real Court of Appeal against its decisions Under the Crown that independent tribunal has ceased But if India is to be governed well, it must be governed by the English nation, by the British Parliament, and not by half a dozen Englishmen who began life in India and, having grown old and grey in the exercise of irresponsible authority, retire in their old age to advise the Secretary of State on a state of things which they themselves had brought about while in this country We cannot, therefore speak too strongly in support of Mr Slagg's efforts to undo this impotent system and to substitute in its place a system of Parliamentary control in regard to Indian affairs All India should unite to strengthen Mr Slagg's hands in this matter, and this should be done at once.

HIGH SALARIES PAID TO OUR GOVERNORS OF PROVINCES

We are glad to find that the *Pioneer* has take up the subject of high salaries paid to our Governors of Provinces. Our contemporary says —

A Chief Commissioner gets Rs. 48,000 per annum and the modest sum of Rs 6,000 for his household expenses, a Lieutenant Governor receives a salary of Rs 96,000 per annum, and is allowed some Rs 30 000 for his Private Secretary household expenses He is aided by an Executive Council which costs another 1½ lakhs His staff household and contingencies involve an expenditure of Rs 35,000, a sum which on occasions, rises as high as Rs 85 000 His band costs Rs 10 000, his Military Secretary Rs 64,000, his Body-guard is a small cavalry regiment, his trip to the hills, in the case of the Governor of Madras, costs between Rs 25 000 and Rs. 50 000 How much of all this costly magnificence is of any practical advantage to the country? Why, in the name of common sense, should Bombay with 8½ millions of inhabitants cost more to govern than Bengal with its 69½ millions? Will any body pretend that it is better governed, or that the gentlemen who from time to time come out from home to assume the lucrative post of Governor bring, as a rule, qualifications for the task at all comparable to those of the flower of the Civil Service? It is one of the misfortunes of the present dark period of the Indian administration that both the present Governors of the minor Presidencies have succeeded in making themselves unpopular and ridiculous From Bombay we have a constant succession of undignified squabbles between the Governor and his subjects, at Madras Mr Grant Duff with his journals, his botanical and aesthetic tours, 9,000 miles of gubernatorial progress, his 88 addresses and replies, his eternal commonplaces on the grandeur of his mission, has fully maintained his reputation as a phenomenal prig and the dullest speaker of this day Now, Mr Grant Duff, his council, and his surroundings cost the Indian tax payer nearly 1 lakh a year Is he better worth having than Mr Bernard at Rs 54,000? Then as one of the extravagances which might be retrenched with advantage to the administration and like the million sterling which in defiance of all the highest military authorities, annually sacrificed to the stolid refusal to reorganise our Indian Army, it is one which the true advocate of financial reform should persistently keep before the eyes of the public.

It is not the Governors alone, but the Lieutenant Governors, Chief Commissioners, Divisional Commissioners, and even district Magistrates are paid at a rate which no country in the world pays to its officers of the same position And yet people wonder why India is getting so poor, and why there is a wide-spread famine here in every decade.—*The Amrita Bazar Patrika*

MR GRANT DUFF'S ADMINISTRATION

The *Hindu* —Since the retirement of the Duke of Buckinham, Madras has had a singularly weak Government, distinguished neither for administrative ability nor regard for the requirements of honest public service And the policy that Government encouraged in Salem and that has covered it with indelible dirt, is the direct result of this weakness, both administrative and moral It was a policy which a Government of this description is most apt to be led into under a sense of repeated personal insult Government regarded the Salem riots as a violent exhibition of a growing spirit of lawlessness among the people Fancy the intolerable feebleness and demoralised condition of a Government that can seriously entertain for a moment the belief that the natives of Southern India were acquiring habits of lawlessness, and that those habits had developed to such dangerous dimensions that the ordinary means of checking and preventing crimes was no longer enough and it required an unscrupulous set of agents and more unscrupulous use of them to meet this necessity In former years religious disputes did occur, but there was then administrative talent at the centre and by skilful interference of the local authorities serious consequences were avoided But we are suffering now under a remarkable dearth of administrative ability or principles at the head quarters, and the consequences of incapacity have therefore to be met by an arbitrary use of power We now accordingly witness the spectacle of a Government compromising its own dignity and name, condoning outrage on official rectitude, and encouraging secret and confidential attacks on the Courts of Justice Oh Lucifer, how art thou fallen! Oh Mr Grant Duff, how you stand like an extinct volcano in the midst of the ruins of your abortive reputation as an administrator Fond as you may be but a statesman you are not

THE VICEROY ON THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE

The *Times of India* —The seventh annual meeting of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science was held at Calcutta on Wednesday evening under the Presidency of the Lieutenant Governor Advantage was taken of the occasion to invite the Viceroy to inaugurate the opening of the new building just erected for lectures and kindred operations in connection with the Association Dr Sircar read the report of the year's progress, from which it appeared that the condition of the Association and its working were very satisfactory Dr Sircar stated that more funds were needed to endow professorships for lecturing purposes, and said that one lakh more would suffice, of which Holkar had given Rs. 1,000 He also said that it was his intention to found a professorship to be called "The Ripon Professorship" The Lieutenant Governor then called on the Viceroy to declare the building open He alluded to the successful efforts of Dr Sircar to complete the project, and as President promised to do all he could to promote it

The Viceroy, in declaring the building open, alluded to his having two years ago laid its foundation stone, and said that his interest in it had, instead of flagging, increased since then He alluded to the slow growth of all such institutions, and thanked Father Lafont and others for the gratuitous lectures which they had up to the present given He stated that when the time arrived when professorships were founded and endowed, he could assure them that he would esteem it an honour to connect his name with one of them, and he readily agreed to the proposal made of adding one thousand rupees towards the fund for that purpose He hoped the institution would become the home and centre of scientific study and instruction in Bengal. Referring to the disappointment felt by some of its original starters at greater results not having been obtained, he remarked that the disappointment was not a real one, steady progress was much better than a rapid rush, which could not be maintained He was confident that future generations would see this institution take its place with others similar to it and well known in the world He impressed on those present not to be satisfied with doing something to enable Indians to make themselves acquainted only with the whole circle of western science, but to labour to produce men who would devote themselves to original scientific research and who would impart to the world original knowledge He concluded by impressing on all that where scientific achievements were attained, and discoveries mastered, there still remained above and beyond all those mysteries of life which proved that the utmost knowledge of the outward universe would not solve the deepest problem of our nature, and that all must look elsewhere for that help which was needed to enable them to fulfil their work on earth He then declared the building open The building has no pretensions to architectural beauty, and resembles a huge barn It is quadrangular in shape

INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL ASSOCIATION

The *Times of India* —The following prospectus of the above Association has been issued —

1 The association has become a political necessity in order to resist the introduction into India of dangerous measures altogether unsuited to the country It has been formed in the interests of good Government, with the especial object of protecting from encroachment the vested rights, landed and otherwise, of all classes of the community In carrying out this object the Association will endeavour to promote such gradual and constitutional change in the laws and administration as may conduce to the general welfare and prosperity of the country

2 The Association will devote particular attention to all legislative enactments or measures which in any way concern landed property, or affect the interests of those capitalists who are engaged in the development of the trade, manufacture, and resources of the country

3 The Association will watch the operation of the laws in the interests of the classes it represents, and will press on the attention of Government such changes and modifications in them as may appear desirable

4 It will carefully observe the action of the Legislature with reference to all new legislative projects which may be brought forward by the Government, and take such action upon them, both in England and in India as the circumstances of the case may seem to require

It will bring to the notice of Government, and, if necessary, lay before Parliament all administrative abuses which are in any way prejudicial to the interests of the community or of any class of the community

5 The Association will further endeavour to secure for the non official community a sufficient representation in the legislative councils official and imperial

6 The first and immediate efforts of the Association will be directed to the preservation of the rights of property, which are threatened in a special degree by the Bengal Tenancy Bill and to taking such steps, both in India and in England as the necessities of the occasion may require, to render this opposition effectual

The Association will be open to all members of the community, irrespective of nationality and will serve as a common platform for concerted constitutional action for the preservation of existing rights and privileges

7 The following noblemen and gentlemen have formed themselves into a provisional committee for carrying out the above objects—

H H the Maharajah of Darbangah, president.

H H the Maharajah of Durbhunga H H the Maharajah of Hatwa Prince Mahomed Farrokh Shah, Maharajah Jotendra Mohun Tagore, K C S I, J J J Keswick, Esq, Nabab Vilayet Ali Khan Bahadoor, C I E, Raja Pudamanund Singh, Rajah Ram Bahadoor of Tikari Rajah Harendar Krishna, the Hon Hurbun Sahai Nawab Meer Mahamad Ali, Baboo Joy Kissen Mookerjee, J O B, Saunders, Esq, G Grant, Esq, Dewan Rai Joy Prokash Lall Bahadoor, Baboo Saligram Singh, the Hon A B Miller, Baboo Bussessur Singh, H E Abbott, Esq, Baboo Nundun Lall, H Bell, Esq, Baboo Ram Dhuree Sahai, T Grant, Esq, Baboo Raj Rajeswure Persad Singh, E S Llewhellin, Esq, Baboo Peary Mohun Mookerjee, Baboo Kessub Chunder Acherjee Chowdhry

Persons desiring to join the Association are requested to send in their names to the Secretary, Indian Constitutional Association, No. 10, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

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ENGLISH EDITION.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

VOL. XI. BANGALORE :—MONDAY, MARCH 31, 1884. No. 13.

ADVERTISEMENTS

MEDICAL.

BLINDNESS, DEAFNESS, &c.,
UPON
ALL DISEASES
OF THE
EYE, EAR NOSE THROAT &c
ALL SYMPTOMS WHICH ARE TREATED
ON THE LATEST AND MOST
MODERN SYSTEM OF PRACTICE

DRS. ENGLER AND JANSZ,
OCULISTS, AURISTS, SPECIALISTS,
CONSULTING
AND
OPERATING SURGEONS,
CAN BE CONSULTED AT THEIR
Private Consulting Rooms,
5, St. Mark's Road,
Adjoining the Band Promenade,
For a Limited Period only,
UPON
All Diseases of the Eye, Ear, & Throat, Deafness, Noises in the Head, Defective Sight, squinting, Cataracts, Amaurosis Opthalamia, Gutta Serena, Loss of Eyelashes, Inflamation,
AND ALL
DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, AND THROAT
TREATED ON NEW AND SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES
ATTENTION IS CONFIDENTLY AND PARTICULARLY REQUESTED
TO THE
FOLLOWING CASES OF THE
Eye, Ear, Throat, and other Special Affections

Dr. R. JANSZ, M. B., C M,
Undertakes the Treatment of Diseases peculiar to Women and Children,
According to the latest methods

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS

DRS ENGLER AND JANSZ—It is not our practice to go out of our way to extol the professional skill of this or that medical practitioner who may consider it worth his while to advertise his merits in our columns seeing that all who make use of these columns do not consult any but their own interests in doing so, but we certainly feel bound to make a rare exception in the case of Dr. Engler, the specialist who has recently arrived in Bangalore to engage in practice here for a limited period We do not wish it to be understood that we consider it necessary to plead some excuse for departing from our usual course in this instance, for we are perfectly satisfied that in saying what we have to say on this matter we will be serving the public more effectually by communicating what has come to our personal knowledge than by withholding it out of regard for mere conventionalities when we feel convinced that nothing but good can come of our speaking out candidly A morning spent in Dr Engler's Surgery, seeing its presiding spirit at work, and hearing his patients earnestly and gratefully testifying to the effective nature of his treatment, as evidenced by their own personal experiences—seeing and hearing all this we say, has convinced us that the worthy Doctor is anything but an empiric, and by no means a practitioner of ordinary ability and skill All the cases that came under our observation this morning were, as we ascertained from the patients themselves, of long standing, and, in many instances they appear to have showed no signs of yielding to such scientific treatment as may be had any day obtained in a public hospital, or at the hands of our regularly trained physicians and surgeons In one case, the patient admitted having attended the Eye Infirmary at Madras, off and on for nearly three years without deriving the relief he sought, and which he has now secured after only five days attendance at Dr Engler's operating rooms The sufferer had been advised a change to Bangalore by Dr Brock himself, who has attained a reputation as the most successful Opthalmic Surgeon in Southern India, and it is remarkable that the patient should find himself on the high road to recovery after less than a week's treatment under Dr Engler He was afflicted in both eyes, which were so acutely ulcerated as to render it perfectly impossible to keep them open without intense pain The sight was partially lost the eye lids were affected by granulation, and being so weak as to preclude all possibility of lifting them without a considerable effort on the part of the patient, who moreover, could not face daylight, and was able to see imperfectly only in a dark room These conditions have now changed for the better so considerably as to leave little doubt of the sufferer's complete recovery before many days are over, his sight being already so far restored as to enable the patient to form tolerably distinct impressions of the objects around him without being painfully inconvenienced by the effects of strong lights In another case, the patient had suffered in a somewhat similar manner for something like six years, during which he had consulted and received treatment from several oculists, all of whom appear to have failed in their efforts to obtain a cure He has now almost completely recovered his sight, and is expecting to be discharged in a few days

It is not our present purpose to refer individually to all the cases that came under our observation this morning, but merely to mention one or two of the worst in which Dr Engler has proved eminently successful in dealing with diseases of the eye, ear, throat and head Having instanced cases of restoration of the sight we may now refer to cases in which Dr Engler has been equally successful in the treatment of the other diseases which he has made his special study A very remarkable case is that of a professional mad-wife, who has been suffering from severe ulceration of the throat and nostrils for the past three years, during which she has been a victim to sleeplessness and almost constant headaches, so acute and distressing as to make life a burden to her at times She has placed herself under the treatment of several medical practitioners, but not one of them has been able to do for her what Dr Engler has accomplished in a single week, at the end of which she now finds her pains considerably alleviated and is no longer deprived of the soothing influence of "tired Nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep" Another interesting case is that of a girl of nine or ten, who has been almost completely deaf from infancy—an affection which affected her whole constitution by incapacitating her from entering upon an active enjoyment of youthful life. Her mental faculties suffered from want of full play, and her physical frame from want of exercise, which her malady naturally rendered repugnant Here again, a little more than a week under Drs. Engler and Jansz has been attended with most remarkable benefits, the patient having now recovered the sense of hearing sufficiently to hear the tick of a watch held at a short distance from the ear The parents describe the condition of the child as one exhibiting a most signal change for the better in every way, the patient being now not only able to hear with ease, but altogether improved in body and mind as well Every one of the cases we have here enumerated are those of persons who are more or less well-known in Bangalore and we have no hesitation in saying that every one of them will testify to the really wonderful skill, dexterity, and professional success displayed by Dr Engler and his able coadjutor Dr Jansz, both of whom we can conscientiously commend to the public as, to our knowledge, far and away, the most skilful specialists that have ever visited India—*Daily Post, Nov 28th*, 1883

DRS ENGLER AND JANSZ, are by the exercise of their peculiar skill, doing a great deal of good in Bangalore We have paid a casual visit to Dr Engler's surgery to see for ourselves what is being done in the way of cures Of course we speak unprofessionally, but we do not know that professional knowledge is required to judge as to results when seeing and hearing of patients themselves are freely allowed Three cases of blindness two nearly total, and one total in one eye, were, according to the testimony of the sufferers themselves, progressing with wonderful favourableness One in which inflamation and granulation of the inner surface of the eye-lids had lasted for months, and had caused ulceration of the eye-ball, was almost cured after about a fortnight's treatment, although previous treatment had failed to give relief In another case, where both eyes were seriously affected, the patient was considerably better, and in the one in which the sight of one eye had been lost, it was restored, and though not completely recovered was on a fair way towards it, the patient freely and without effort read from a newspaper with the injured eye, though no sight whatever was in it a few days previous. In cases of deafness, Dr. Engler seems even more certain of success than in blindness One little girl who had been deaf for years was restored so far as to be able to hold a conversation in ordinary tones, she heard the softest spoken words and answered to them and heard the ticking of a watch held from four to six inches from her ears Two soldiers belonging to the garrison suffering from deafness have been cured one a man who had been in hospital for weeks and been blistered and put to great pain by ordinary treatment, perfectly recovered his hearing in 24 hours.

We are quite aware that any detailed notice of such cures as these are not to be looked at as absence by the general public. But this, we fancy, is the result of the infrequency of such notices. Why men who benefit the suffering members of the public, as Drs Engler and Jansz are undubitably doing, should receive no attention from the press, when whole columns are given up to descriptions of the tricks of some travelling juggler, it would be perhaps hard to explain It is a fact, however that while the public naturally has to pay for both, the one who does most good is the least noticed—*Bangalore Spectator, Dec 3rd* 1883

DOCTORS ENGLER AND JANSZ—We are glad to record that the two skilful and experienced medical gentlemen, Doctors Engler and Jansz, are continuing their labours of merciful relief to those suffering from diseases and defects of the eye, ear, and throat, and that their labours have been attended with uniform success. In our first notice, we recorded several successful operations performed by them. We are but doing the public a kindness, when we proceed to note several other operations which have come under our knowledge

The little European girl, who was deaf from infancy, and to whose case we called attention in our first article, has now had her hearing completely restored, to the great delights of her parents and friends. Amongst the fresh cases of the success which attends the efforts of Drs Engler and Jansz, we note those of two soldiers One of the soldiers was deaf in both ears, and was treated in hospital for over seven weeks but with very small results. He was perfectly restored to hearing in twenty-four hours. The other soldier had been deaf for years, but he was quite cured, after being under treatment for two weeks under Drs. Engler and Jansz A gentleman from Madras, who had been, of and on, under treatment, for three years, at the Eye Infirmary, Madras, for almost total blindness, has now had his sight completely restored A native gentleman of Bangalore, who was deaf in both ears, one totally deaf and the other three fourths deaf, for twenty years, put himself under the treatment of Drs. Engler and Jansz, and after four day's treatment, he can now hear in the ear which was totally deaf, and the other has recovered its power A native gentleman from Mysore was also treated for deafness in one of his ears, and, after a few days under the hands of the doctors, the deafness has disappeared. The last case we record is that of a native boy, who was totally blind in one eye. He seems to have been put under the treatment of some native doctor, and was maltreated in the process He has been in the hands of Drs Engler and Jansz now for five days, and is gradually but surely recovering his sight.

We certainly are of opinion that Drs. Engler and Jansz have established the reputation which they claimed for themselves, when they first came to Bangalore Their stay here, we believe, will be short, and it is for those who are afflicted with the peculiar diseases and defects over which they have such mastery, to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by their presence amongst us.

We have had several enquiries made by correspondents, whether Drs. Engler and Jansz intend paying Mysore town a visit. We have been requested to state that the doctors do not intend going beyond Bangalore. Those who wish to have the benefit of their experienced advice and skilled treatment should come to Bangalore—*Karnataka Prakasika, Dec 10th*, 1883

N B—DRS ENGLER & JANSZ will supply patients and others, with their celebrated Wollenstone ground Spectacles and Eye-glasses, to suit all sights

The National Hall, Pettah,

BANGALORE,

N SINGAIYAH AND FRIENDS

Beg to inform the public that all kinds of English and Native goods can be had of them at the cheapest possible rates.

All kinds of Commission works executed with the greatest care and at the least possible time.

Also they beg to inform their constituents that they have a large supply of valuable and cheap stationery, and that they are sole agents for the famous Kangra Valley Orange Pekoe Tea which can be had of them very cheap.

Spectacle Agents.
Terms—Cash.

TIMBER.

The undermentioned timbers have not usually been prepared for sale in any but very small amounts, but the undersigned is ready to prepare any quantity of square logs of these classes upon application for them, and to deliver the same at Mysore Woodyard at the rates quoted Preparation will be commenced only upon production of a Treasury Receipt for the payment of one quarter of the value

TERMS.

(1) Payment in full before removal

(2) Removal within thirty days of receipt of notice by applicant that the wood is in the Woodyard awaiting it.

(3.) Should the wood not be removed within thirty days, Woodyard rent at the rate of 8 annas per log per mensem will be charged for thirty days more, and if the balance of value be not paid and the wood removed within 60 days from receipt of notice by applicant, his deposit of ¼ value will be forfeited to Government, and the wood prepared for him will be sold at his own risk.

(4.) In the event of the value having been paid, and the applicants not having removed the wood within the stated period all responsibility regarding it upon the part of the Forest Department will cease

Matty Yettage Pindal Bilwara	In any quantity
Nundy	In small quantities only
First class logs	10 annas per cubic foot
Second do	9 do do

CHAS E M RUSSELL, M R A S,
Supt of Forests & Govt Farms,
Mysore District

Forest Supt's Office,
Mysore, 8th March 1884

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

THE WAR IN SOUDAN.

MR GLADSTONE RECOVERING

London, 23rd March—Mr Gladstone is slowly recovering his health

ANOTHER FRENCH VICTORY

Haiphong, 22nd March—The French have captured Thaingnyen without sustaining any loss, but inflicting a heavy loss on the enemy

MOVEMENT OF GENERAL GRAHAM'S FORCE

Cairo, 26th March—General Graham and his entire force have started to Tamanib, at which place Osman Digma is reported to be encamped

RUMOURED FLIGHT OF OSMAN DIGMA

Later—Spies report that Osman Digma has fled to the mountains.

SIR JAS. CAIRD ON INDIAN RAILWAY EXTENSION

Sir James Caird gave evidence yesterday before the Select Committee on Indian Railways. He recommended that the Indian Government should construct railways at the rate of ten millions sterling annually, for the next five years, and that the lines which would pass through the densest parts should be taken in hand first

SIGNS OF THE ENEMY NEAR TAMANIB

Signs of the enemy have been discovered near Tamanib A cavalry reconnaissance sent out this morning, and had a sharp skirmish with a body of rebels, who eventually lost several killed and wounded The exact force of the enemy at Tamanib is not yet known

SUBMISSION OF TRIBES TO RUSSIA

St. Petersburg, 26th March—News have been received here, that several tribes between Merv and Afghanistan have tendered their submission to the Czar of Russia

THE ADVANCE OF GENERAL GRAHAM'S FORCE

Cairo, 27th March—General Graham's force has advanced beyond Tamanib They opened fire on the enemy who hastily fled to the mountains. Tamanib has been burned The fighting is over

REPAIR OF THE TELEGRAPH LINES

The telegraph lines at Sheody have been restored

THE ATTACK ON THE REBELS AT TAMANIB.

The British troops sustained no loss in their attack yesterday on the rebels at Tamanib

TROOPS RETURNING TO ENGLAND AND EGYPT

The troops are now returning to Suakim where they will shortly embark for England and Egypt.

DEATH OF PRINCE LEOPOLD DUKE OF ALBANY

London, 28th March.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Albany, K C, died suddenly at Cannes to-day

FURTHER DETAILS

London 29th March—Further details respecting the death of the Duke of Albany state that His Royal Highness had a fall at the Nautical Club at Cannes, on Thursday evening His injuries were not considered at the time to be of a serious character but later on he became unconscious and died at two o'clock on Friday morning The cause of death is uncertain, but it is believed to have been apoplexy

His Royal Highness will probably be buried at Frogmore

The Queen is bearing her bereavement with fortitude

ADDRESSES OF CONDOLENCE

Address of condolence will be moved in both Houses of Parliament on Monday

MR GLADSTONE INDISPOSED

Mr Gladstone is obliged to remain indoors a consequence of his cough still proving troublesome

THE

Karnataka Prakasika

MONDAY, MARCH 31, 1884

THE LATE DUKE OF ALBANY

It was with deep and sincere regret that, as loyal subjects of the Queen and Empress of India, in common with all the inhabitants of India, of all classes, castes, and creeds, that we learnt by telegram of the early and lamented death of Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, the youngest and favourite son of our great sovereign The death of the Prince was quite sudden and entirely unexpected It would seem that His Royal Highness had gone to Cannes, a delightful health resort in the South of France, probably, with the design of recruiting his health, which was never of the strongest While at Cannes, His Royal Highness was present at a meeting of the Nautical Club, where he fell and sustained some injuries on Thursday evening last which were not considered serious at the time, but later on, the prince became unconscious and he died at two o'clock in the morning on Friday last It is stated that the cause of death is uncertain, but it is believed to be apoplexy It is said that the remains of the prince will be taken to Frogmore, the royal English mausoleum at Windsor, for interment

The death of Prince Leopold is of special public sorrow and concern, and to our beloved Queen Empress, will be one of the heaviest bereavements Her Majesty has been called upon to suffer, since the death of her husband the Prince Consort and of her daughter Her Royal Highness the Princess Alice of Hesse To the world at large, especially in England and in Europe—the literary, scientific, and artistic world—the death of the Duke of Albany will be of the most serious significance, for, though but just thirty years of age, His Royal Highness had shown himself not merely a royal patron of learning, the sciences, and the fine arts, but was himself a ripe and erudite scholar, giving rich promise of becoming one of the leading men of literature and science in Europe Being—unlike his brothers and the other members of the royal family of England, who are of robust health—being of a slight frame and delicate health, he betook himself to a retired and studious life, for which he possessed and showed all the aptitude and fondness of his father, the late Prince Consort Already, in the early period of his life, he had become a member of almost all the leading literary and scientific societies of Europe and America, and was already a leader amongst them, in the pursuit of that knowledge which is to be used for the benefit of mankind His death, therefore, will be looked upon as a national calamity, and it will be long before his place is supplied in the ranks of literature, science, and art To the Queen the death of Prince Leopold must be an inexpressible source of deep grief, like that which came upon Her Majesty on the death of the Prince Consort The Duke of Albany was the Queen's favourite son, as in him, we believe, were seen revived many of the moral and mental qualities which distinguished his late father Prince Albert, the memory of which will never be eradicated from the Queen's mind, and which at last so endeared him to the English nation, although it was not till after a fiery trial of undeserved obloquy and misrepresentation Her Majesty the Queen has been singularly unfortunate in her domestic bereavements First, there was her beloved husband, the Prince Consort, on whose death, her Majesty said that the light of her life had gone Then her favourite daughter the Princess Alice was carried away, by too much devotion to her own children, and now her favourite son is taken from her with very little time indeed, for notice or preparation It is grateful to learn from the telegram that Her Majesty is bearing the bereavement with fortitude She has looked, need of great fortitude at this time of her life when she herself is in an unfeebled state of health We are sure that we but re-echo the universal feeling of regret and of sincere sympathy amongst the millions of Her Majesty's subjects in India when we say that the heart of the whole nation, without distinction of class, caste or creed, has gone out after the royal mourner, in her great grief We pray that the Almighty Disposer of all events in this life will temper to Her Gracious Majesty the imperatively hard decree that He has been pleased to send forth, and that its true significance will be seen by and by when the royal and now weeping mother is calmer Whom the gods love die early, and such surely has been the divine distinction conferred on the learned and gentle Duke of Albany

THE MAHARAJAH'S COUNCIL.

A SUGGESTION

It was with the object of ventilating the views of persons in India that a Council was formed at the time the Maharaja assumed the direct administration of this Province The Council has now been in existence for three years, but the public have not been able to form an opinion as to how far it has answered its purpose and what promises it holds out for the future The Council meets with closed doors and conducts business in secrecy There are no doubt certain "State secrets" which the Government may think it inexpedient to lay open to the public But there are matters in which the public may with advantage be allowed to know the opinions of the President and the members, especially when there is a difference of opinion in the Council For, without a knowledge of the views expressed or placed on record by the Council on a given question it would be hardly possible to form a correct idea of the working of the Council, and of the way in which the relations between the President and the members are adjusted in practice It therefore, seems necessary that wide publicity should be given to the deliberations of the Council, on all questions of importance which have a bearing on the general interests of the community The public will then know whether the Council is a help or hindrance to good government, and whether the members act independently, or are content to register and countersign the wishes of the President. The Downs for the time being will be the President, and the heads of some important departments, or some retired officers, as at present, will be the members of the Council A sense of official superiority on the one side, and that of subordination on the other may, at times operate very injuriously on the free action of the Council Many advocate freedom of thought and expression in theory, but every one knows how few there are who tolerate independence and honest difference of opinion, in those who are in some degree in subordination to them. It is also a well known fact how few there are who have the nerve to speak out their mind when their own views do not chime in with the wishes of those above them On the other hand, there are persons who think and act as if opposition is the essence of independence, and whom it is difficult to persuade to see the other side of a question, though it may be remarked that this latter class is not so numerous as the former At any rate, it is very undesirable that a good measure should fail, because the members are refractory, or that a bad one should pass, because the President is overbearing and the members are compliant The tendencies here indicated are favoured by the secrecy in which the business of the Council is conducted. Should the public however have access to the proceedings of the Council the chances of over-action on the part either of the President or the members, will be considerably diminished For, public opinion will not be slow to declare itself on the side which serves the interests of the community best Thus encouraged by public sympathy and support, the Government will be able to carry out any useful measure which it may have under consideration, while it will be in a position effectually to check the crotchets of particular individuals Public opinion is recognized as a power by every civilized and progressive government and it is earnestly hoped that the Maharaja's Government will go with the times in this as in all other matters

The advice we have given above is not so difficult of being followed by those who have the Government of the Mysore State in their hands as it would be in any other native state which has not enjoyed the advantages which have been open to Mysore during the past fifty years For fifty years up to the time of the restoration, three years ago, the fierce light of public opinion has shone over all the acts and measures of the Mysore Government, and now that the control of affairs has been transferred to a purely native administration, the same wholesome criticism should not be shirked, but should be allowed to prevail to such extent as it is wholesome criticism but if the Council of the Maharajah holds its meetings with closed doors, and its proceedings, ostensibly in behalf of the public interests, are a sealed book to the public, of what use or avail is such a Council, though its members may claim for themselves the most superior political wisdom and sagacity? It is like salt which has lost its savour, and which is cast aside as worthless and useless It is appositely said in the Christian Scriptures, that when a candle is lighted it is not put under a bushel, but on a candle stick, that it may give light to all of them that are in the house Similarly, if we are to have a "Council of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore," that is a Council the deliberations whereof are intended for the knowledge of the Maharajah's subjects and for their good, why should it shroud its light within its own meeting chamber and relegate its labours to dry as dust official records? We say, therefore, that the present action of the Maharajah's Government, as displayed in the secret, unreported proceedings of the Maharajah's Council, is not such action as a strong Government would adopt—a Government not afraid to encounter wholesome criticism on its acts and measures We earnestly urge that there should be a thorough reform in the matter We are quite sure—and we have the public voice entirely with us—that the adoption of at least a moderate degree of publicity, in all the public proceedings of the Maharajah's Council, will result in the greatest advantage to the Maharajah and the subjects of his State

THE COMPTROLLER IN EMBRYO

Consequent on the abolition of the Sub Judge's Court at Mysore Mr A Rangaswamaiengar, B A. B L, Sub-Judge, has, we hear, been placed under Mr. Hudson, our present Comptroller, to be trained up in the special work of the Department. This is, we presume, with the object of his eventual-

ly succeeding that gentleman on his retirement from the Mysore service, which is to take place shortly What, then, is to become of so many Revenue Assistant Commissioners who have been for years Treasury officers of District Treasuries? Will they be appointed Chemical Examiners to Government? Three years ago, the Revenue and Judicial branches of the service were separated, in order to keep promotions in the two lines distinct from one another Under that arrangement, many officers who had served in the Judicial Department as well as in the Revenue were retained in the Revenue portion of the list, and many juniors were graded high in the Judicial list, on account of the separation Thus, Mr Madhava Row and Mr Ranganswamiengar obtained very rapid promotions Last year, Mr Madhava Row was promoted to the Judicial line a week before the abolition of the Court over which he presided On its abolition but a week later, he was thrust in to the Revenue line, so as to interfere with the promotion of all the Revenue Assistant Commissioners This year again one more block is put in their way This is no surprise It is the old story of offices for men and not men for offices Creation and abolition of offices—separation and continuance of different branches of the service, and such subterfuges, were often resorted to before this, during the days of Sir James Gordon, to push on the pets of the authorities that be And now we have the spectacle of an Assistant Commissioner, the greater portion of whose experience has been gained in the judicial department, being placed in the financial department, a *quasi* apprentice, to learn financing, under an officer of the late European Mysore Commission and now of the Maharajah's service, who has been the most fortunate of all the "foreigners" to whom Mysore has been a lucky field of official pilgrimage, in the days gone by Here, then, is an explanation of how things are done, and how "Dowbs are taken care of," in this our Mysore State

Original and Selected Notes

A STATUTE enabling natives of India to offer in the Oxford University Examinations (Responsions and Moderations) certain Oriental languages in the place of Latin or Greek has passed its final stage

COLONEL Carington will shortly bring forward a motion in the House of Commons declaring it to be undesirable to carry into effect the proposed alteration in the colour of the uniform of the British army in India

THE entire cost of constructing the projected railway to Srinuggur from Sialkote *via* Jummoo will be borne by the Cashmere State Negotiations with a firm of railway engineers in Calcutta have been opened It is intended to have a mountain line

A NEW contract has been entered into between the Government of India and the British India Steam Navigation Company, under which the steamers carrying the mails between Rangoon and Calcutta will cover the distance from port to port in 75 hours, a saving of fifteen hours

THE population of Belgium, amounting now to about 5,500,000, consumes annually alcoholic liquors to the value of 480,000,000f, which is 66 per cent. more than thirty years ago. Compared with forty years ago, the number of the insane has increased by 104 per cent, of suicides by 80 per cent, and of condemned criminals by 135 per cent In 1850 the number of places where alcoholic liquors were retailed was 53,000, it is now 130,000 The Belgians, it is said, "carry their liquor well"

THE *Economist* in its review of the commercial history of 1883 says —"Indian Railway guaranteed stocks have again for the greater part risen in public estimation in the past year, and their traffic returns have, upon the whole, improved, and yielded larger excess dividends The Government have notified that they will purchase the Eastern Bengal in 1884. The Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi will be the next company to be absorbed in 1885-86. The unguaranteed India Railway stocks issued in 1882, have been quite throughout the year'

THE visit of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught to Rajputana has been chiefly remarkable for two things. In the first place it has evoked a great display of loyalty on the part of the Rajpoots; and secondly, it has confirmed his Royal Highness's reputation as a keen and successful sportsman After completing a very pleasant stay at Ulwar, the Prince and party proceeded to Joypore, the finest native city, architecturally, in India The reception of the Prince and princess was extremely enthusiastic The procession from the railway station to the Residency must have been very imposing, for we see that one striking feature of the pageant was a collection of no less than sixty gorgeously painted elephants covered with costly trappings and bearing in gold and silver howdahs the nobles of the State

THE Joypore visit has rather overshadowed the Viceroy's movements His Excellency left Calcutta for the hills on Friday evening, and halted at Umballa in order to pay a visit to the important native State of Patiala The opportunity was taken to request Lord Ripon to open the Mohindra College, the foundation stone of which was laid by Lord Northbrook, exactly nine years ago The building in question has cost nearly [illegible] lakhs of rupees, and most of the material used in its construction has been made by Patiala workmen In the course of the interesting speech which he delivered on the occasion, his Excellency said he hailed it as a most promising sign of the times in which we are living that educational institutions, such as the Mohindra College, should be springing up in the native states of India under the auspices of their rulers In commemoration of the Viceroy's visit, the State intends to erect, at a cost of about £5 000, an orphanage to be named after Lord Ripon

WHEN Sir James Fergusson distributes prizes at a school and makes a speech, he gives his hearers such information as perhaps only a high Government official can divulge Speaking at Bombay last week he said —"I may say that my honourable colleagues and myself have been paying a great deal of attention lately to the manner and degree in which we hope to develope native education, and undoubtedly under the system of local self-government, for which we have just provided by legislation, we shall be able to accomplish a great deal more than has hitherto been attained At present for the most part funds locally raised by the land cess have been expended in towns which have received far more than their due proportions of the assessment But it is our intention by no means to divert from the country districts any part of the funds which justly belong to them All that is collected in the district must be spent in the districts, and whatever sum is raised by that means and by voluntary contributions in town or country, will be supplemented in due proportion by grants from provincial revenues'

ON Saturday morning, H H the Nizam held a Nowroz Durbar which was attended by all the State nobles Titles of Mookhtaroul Mooik and Imad-us-Sultana were conferred on Nawab Salar Jung The Nawab was also given seven pieces of jewellery valued at one lakh ten thousand rupees In addition His Highness, warm giving the jewels and titles, presented the Nawab with his own ring—a valuable emerald—which he took off his own finger, and placed on that of the Nawab's. The title Imad us Sultana, which has never previously been conferred, is one of the highest possible distinctions in the State Salar Jung's brother received the title of Moonir-ul-Mulk and jewels valued at half a lakh. Jewellery of less value was given also to the Peshkar, Khoorshed Jah, and other nobles. The following titles were also conferred —Riasat Ali, Aide-de-Camp to His Highness, was created Mahabub yar Jung, E Mahomed Ali Beg, Afzal Jung, Syed Hossein Belgrami was made Ali Yar Khan Motonian Jung, Mubadi Ali was created Moonear Nawab Jung. Many other titles were also given.

Local and Provincial.

D P W —A month's privilege leave having been granted to Captain C H M. Kennington, R E, Secretary, Mysore D P W, Mr. F J McLaughlin, C. E., Executive Engineer, will act for Captain Kennington.

HOPE FOR THE DESPAIRING.—It has been stated that the Dewan has directed district officers to make provision, in their respective districts, for petty subordinates thrown out of employ by the reductions There is some speculation as to whether these hands will, on re-entertainment, receive their former salaries

THE RESIDENT'S AND THE MAHARAJAH'S TREASURIES —The Resident's and the Maharajah's Treasuries were closed on Tuesday last, on account of the anniversary of the Maharajah's installation, and on Friday and Saturday last also, respectively, on account of the former day being the Hindu New Year's Day, and the latter the last Saturday in the month

REVIEW OF TROOPS —There was a review of all the troops in Garrison, on the South Parade, on Saturday morning last, when medals on account of the last Afghan Campaign were presented to the men of certain Companies of the Queen's Own Sappers and Miners Lieutenant General W Payn, commanding the Division, was present, and presented the medals with his own hands to the Commissioned officers of the corps

A NEW READING ROOM —On Wednesday evening last, a meeting of the European and Native inhabitants of the Fort was held, in a hall within the fort, under the Chairmanship of the Revd T E Slater, of the London Mission, for the purpose of starting a Reading Room and Mutual Improvement Society We are glad to record that the meeting was earnest and enthusiastic, and that both objects have been fairly set on foot, with every prospect of success

Extracts.

A HIGH COURT FOR MYSORE.

The Standard—Several months ago, we intimated, in these columns, that, by the middle of the present year, there would be a High Court of Judicature formed for the Province of Mysore, consisting of three Judges who are to be both original and appellate, the original jurisdiction vested with Civil and Criminal jurisdiction being circumscribed within the tract of territory known as the Nandydroog Division, comprising the districts of Bangalore, Kolar, and Tumkur, and the appellate jurisdiction being co-extensive with the whole of the Mysore State What we announced then has now been definitely arranged, only that the arrangement does not come into force till the beginning of June next, after the termination of the long vacation of the law courts, which begins on the 10th April ensuing and ends on the 28th day It has now been arranged that the high Court of Mysore is to consist of three Judges, the first Judge being Mr C G Plumer, of the Madras Civil Service, the second, T R A Thambou Chettiar, at present District and Sessions Judge of the Nandydroog Division, and the third Judge Mr A Ramachendriah, B A, now Chief Judge of the High Court of Travancore Mr Plumer, we believe, is to retire on the pension of the rank to which he has attained in the Madras Civil Service namely, District and Sessions Judge, and to remain as Chief Judge of the Mysore High Court for five years certain, of course on a salary suitable to his position At the same time, he is to be relieved of his duties as Judicial Commissioner of Coorg, which are to be taken over by the British Resident at the Court of Mysore

There has always, however, been some hitch whatsoever arrangements are made for the ostensible good of the State of Mysore. There has always been, during the past seven years, a "little rout within the fold," and Mysore politics and the Mysore administration have frequently produced discord and in harmonious echoes in the public work of the Province The "little rent," which threatens to become a wide gap, is attributable to the conflicting existence and influence of two political parties in the State, namely, the Madras and the Mysore party, of whose palpable entity there can be no doubt, however, the Podanjas of the former party may choose to snap their fingers at such a misfortune and ignore it. For more than six years past, dating from the year 1878, under the wonderful and mysterious influence of Sir James Gordon, (the last of the Chief Commissioners and the first of the British Residents, of Mysore), and the reciprocal energy of the late, Mr Ranga Charlu, (Sir James Gordon's *protege* and the first Dewan of the Mysore State), up to the present moment, when Mr. K Sheshadri Iyer, B. A., B. L., (the *fidus achates* of the late Ranga Charlu and the second *protege* of Sir Sir James Gordon—a "favourite's favourite," in fact) is the presiding genius of the destinies of the Mysore State being Dewan the second, the Madras party have had it all their own way They have had quite a "glorious innings" of it, and there does not seem to be, at present, any prospect of abatement of the lengths to which they may go in the "insolence of office" which has been conferred on them, and which they have the power to confer on the members of their own class.

Now, in this appointment of the third judgeship of the High Court of Mysore, there has been (as we know for a fact, much speculation and expectancy amongst the members of the Mysore party—speculation and expectancy founded on many just, reasonable, and weighty grounds and by the action of the Mysore Government (virtually represented by the Dewan) the educated native Mysoreans generally, and the educated native Mysorean subjects and servants of the Maharajah, in the higher grades of the State service, especially, have been humiliated and cast down to a degree the endurance whereof must, surely, astonish those of sturdier moral, and mental calibre Within the past decade, certainly, there has not been the slightest look of mental power and moral probity, amongst the educated native Mysoreans, by possession of which they might look for appointments to the highest offices of the State Nevertheless, as we have said Sir James Gordon (now a valetudinarian in his own land) and the late Mr. Ranga Charlu managed to ignore and put down the claims of educated native Mysoreans to promotion and emolument in the State service, and their successor in office and patronage has not been slow to adopt the "enabling" policy of his late patrons in regard to the claims of educated Mysoreans to official service and distinction in their own country As proof and illustration of our statements, with respect to the present condition of Mysore, political affairs, we may bring forward the fact that there were, and there are, no less than five (so far as we have been able to ascertain) judicial officers already in the Mysore State service, who are quite eligible for the office of third judge of the High Court of Mysore, and there was not the slightest reason for going out of the Province and ignoring the members of the Mysore State service in order to procure a just and competent judge The officers to whom we allude are as follows according to the official list of the State service—Mr. S. Venkatavardiengar, B A, B L, Mr V B Nanjunaiengar, Mr T Narahari Rao, B L, Mr P. N. Krishna Murti, B L, and Mr Tirumalchar, B L All these native gentlemen have been officials who have been in the State service for periods ranging from fifteen to thirty years, and chiefly in the judicial service that is, administering justice in the shape of all the multitudinous laws, acts, codes, and regulations, both English and native, which have been in force in the Mysore Province for the last twenty years, and any of them was and is as capable for performing the functions of the high judicial office which has now been conferred on a Madrasee stranger, who had not the smallest political claim to the appointment, whatever may be his legal attainments and experience—which are, doubtless, extensive and satisfactory What we complain of is, that there is a constant, and has been a constant importation of knowledge and experience from abroad into the Mysore State, especially from our own Presidency of Madras, which would argue that there were no such knowledge and experience to be found in the Province of Mysore, whereas the contrary is exactly the fact, as we have above shown by the enumeration of the persons for the service of the State On the face of it, there can be no doubt that the conferring of the highest offices in the Mysore State service on educated natives from the Presidency of Madras, is the outcome of the ascendancy of party spirit and party favoritism in the Government of that State. The arguments, if it may be called such, we have heard advanced in support of such a policy is, that an infant native State like that of Mysore wants an 'importation of new blood," and that an administrator of such a State must look to the genius of the age in filling up high official appointments under him, but this is all sophistry. If the native State, (succeeding at to be in its "infancy") possesses in itself elements of mental and moral strength, highly cultivated by education, that is to say, if we in the case of the Mysore State, there are native Mysoreans to be found capable of holding high offices in their own country, why should those who are said to be its "ruling powers" go beyond the bounds of the State to fill up such high offices? Twenty years ago, it might have been said that Mysore wanted an "importation of new blood," and that the administrators had to look abroad for eligible and suitable public servants to carry out the work of Government But now, all things are changed There are many and capable men already in the Mysore State service who deserve, and were waiting for confidence in them and their promotion in the services to which they belong When these claims are thus deliberately ignored, and outsiders brought in over their heads, what is it, but the baneful power of a political party which can work such a wrong in the name of much abused political justice!

THE PROPER EDUCATION OF OUR LADIES

The Indian Mirror.—Rajah Sir T Madhava Rao at Pachaiappah's Hall in Madras, the Honorable Dr Hunter at Utterpara, and the Honorable Mr Gibbs at the distribution of prizes in the Bethune School in Calcutta have lately been speaking on native female education, and very rightly urging its vital importance on the consideration of the present and rising generation of the native races in India. Among the many reforms, either adopted or in contemplation, for ameliorating the progress of this century, no measure is, in our opinion, equal in importance to the proper education of our ladies. It is true that our educated countrymen have caught some idea of the importance and, even absolute necessity of this social change; but it is to be feared that they have not thought, and do not think deeply of the immense beneficial influence it is certain to exercise, or they would have more earnestly set to work to secure for the young ladies of their families, such a thorough education as they urgently need We are constantly talking of the importance and necessity of high education, primary education, technical education, agricultural education, and industrial education But we appear to fail in grasping the idea that female education is the key-stone of education in every form. It is not too much to say that the greatness of our Aryan forefathers was, in no small measure due to the fact that the women in those days were, as a rule, educated and even clever We may strive in any way we like, and in any direction to raise ourselves as a nation, but our efforts will be certainly futile, unless we are more earnest in enforcing female education to the widest extent possible

THE PRESENT BUDGET AND ITS LESSONS

The Indian Mirror.—Now that England has found in Russia a powerful rival in Central Asia, it is obviously incumbent on her to be more careful in her future treatment of India in order that she may not suffer in the estimation of her Asiatic neighbours by a comparison with Russia in regard to their respective systems of rule in Asia. Although the present Budget is not quite unsatisfactory, it might have been made to present fewer points for hostile criticism if it had not contained certain charges, unfairly thrown by England upon India, as explained by Sir Auckland Colvin These charges are mostly, if not entirely military If proof were wanting, the present Budget furnishes it, as to the extraordinary elasticity of the Indian finances. For the government of her great Indian dependency, England maintains most expensive, if not wastefully extravagant, establishments, civil as well as military, both in India and in England. Economy is of no consideration in her expenditure, where it is to be defrayed from Indian revenues India is in every form drained by England It is not only that she is most grievously taxed to pay the official classes, both civil and military, in India as well as in England, but she is even made to forego no small proportion of her revenues for the purpose of enriching British commerce, trade, and manufactures. It should also be borne in mind that no opportunity is ever missed to subject India with or without a pretext to an unsparing course of plethotomy If a military demonstration is to be made at Malta in menace to Russia in a European war with Turkey, it is India that is called upon to pay the cost of the expedition. If Egypt is to be occupied by a military force, or Afghanistan to be invaded in most real cause or reason, but on the shallow pretext that it is for the protection of India, it is the Indian revenues that are charged with the expense

THE SALEM RIOTS AND THE IMBECILES OF MADRAS

Indian Spectator—Little did the people of Madras know of their unfortune when the Liberal Premier, by way of a happy raddance, as some call it, nominated Mr Elphinstone Grant Duff to be their Governor This gentleman had made himself obnoxious to his party And the white elephant of an ex-Under Secretary of State for India was thus got out of the way by being relegated to the rulership of a benighted province of Her Majesty's Indian empire. But a white elephant is a white elephant wherever he is deported And the people of Madras have now realised to their bitter chagrin what a failure their Governor has turned out to be Since his arrival Mr Grant Duff has more than once proved himself a failure as chief administrator What between writing minutes by the yard and making long pregnant ones up and down the country, he seems to have scarcely utilised his time as even a moderately able administrator let alone a statesman The monarch who once surveyed political Europe in the columns of a monthly periodical has, in his turn been surveyed—weighed and measured—and found wanting. Such is Mr Grant Duff in India.

The Supreme Government must soon decide the Salem matter in the interests of liberty and fairplay. What has happened in Madras may happen some day elsewhere It is well-known how rapidly this sort of contagion spreads in India. Are Mr Grant Duff and his elderly colleagues in Council showing to the people of Madras a "practical" example of that "righteousness" which goes to exalt a nation? If ever there was a case that required immediate interference, it is this. And the sooner all the papers are called for, the better The Judges of the Madras High Court must also bestir themselves to vindicate their dignity against which an ignoble attempt seems to have been made by the executive. A few more such instances and the reputation of the British Government for impartiality will be lost.

THE KOLHAPORE FESTIVITIES

Few people are more keen in their devotion to hereditary traditions and national ceremonies than the race of India, conservative in their instincts to the very backbone their reverence for the past is little diminished by the progress of foreign ideas, and though Western advancement and education find a ready welcome and are taken up with growing appreciation, the true Oriental nature clings with passionate fondness to the relics of the past and cherishes each link that binds the India of the present with that of days gone by It is a sentiment that Englishmen should, above all others, respect and honour With a great history of their own and a national life that has grown out of historic institutions, they are brought by education and religion into familiarity with antiquity, and should specially be able to sympathise with that fond adhesion to the past which is so characteristic of life in India It is not a feature which crops up here and there occasionally, but, underlying the whole social life of the country, it is common throughout the length and breadth of the land and is kept alive by those overreccurring holidays and domestic events, whose rites and ceremonies have become hallowed by the usage of many by gone centuries In them the Hindoo of to-day holds sympathetic communion with the past through those his forefathers, being dead, yet speak to him, and he clasps hands with the departed heroes of his ancient race It is but now and then, however that so no change in the political world or a great public event calls forth a great national ceremony and furnishes occasion for the observance of some historic rite on a grand scale with all the splendour and magnificence so dear to the mind of the East Such an occasion was the recent installation of H H the Nizam of Hyderabad and now our attention is attracted to the kingdom of Kolhapur, to witness an event of no less importance than the enthronement of a king and where thousands of people assembled together to seat a lineal descendant of the great Shivajee on the throne of his ancestors with something of the dignity and grandeur which befits a great Maharatta State The end death of the late Maharajah which left the throne vacant is still fresh in our memories, but the natural curiosity we felt about the choice of his successor has been completely dispelled by the wise step the Ranees have taken in selecting the eldest son of Abba Saheb Chief of Kagal the popular Regent, and we cannot but sincerely congratulate the people of Kolhapur on receiving a prince from whom so much good may fairly be anticipated A fine noble looking lad of nine years old, the new Maharajah is a scion of the great house of Shivajee, and has been brought up with all the care and attention that might be expected from a father who is himself deservedly esteemed He is enthroned under the most favourable circumstances at the head of a wealthy and prosperous State, amid the heartfelt wishes and acclamations of his people, and few princes could start with happier prospects We wish him God speed and trust he may prove a worthy descendant of the house whose name and honour he inherits.—

For the benefit of such of our readers as are unacquainted with the forms and rituals observed with so much care and ceremony on such occasions, I shall proceed to describe, as far as possible, what actually occurred on the eventful morning The adoptive mother on the present occasion was the young widowed Ranee, Anandibai Saheb. The practice followed is that the giver and receiver of the child are required to fast previously by proxy The father is then formally asked to give up his son, and on consenting to do so, the ceremony is proceeded with. The young Raja, as already stated, accompanied by his father, was conducted in State to the Palace on the morning in question, and the ceremonies were commenced by anointing and then bathing him, after which he was dressed in sacred clothes. During these injunctions and ablutions a sacrificial fire was kindled, and the priests were engaged in invoking blessings upon the youthful prince He was then conducted into the Deoghur, where he made his obeisance to the tutelary and household gods of the royal family The adoptive mother then followed, and after the usual adoration and worship of the aforesaid deities, she took her position to the right of the father facing northward, while the father and the son looked towards the east Certain *mantras* were then repeated by the priests, in the course of which the father was asked if he was willing to give up his son to his adoptive mother and upon his solemnly promising to do so, the deity *Ganpati* was worshipped and his blessings invoked after which the boy was made over in gift to his adoptive mother, by the father pouring water mixed with red rice upon her hands thereby symbolizing the act of having made over his son in perpetuity to Anandibai Saheb the young Rani of Kolhapore She then went through the act of *mastak ajghran* (literally head smelling) by taking the boy in her lap and placing her nose over the situation of the fontanels or open spaces existing in the skull at birth He was afterwards fed with sugar by his adoptive mother and the lady each of the *ranees* severally after which the name Shahu Chhatrapati was given him He was then taken before the image of Ambabai in the place and after words conducted to and seated upon the Kolhapore *gadi* which has name and titles were proclaimed by heralds and a salute of 19 guns and volleys of blank ammunition fired by the troops formed up in the place square and salute to the tune of a grand Salute furnished by the whole of the Kolhapore country all in and around the Kolhapore market place Captain Cuthbert a large number of the British Political residents were formed up in the palace square The young Raja then received of the image and offerings (*nazzers and ashirbad*) from his subjects including his natural father and members of the Council of Regency, as well as those of the *mankaris*, and the presents of the chief of the Southern Mahratta Country and other visitors

MADRAS REFORM ASSOCIATION

Objects of the Madras Reform Association recently started in London

That being convinced that general administration of public affairs in the Madras Presidency is highly unsatisfactory, the Madras Reform Association is founded with a view of rectifying the same by every legitimate and constitutional means

The Association will watch over the public interests of all Districts in the Madras Presidency and will advise the same in London In order to keep the Association thoroughly posted up in current events reports from each District will be forwarded regularly by mail to London On emergencies arising telegraphic reports will be made The Association will take up all Indian questions of National importance

The Association will most particularly bring before the Queen Empress, Parliament, and the People of this land full details of the existing Nilgiri, Chingleput, and Salem Scandals also of sundry other Madras public Scandals and will give the Madras popular version of these different Scandals The Official version of these matters having only as yet formally reached the authorities in England

The Association will jealously watch through the London Law Courts all suits affecting the public rights and interests of the inhabitants of the Madras Presidency It will also watch the progress in London of public petitions from the Presidency to the Crown Secretary of State and Parliament, and will perseveringly draw the attention of the authorities in England, and of the English public to the subject matters of the same

The Association will do its utmost to foster the growing interest of the people of England in Indian affairs Regular courses of lectures and addresses on Indian Subjects will each year be delivered all over the United Kingdom Every effort will *continuously* be made to bring the peoples of England and of India into terms of intimacy with each other

The Association is deeply impressed with the belief that justice in England can only be dealt to India by unofficial ideas on Indian subjects being ventilated in England equally with official. Hitherto the general Indian public have not been sufficiently represented in England The energies of existing Indian Associations in England have hitherto been swamped by Indian officialism, chiefly "retired,' and, in consequence, by the traditions of the past. Moreover, hitherto there has been no Association in London to pay undivided attention to Madras affairs. Consequently, Madras interests in England have been lost sight of and neglected. The Madras Reform Association therefore supplies a want long felt. It will most energetically and resolutely push Madras interests in London. Hitherto the entire English nation has been kept systematically in the dark with regard to many official doings in the Madras Presidency In the future the Madras Reform Association will endeavour to remedy this, and will especially do its best to keep Parliament well informed of every official act which in any way affects the general interests of the Native and European communities of the Madras Presidency

Revenue Financial and General Matters.—The Association will pay particular attention to the Revenue Administration of the Madras Presidency, Zemindary and Aiyen Devastanam affairs Unheeded Petitions. The working of the new Forest Act—recent extensive encroachments by the Government of Madras on Villagers Hereditary Rights, particularly in the matters of Porambokes, Village assessed and unassessed waste lands—recent extensive depredation by the Government of Madras of Villagers grazing and fuel Rights—recent wholesale confiscation of Villagers' produce—recent increase of Rack renting in the Madras Presidency—conditional remissions. The heavy financial loss to the State from Railways in the Madras Presidency Recent marked disregard of public opinion by the Government of Madras. Recent protracted Governmental Misrule—the cost and impolicy of the same general public irritation and discontent all over the Madras Presidency caused by the unceasing Governmental Absenteeism—the constant drain thereby to the State, to the Native communities, and to individuals by the Government of Madras absenting itself so much of recent years from the Plains—the increasing demoralization of the public service throughout the Madras Presidency arising from the Absenteeism on the Hills—the fast weakening hold of the Government of Madras on the affections of the people District official Absenteeism—the lost touch of district officials with their Ryots The landlord and Tenant question in Malabar—the coming Agrarian troubles in that inflammable district Recent compulsory registration Local Board taxation Municipal taxation Local self government and taxation Recent legislation on Kudimaramat—recent legislation in the matter of Village Zemindary Karnamships—Insecurity in tenure by Zemindary Karnams of Villagers hereditary rights. Recent general increase of taxation in a numerous variety of forms The high price of food and long continued starvation and desperation arising therefrom. Insolvency of Government and its tenants. Lavish public expenditure—Retrenchment the total exhaustion of the soil—rapid deterioration of the soil caused by the recent taxation, (same Fusli) by the Government of Madras of fallow lands—consequential starvation of Village cattle—Cattle disease—the limit of the extension of cultivation in the Madras Presidency—the Liquor traffic The encouragement of native manufactures and industries. The taxation by free trading England of Indian manufactures, of Indian tea and of Indian coffee—the recent "Beneficent Measure' abolishing the taxation by India of English manufactures—etc, etc.

Judicial Matters—The Association will forthwith move in the following Judicial matters—the abolition of the enhancement of punishments in Appeal Cases—the abolition of the Court fee tax of 10 per cent on amounts sued for—the excessive and increasing taxation under the head of Stamps—official encouragement of Usury—the impolicy of invariably punishing both sides in Bailery Cases—Imprisonment for Debt—the recent appalling mortality among convicts in the Madras Presidency

Appeal—All interested in any of the above mentioned matters, in the exposure of Repetitions and Abuses in the Madras Public Service, and in any other Madras Public matters and who may wish to subscribe to the funds of the Association, are invited to address, E A. CAMPBELL, Secretary, Madras Reform Association

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ADVERTISEMENTS

MEDICAL.

BLINDNESS, DEAFNESS, &C.,
UPON
ALL DISEASES
OF THE
EYE, EAR, NOSE THROAT &c
ALL SYMPTOMS WHICH ARE TREATED
ON THE LATEST AND MOST
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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS

DRS ENGLER AND JANSZ.—It is not our practice to go out of our way to extol the professional skill of this or that medical practitioner who may consider it worth his while to advertise his merits in our columns seeing that all who make use of these columns do not consult any but their own interests in doing so, but we certainly feel bound to make a rare exception in the case of Dr Engler, the specialist who has recently arrived in Bangalore to engage in practice here for a limited period We do not wish it to be understood that we consider it necessary to plead some excuse for departing from our usual course in this instance, for we are perfectly satisfied that in saying what we have to say on this matter we will be serving the public more effectually by communicating what has come to our personal knowledge than by withholding it out of regard for mere conventionalities when we feel convinced that nothing but good can come of our speaking out candidly A morning spent in Dr. Engler's Surgery, seeing its presiding spirit at work, and hearing his patients earnestly and gratefully testifying to the effective nature of his treatment, as evidenced by their own personal experiences—seeing and hearing all this we say, has convinced us that the worthy Doctor is anything but an empiric, and by no means a practitioner of ordinary ability and skill All the cases that came under our observation that morning were, as we ascertained from the patients themselves, of long standing, and, in many instances, they appear to have showed no signs of yielding to such scientific treatment as can be only obtained in a public hospital, or at the hands of our regularly trained physicians and surgeons In one case, the patient admitted having attended the Eye Infirmary at Madras off and on for nearly three years with out derriving the relief he sought, and which he has now secured after only five days attendance at Dr Engler's operating rooms The sufferer had been a visitor in Bangalore by Dr Brockman himself, who is attached a reputation as the most successful Ophthalmic Surgeon in Southern India, and it is remarkable that the patient should find himself on the high road to recovery after less than a weeks treatment under Dr Engler He was affected in both eyes which were so acutely ulcerated as to render it perfectly impossible to keep them open without intense pain The sight was partially lost, the eye lids were affected by granulation, and being so weak as to preclude all possibility of lifting them without a considerable effort on the part of the patient, who moreover, could not face daylight, and was able to see imperfectly only in a dark room These conditions have now changed for the better so considerably as to leave little doubt of the sufferer's complete recovery before many days are over his sight being already so far restored as to enable the patient to form tolerably distinct impressions of the objects around him without being painfully inconvenienced by the effects of strong lights In another case the patient had suffered in a somewhat similar manner for something like six years, during which he had consulted and received treatment from several oculists, all of whom appear to have failed in their efforts to obtain a cure He has now almost completely recovered his sight, and is expecting to be discharged in a few days

It is not our present purpose to refer individually to all the cases that came under our observation this morning, but merely to mention one or two of the worst in which Dr Engler has proved eminently successful in dealing with diseases of the eye, ear, throat and head Having instanced cases of restoration of the sight we may now refer to cases in which Dr Engler has been equally successful in the treatment of the other diseases which he has made his special study A very remarkable case is that of a professional man's wife, who has been suffering from severe ulceration of the throat and nostrils for the past three years, during which she has been a victim to sleeplessness and almost constant headaches, so acute and distressing as to make life a burden to her at times She has placed herself under the treatment of several medical practitioners, but not one of them has been able to do her what Dr Fugler has accomplished in a single week, at the end of which she now finds her pains considerably alleviated and is no longer deprived of the soothing influence of "tired Nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep" Another interesting case is that of a girl of nine or ten, who has been almost completely deaf from infancy—an affliction which affected her whole constitution by incapacitating her from entering upon an active enjoyment of youthful life. Her mental faculties suffered from want of fair play, and her physical frame from want of exercise, which her malady naturally rendered repugnant. Here again, a little more than a week under Drs Engler and Jansz has been attended with most remarkable benefits, the patient having now recovered the sense of hearing sufficiently to hear the tick of a watch held at a short distance from the ear The parents describe the condition of the child as one exhibiting a most signal change for the better in every way, the patient being now not only able to hear with ease, but altogether improved in body and mind as well For some of the cases we have here enumerated are those of persons who are more or less well-known in Bangalore and we have no hesitation in saying that every one of them will testify to the really wonderful skill, dexterity, and professional success displayed by Dr Engler and his able coadjutor Dr Jansz, both of whom we can conscientiously commend to the public as, to our knowledge, far and away, the most skilful specialists that have ever visited India —*Daily Post, Nov 28th, 1883*

DRS ENGLER AND JANSZ are by the exercise of their peculiar skill, doing a great deal of good in Bangalore We have paid a casual visit to Dr Engler's surgery to see for ourselves what is being done in the way of cures Of course we speak unprofessionally, but we do not know that professional knowledge is required to judge as to results when seeing and hearing of patients themselves are freely allowed. Three cases of blindness, two nearly total, and one total in one eye, were, according to the testimony of the sufferers themselves progressing with wonderful favourableness One in which inflamation and granulation of the inner surface of the eye lids had lasted for months, and had caused ulceration of the eye-ball, was almost cured after about a fortnight's treatment, although previous treatment had failed to give relief In another case, where both eyes were seriously affected, the patient was considerably better, and in the one in which the sight of one eye had been lost, it was restored, and though not completely recovered was on a fair way towards it, the patient freely and without effort read from a newspaper with the injured eye, though no sight whatever was in it a few days previous. In cases of a deafness, Dr Engler seems even more certain of success than in blindness One little girl who had been deaf for years was restored so far as to be able to hold a conversation in ordinary tones, she heard the softest spoken words and answered to them and heard the ticking of a watch held from five to six inches from her ears Two soldiers belonging to the garrison suffering from deafness have been cured one, a man who had been in hospital for weeks and been blistered and put to great pain by ordinary treatment, perfectly recovered his hearing in 24 hours.

We are quite aware that any detailed notice of such cures as these are apt to be looked at askance by the general public But this, we fancy, is the result of the infrequency of such cures. Why men who benefit the suffering members of the public, as Drs Engler and Jansz are undoubtedly doing, should receive no attention from the press, when whole columns are given up to descriptions of the tricks of some travelling juggler, it would be perhaps hard to explain It is a fact, however that while the public naturally has to pay for both, the one who does most good is the least noticed —*Bangalore Spectator, Dec 3rd 1883.*

DOCTORS ENGLER AND JANSZ —We are glad to record that the two skilful and experienced medical gentlemen, Doctors Engler and Jansz, are continuing their labours of merciful relief to those suffering from diseases and defects of the eye, ear, and throat, and that their labours have been attended with uniform success. In our first notice, we recorded several successful operations performed by them. We are in doing the public a kindness, when we proceed to note several other operations which have come under our knowledge

The little European girl, who was deaf from infancy, and to whose case we called attention in our first article, has now had her hearing completely restored, to the great delights of her parents and friends. Amongst the fresh cases of the success which attends the efforts of Drs Engler and Jansz, we note those of two soldiers One of the soldiers was deaf in both ears, and was treated in hospital for over seven weeks but with very small results He was perfectly restored to hearing in twenty four hours. The other soldier had been deaf for years, but he was quite cured, after being under treatment for two weeks under Drs. Engler and Jansz A gentleman from Madras, who had been, of and on, under treatment, for three years, at the Eye Infirmary, Madras, for almost total blindness, has now had his sight completely restored A native gentleman of Bangalore, who was deaf in both ears, one totally deaf and the other three fourths deaf, for twenty years, put himself under the treatment of Drs Engler and Jansz, and after four day's treatment, he can now hear in the ear which was totally deaf, and the other has recovered its power A native gentleman from Mysore was also treated for deafness in one of his ears, and, after a few days under the hands of the doctors, the deafness has disappeared. The last case we record is that of a native boy, who was totally blind in one eye. He seems to have been put under the treatment of some native doctor, and was maltreated in the process He has been in the hands of Drs. Engler and Jansz now for five days, and is gradually but surely recovering his sight.

We certainly are of opinion that Drs. Engler and Jansz have established the reputation which they claimed for themselves, when they first came to Bangalore Their stay here, we believe, will be short, and it is for those who are afflicted with the peculiar diseases and defects over which they have such mastery, to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by their presence amongst us.

We have had several enquiries made by correspondents, whether Drs. Engler and Jansz intend paying Mysore town a visit. We have been requested to state that the doctors do not intend going beyond Bangalore. Those who wish to have the benefit of their experienced advice and skilled treatment should come to Bangalore —*Karnataka Prakasika, Dec 10th, 1883*

N B—DRS ENGLER & JANSZ will supply patients and others, with their celebrated Wollaston's ground Spectacles and Eye-glasses, to suit all sights

The National Hall, Pettah,

BANGALORE.

N SINGAIYAH AND FRIENDS

Beg to inform the public that all kinds of English and Native goods can be had of them at the cheapest possible rates.

All kinds of Commission works executed with the greatest care and at the least possible time

Also they beg to inform their constituents that they have a large supply of valuable and cheap stationery, and that they are sole agents for the famous Kangra Valley Orange Pekoe Tea which can be had of them very cheap.

Spectacles Agents.
Terms—Cash.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

(From the Daily Papers.)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

UNIVERSAL GRIEF AND SYMPATHY IN ENGLAND

London, 30th March—The death of the Duke of Albany has created profound emotion amongst all classes, and universal sympathy with the Royal family is being expressed from all parts of the country

THE QUEEN WITH THE DUCHESS OF ALBANY.

The Queen visited the Duchess of Albany yesterday The latter, although close upon her confinement, has borne the terrible shock well.

UNSUCCESSFUL SORTIE FROM KHARTOUM.

Cairo, 30th March—General Gordon, with 3,000 troops, made a sortie from Khartoum, on the 16th instant. The rebel horsemen charged the Egyptians, who became panic stricken and fled, abandoning guns and sustaining a loss of two hundred killed General Gordon nevertheless reports hopefully of the safety of Khartoum

PARLIAMENTARY ADDRESSES OF CONDOLENCE.

Lord Granville, in the House of Lords, and Mr Gladstone, in the House of Commons, moved addresses of condolence to the Queen and the Royal Family on the death of the Duke of Albany, which were unanimously voted by both Houses.

OSMAN DIGMA PREPARING TO FIGHT

Cairo, 1st April—Osman Digma and 1,000 men and many Sheiks are assembled near Tamanib, and are preparing to fight with those tribes who have professed friendship to the British

ADMIRAL HEWETT STARTING FOR ABYSSINIA

Admiral Hewett starts for Abyssinia on Thursday

THE PROTECTION OF SUAKIM

Cairo, 2nd April—Admiral Hewett, in reply to a deputation at Suakim yesterday, said that 300 British troops and a war vessel would remain at Suakim with a British Governor

THE LATE DUKE OF ALBANY

Cherbourg, 2nd April—The Prince of Wales, with the body of the late Duke of Albany, embarked here to-day for England

ANNEXATION OF MERV OPPOSED BY TURCOMANS

London, 3rd April—The *Times* publishes a telegram in the morning's issue, stating that the Russian annexation of Merv meets with some opposition there, and that a number of Turcomans in consequence have retreated to Afghanistan

GREAT FIRE IN PATERNOSTER ROW

A great fire broke out yesterday in Paternoster Row, and continued to rage for five hours Several houses have been completely destroyed, and many others damaged, resulting in enormous loss

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1884.

MUNICIPAL PHENOMENA

During the past week, and for some few days before that time, the Municipal Commissioners of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore presented some phenomena, as men and members of a body corporate, which are worthy of note, both as a record of current events in this our City of Beans, and as affording our own Municipal Commissioners of the Pettah, or Town of Bangalore, some kind of warning as to how they should act, when they are placed in the same position as their brethren of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore The latter, in fact, if they have not exactly left "footprints on the sands of time" (as they have not as yet departed from this mortal flesh) have, at all events, left a warning and a lesson—they have, in short, "pointed a moral and adorned a tale"—which it would be well for our own "conscript fathers" of the Pettah to take to heart and profit by.

The Municipal phenomena of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, of which we speak, consist, in the main, of two directions The first relates to the controversy about the so-called "reorganisation" of the Bowring Civil Hospital, and the second refers to the unseemly attitude which the members of the Municipal Board have assumed towards the representatives of the local English press, the *Daily Post* and the *Bangalore Spectator* It is on these two subjects, and one or two other incidental points, on which we would wish, in this article, to offer a few remarks, with a view to afford our own Municipal representatives in the Pettah an opportunity of avoiding the quicksands and shoals of public opinion, on which the Commissioners of the C and M Station seem to have lost themselves

First, with regard to the Bowring Civil Hospital There is no doubt that that institution stood in need of a good deal of reform, and, if it be insisted on, of reorganisation but it is one thing to reform or reorganise a public institution, and another thing to do so in a manner which cannot secure public assent and approbation In the present instance, it seems to us, from a careful perusal of the controversy, as it appeared to us in the columns of the *Daily Post* and the *Bangalore Spectator*, that the reform or reorganisation, (call it which you will) of the Bowring Civil Hospital arose rather from an unworthy spirit of partisanship and of taking care of Dowb, than from any real desire to do good to suffering humanity, the great body of the sick poor of Bangalore, of all classes of the community, who are accustomed to knock at the door of the Bowring Hospital for that admission and relief which are the inalienable privilege of God's poor, everywhere, whether in Eastern or Western lands, where charity and beneficence to the poor are recognised and their practice inculcated by whatsoever religious creed may influence and sway the lives of men The "reformers" in this matter of the Bowring Civil Hospital appear to us to be men who never before took any real or practical interest in the institution They consist of three doctors, two military officers, and one police officer, who never before, to our knowledge, ever concerned themselves about the classes or conditions of life of the in door or out door patients who seek relief in the wards of the hospital What possible active interest can newly appointed doctors of the Residency of Mysore, officiating or substantive, the Deputy Surgeon General of the "circle," the Assistant Quarter Master General and the Adjutant General of the "division," and the District Superintendent of Police of the C and M Station (who can hardly hold his own office with distinction)—what possible interest can gentlemen such as these have with an institution the services whereof are, or, ought to be, devoted to the general and civil population of the town and cantonment of Bangalore? The gentlemen we have named, all *ex-officio* members of the Municipal Board of the C and M Station, have (never except the Superintendent of Police) given their attendance at the Board, hitherto, *de mensa in mensam* in short the presence of such *ex-officio* members at Board meetings has been rarer than angels visits to earth, which are said to be few and far between Nevertheless, when it was a question which concerned a member of their own class of society, and amongst the doctors of the reorganisation, a member of their own profession, these gentlemen put in an appearance at an early period of the morning of the 31st Ultimo, when the meeting of the Board took place at Mayo Hall, and one of the chief subjects on the list for discussion was the reorganisation of the Bowring Hospital They, with the assistance of the non official Commissioners, who seemed to have been dazzled and their sights weakened by so large a supply of official effulgence in their midst succeeded in having their reorganisation scheme for the Bowring Hospital passed As soon as the measure was carried, *all* these enlightened (official) "representatives of the people" left the hall in a body, long before the meeting was over, not waiting to hear or take part in the discussion of other public questions of equal importance with the reorganisation, so called, of the Bowring Hospital There can be no doubt that the object of the presence of these *ex-officio* members of the Municipal Board of the C and M Station, on the 31st Ultimo, was to carry out their pet scheme for the reorganisation of the Hospital Their conduct is patent evidence of their motive What adds to the sinister significance of the whole proceeding, is, that these highly interested *ex officio* members of the Board waited only till a member of the Commission—whom we shall not charge with sycophancy—but who seems to aspire to be "all things to all men," especially in his elaborate "minutes," which he persists in reading out to the "boredom of the Board—proposed a vote of full confidence in these *ex-officio* members which vote was unanimously carried After this sop to their vanity, the *ex-officios* carried not to remain to hear the rest of the day's business

Now, secondly, with regard to the unseemly attitude which the members of the Commission of the C and M Station have assumed towards the local English Press of Bangalore That attitude, looking upon it as disinterested spectators, who have nothing to gain or to lose we think is exceedingly undignified not to say, silly That a non official member of the Board should write a "minute" filled with fulminating powder against one of the two English journals, and that another member (*ex officio*) on of the reorganisers of the Bowring Civil Hospital, should move a specially condematory resolution against another of the English journals are municipal phenomena which, we believe can only be found with in the C and M Station of Bangalore—not we hope, amongst the wise men of our own Goshen the Municipal Commissioners of the Town of Bangalore As a matter of course, the Commissioners—especially the dreadful man of the "minutes—have placed themselves in a very ridiculous position They have, as it were, endeavoured to "kick against the pricks, and the result is that their shins (metaphorically) are in a sadly sanguinous state, from the terrible and well merited rubs which our English contemporaries have given them It is surely, the height of silliness in public men that they should be so thin skinned as to be able to endure public criticism in the press with calmness and patience? But the way that the Municipal Commissioners of the C and M Station have acted in this matter it appears to us that they are men not fit for their position, and especially that part of their position which renders them liable to the criticism of the public press Our contemporaries of the English Press of Bangalore have acted in an independent manner against the fussiness and exaggerated importance of officialdom and have held their own in a way which deserves the full confidence of their supporters and the general public For ourselves, we hope to have similar public confidence and support, and we hope to acquit ourselves equally well with our English contemporaries, if the time should ever arrive (which the heavens forfend!) when we shall feel it our duty to attack the municipal wise men who now rule the destinies of the topographical hole called the Pettah of Bangalore

Original and Selected Notes

MR HENRY Talbot, a London lawyer, has come out to the Punjab to inquire into the claims of the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, to certain estates in the Punjab Better this by far then that the Sikh Prince should himself come

PROFESSOR Monier Williams has written to the Chairman of the Bombay Corporation asking the Municipality to contribute to the Museum and Library of the Indian Institute at Oxford objects illustrative of the manners, customs, religious rites, ceremonies, trades, industries, (and dress of the people of Bombay.

SAYS the London *Athenæum*—"There is, perhaps, no portion of our administration in India which has been carried to a higher state of development than the department of the Post Office The Prussian Government have recently paid India the compliment of deputing an Inspector from the Imperial Post Office at Berlin to inquire into the postal system of India."

A NEW departure has been made, from the 1st instant, in regard to postal notes. The Post Office now undertakes, not only the transmission of notes for the purchasers, but, going a step beyond the money-order system, delivers and also pays them at the addressee's door The postman are provided with cash, and all the payee has to do is to sign the note and take the money

MONSIEUR Oroll in his John Bull and his Island, describes London thus—

"London is an ignoble mixture of beer and Bible, gin and gospel, drunkenness and hypocrisy of unheard-of squalor and unbridled luxury, of misery and prosperity, of abject shivering creatures, and people insolent with wealth and happiness, whose revenues annually would appear to us in France colossal fortunes"

THE Government of Manila intends in future, to issue monthly 25,000 lottery tickets at $10 each making a total of $250,000 The first five prizes will be of the value of $50,000, $25,000, $12,000 $6,000 and $3,000 respectively There will be one prize to every five tickets No better means could be discovered for nipping industry and thrift in the bud, or for pauperising the population

THE action of the Bengal Government in sending Indian students to England to learn scientific agriculture has been followed by the Lieutenant Governor of the N W Provinces On the recommendation of the Director of Agriculture and Commerce, Sir Alfred Lyall has sanctioned a grant of Rs 3,000 to Pundit Sridal to enable him to go through a course of study at the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester Pundit Sridal is the Secretary of the Bijnor Agricultural Society, which has given a considerable sum towards enabling him to go through the course of study

A NOVEL wedding was to take place at the temple at Ganipoori, Bombay, two or three days ago "A Brahmin girl of tender age" says a local paper "is to be married to one of three applicants—which of the three will be decided on the highest bidder principle The parents of the girl promised her to one, but sought to "elope" when a second who offered more came for ward and the appearance of a third suitor who offered more still, fairly bothered the fond hearts of the father and mother The bridal party started to day with the great question still undecided, so there is likely to be either an auction or a Donnybrook"

THE Trades Association of Calcutta, following the example of the Madras, Bengal, and Bombay Chambers of Commerce, have memorialised the Government regarding railway extension in India "The Association feels that no action can be too prompt in dealing with this long-deferred question, and that exports could be indefinitely developed by the construction of feeder lines of railway to outlying districts Attention is drawn to the possibility by the extension of railways of ameliorating the condition of the poorer classes of natives and of the poor whites and Eurasians who would find employment as station masters, engine drivers, guards and so on

MR. T BINT the member of the Victorian Legislative Assembly who recently visited India, stated in the course of a lecture at Melbourne the other day that no one rode in first class carriages on Indian Railways "except those who had free passes or such as had a right to travel first classes on a second class ticket In the third or lowest class, the natives were often found huddled together by hundreds and calling out feebly as they came to the stations for water When any of them fainted through the heat and vitiated atmosphere which they

were forced to breathe, then were dragged out of the carriage and left to recover on the platform." The lecturer has a decided bent for romancing.

THE *Englishman* writes:—"There can be no question as to the preference which would be felt in India for the presence of Lord Dufferin as Viceroy, by all classes of society and by members of all schools of politics, as opposed to the possibility of any other Indian Governor General who might be recommended for the post. His experience in the various situation which he has filled with so much distinction to his reputation, points him out as the man who, above all others, should be entrusted with the conduct of the affairs of India during the next few years, but the complication of business in Constantinople at the present moment, especially with regard to the suzerainty of the Sultan over Egypt, is so great that, unless it be speedily unravelled, it is scarcely likely that he can be spared for service in India."

THE decision of the Government of India, with regard to the reduction in newspaper postage, is of the usual type, says the *Indian Spectator*. "It was not unexpected. Further reductions would entail a loss of about a lakh of revenue every year, says the Director General. One lakh of money—oh dread idea! It takes away the breath of the official in charge. But His Honor may be asked, what does a lakh signify before the 70 crores a year accruing to the Government? Fancy the thought of losing a lakh of rupees frightening those who spend goodness knows how many lakhs on trips to Simla and Ootacamund and Mahableshwar and Darjeeling and other cool retreats! But we are easily satisfied. It is enough for the present that the Government admits the justice of the demand made by Mr Dawson. This gentleman will now perhaps show us how many ways the lakh of rupees could be saved?"

A COBBSITE was charged on the 13th ultimo with having annoyed the Prince of Wales. He hung on to the back of a wagonette, in which were the Prince of Wales and two gentlemen on their way to Sandown Races. The constables called upon the prisoner to let go, but he refused. One of the gentlemen in the carriage pushed Jordan's hat off, and told him to go, and the Prince made a similar request to him. Ultimately Jordan was seized by one of the Police, when he said he wanted the Prince to give him money to buy a suit of clothes with, as no one would employ him while he wore the clothes he then had. What he did was not out of any disrespect to his Royal Highness, but having seen the Prince in Calcutta some years back, he determined to ask him for money for the purpose named. The Magistrate passed a sentence which would provide prisoner with employment and clothes for fourteen days.

THE Parliamentary correspondent of the *Dundee Advertiser* has been able to ascertain the opinions of Mr Gorst, M. P., on his return from India on the Native States. Mr Gorst's experiences at Hyderabad do not seem to have produced a favorable impression upon him as to the system of Government practised by the feudatories of the Indian Empire:—

Mr Gorst, who has just returned from India, took his seat to-night in his old place on the front bench below the gangway. I hear that the hon. member devoted a good deal of attention, while in India to the condition of Native States, and especially of Hyderabad. He has come to the conclusion, I believe, that the Government of these States is generally weak, corrupt and ineffective, and the people would be better off if they were absorbed in the Indian Empire. It is needless to say that it would be hardly possible to carry out this idea. With most of these Native States we have treaties and as long as they adhere to the terms of these treaties we are bound to fulfil our obligations.

IN support of the motion about to be introduced in the House of Commons by Mr John Slagg, M. P., the East Indian Association have resolved unanimously that the abrogation of the taxes on gold and silver plate, whether existing in the shape of duty or of fees for compulsory hall-marking and assay, is demanded by every consideration of an enlightened public policy, seeing that they stand alone as an exception to that complete assertion of free trade principles by which the policy of the country is professedly governed, secondly, that the demand of our Indian fellow subjects for the abolition of these taxes, which close the English market to one of the choicest products of their industry, is one entitled to the warmest sympathy and support, thirdly that the official reasons given for the retention of these duties in the correspondence between the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury and the Secretary of State for India, recently published, leaves open many points in reference to which further information would be desirable, more especially where such reasons are in apparent conflict with the declaration made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in May 1883, to the effect that the sole difficulty in relinquishing these taxes rested upon the question of allowance of cumulative drawback on old stock, and not upon that of the sacrifice of current revenue, fourthly, that it is desirable that a motion should be made in Parliament affirming the necessity of abolishing the taxation which now interrupts the course of gold and silver plate, whether existing in the form of import or excise duties, or of compulsory hall marking, assaying, or excessive regulations.

Local and Mofussil

THE RESIDENT'S DEPARTURE.—Mr L. R. Lyall, the British Resident left this for Ootacamund last night.—*Spectator*.

THE WEATHER.—The local *Spectator* learns from Mysore that the heat there is very great, and were it not for the invigorating sea breeze which sets in strong from the Western Coast, living in the Capital would be almost unbearable.

The Government of India in the Military Department proposes to buy 1,000 horses for the army, during the year 1884-85.—1,194 Walers, 130 country breeds and 976 Arabs and Persians. The average price of a remount is fixed at Rs. 550.

PROMOTION.—Owing to Mr Narainschar's promotion to the post of Amildar in Shemogah, the vacancy of Revenue Sheristadar in the Mysore District is likely to be filled up by Mr Sreenivasa Row the present Deputy Amildar of Malloor.

THE ABKARRY CONTRACT OF COORG.—Owing to the completion of the term of the Abkarry Contract for Coorg by the end of this month, the same will be put up to auction to the highest bidder on the first proximo, by the Commissioner of Coorg.

TOOMKOOR SUB-JUDGE'S COURT.—Official notice has issued that this Court will be abolished from the 28th May next. Mr Cress, the present Sub-Judge of that Court will be shifted to Cudour. All the officials have been served with a notice that those who are entitled will be brought on the retired list for pension and the others receive gratuities according to their length of service.

THE BANGALORE FORT.—It is announced that the Government of India has ordered the suspension of the demolition of the Bangalore fort, pending further orders, in deference to the protest of the Maharajah of Mysore, which was supported by Mr Lyall, the Resident, though (as a matter of course) opposed by General Payn, who endorses the Commander-in-Chief's views. Endeavours are being made to prove that the Fort is British property, with which the British Government is free to do what it likes without reference to the Maharajah, but His Highness's Government declines to admit this, and respectfully resents the high handed manner in which it has been treated in connection with the place. It is probable that the Mysore Government does not contemplate with unqualified satisfaction, the programme of the Madras Government for establishing a number of public offices in Bangalore, that have but little business to do in connection with Mysore. As for a the Fort, the Mysore Government has an idea that one of these days it may prove of no small value. Be this as it may, the Government of India is bound to give attentive consideration to the representation of the Maharajah's Government. A predecessor of Sir Frederick Roberts in the Madras command was enamoured of a scheme for withdrawing the troops garrisoning Madras to Poonamallee where there is more elbow room, and better air than in Madras. But nothing came of the project. The police in fashion to-day is liable to be tabooed tomorrow. The man in power is not always right, though his subordinates cheerfully dance to his piping.—*Madras Mail*.

Extracts

THE ILBERT BILL

The *Englishman*.—It may surprise many in this country to learn that we have received information from a source which we regard as trustworthy that the question of repudiating the agreement arrived at between the Government of India and the Defence Association on the Ilbert Bill has been under discussion in influential Government circles in England. The alternative proposal is it is said to revert to the Bill as originally introduced. The consequences which may follow from such a repudiation and the insistance on the original bill are such and measure in its entirety are of such a nature, that it becomes the duty of the Government of India at as early a moment as possible, either to give a direct official contradiction to or substantiate our information by an official confirmation. Should the Radical party in England determine to force the obnoxious Bill on the whole body of Englishmen in India who are united against it to a man and should Lord Ripon and his advisers agree to swallow their words and tear up the Concordat at their bidding all India will be thrown into a ferment of agitation and excitement the bounds of which no man living be able to determine, and the consequences of which will reach further than the resignation of a Viceroy. There are a thousand reasons why the bitter contest of last year between the European community and the Government should not be renewed, and these must be apparent to every man of intelligence who knows anything of India.

THE INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL ASSOCIATION

The *Indian Mirror*.—A little more plain speaking is very much needed in the present state of our society. The responsibilities of Native journalists are great, for a good deal of the welfare of the people depends upon the fidelity with which they discharge their duties. They must not mince matters any longer but "call a spade a spade, whenever there is occation to do so for the good of the country irrespective of all personal considerations and perfectly regardless of all consequences, and of the position of the parties concerned. The interests of India should be held paramount to all other considerations. In dealing with public questions of vital importance to the country, we must always speak without fear or favor. Well then, we say without the least hesitation that the spectacle of the Maharajah of Durbhanga and the other Behar Chiefs, with Prince Mahomed Ferrokh Shah, Maharajah Sir Jotendra Mohun Tagore and a few other Zemindars of Bengal co-operating with Messrs Keswick and Co., in organizing the Indian Constitutional Association, is the most heart-rending one that has been ever presented to us and we do not know how to express our shame and indignation at such course. It is the first coalition, in a permanent form, after the passing of the Ilbert Bill into law, of the Zemindars and the leading members of the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association. It is one of the greatest disasters that can be conceived as happening to this country.

RUSSIA AS THE NEIGHBOUR OF INDIA.

The *Indian Mirror*.—All other questions must now sink into insignificance before the great question of the further advance made by Russia towards India by her occupation of Merv. Its gravity will make itself felt more and more every year. England has been always anxious to keep open, uninjured and uninterrupted, the communication between Europe and the East by the Suez Canal. During the Russo-Turkish war in 1877, she regarded the Russian attempt to blockade or otherwise interfere with the canal or its approaches as a menace to India. But Russia does not, it seems, care much for the Suez Canal. She has been slowly opening a road to India, a new overland route, through Central Asia, and we shall not be surprised one day to find a railway opened from London to Calcutta through the Russian possessions in Central Asia. People may say what they like, but the fact can so long be concealed that Russia really means to approach India, with the ultimate object, at least, of being a gainer by such approach. She is only trying to give effect to the Will of Peter the Great, the greatest of all her sovereigns. If Russia has so rapidly advanced towards India, England is herself to blame for it, for various reasons. She could have checkmated Russia in her progress if she chose and made her rule in India so popular as to prevent Russia bringing those charges against her which the not unoften does in her public Press.

THE NIZAM'S HONOURS

The *Indian Daily News*.—The recent Durbar at Hyderabad is satisfactory in one sense, though very unsatisfactory in another. The first act of the Nizam, on assuming the government of his country, was to bestow a number of titles. To this, there was no great objection, as it marked in a pleasant way the fact of his assuming the reins of government. But in six weeks he has again held a Durbar and again bestowed honours, many of them upon persons who were favoured at his installation Durbar. Nawab Salar Jung has held the office of Prime Minister for six weeks, and in this time has apparently deserved a khillat of a lakh of rupees, jewels worth many thousands of rupees, and a title which his father did not earn without a life of great work, guided by great talents. We are inclined to take up a somewhat cynical position and to say that the friendship between a Nizam and his Minister is too warm and is overdone. It is absurd to see a boy Prince so rewarding a boy Dewan, and in open Durbar and before all his people conferring upon him the extreme honour of bestowing upon him the emerald which graced his own finger. Friendship may account for these lavish rewards—service certainly cannot do so. But friendship of so extreme and violent a character is not of a lasting type, and is besides directly calculated to provoke the most vivid and most dangerous jealousies. We should have thought that, considering his training, Nawab Salar Jung would have had sufficient wisdom to restrain himself from accepting such favour. His position is one full of difficulties, and one which can only be adequately held by a man who rises above mere self-interest. The gift and honours he has received at the very threshold of his administration will be stumbling blocks in his career, and obstacles to his success, or they will embitter existing enmities, cause vain and, perhaps unfounded hopes amongst his friends—hopes he can scarcely gratify, and convert lukewarm friends into thorough although secret enemies. So far as the distribution of honours is concerned it is a bad omen for the Nizam's government of the country. There is, however, one feature of the ceremony which is satisfactory, the open confession by the Nizam's Government of the value of the railway through the Eastern districts of the Deccan.

THE QUEEN'S DUTIES

What lends peculiar force to the example of her present Majesty is the fact that she is not merely another "good Queen Charlotte," but that she has proved herself equal to the cares of empire, and has fulfilled the duties of a constitutional Sovereign with a success that cannot all be due to the assistance of her husband, since it has been equally visible since his death more than twenty years ago. For a period of forty six years—a period of vast political and social changes, of grave administrative difficulties, and still graver foreign complications she has reigned over this great and free country with a combination of prudence, patriotism, and self-denial which will hereafter place her name high on the roll of kings. It is a mistake to suppose that a reign and not govern is an easy task, and

one which makes no demands on the moral and intellectual powers of the Sovereign who performs it. The responsibilities of a constitutional ruler, though neither the same nor so heavy as those of an arbitrary monarch, are considerable enough to entitle a reign of nearly half a century unblemished by a single error to be regarded as unique. In a parliamentary monarchy there is a border land, a neutral zone, lying between the indisputable rights of Parliament on the one hand and the indisputable prerogatives of the Crown upon the other, into which Kings and Queens, no less than Lords and Commons may be tempted to wander and try how far they can succeed in making good their footing in it. There are questions to be decided, of infinite delicacy and perplexity in the formation and management of Ministries which only long experience, under the guidance of great good sense, dignity, and tact, can satisfactorily solve. There are relations with foreign Powers which can sometimes only be amicably adjusted through the indirect influence of the reigning Sovereign—an influence nevertheless, which is sure to be scrutinized with the utmost jealousy and suspicion by the popular branch of the Legislature. Here, then, are several situations, some of them of infrequent occurrence, which imperatively demand the existence of great personal qualities in the most scrupulous of constitutional princess, and that her Majesty possesses them is shown by the evidence to which we have already referred—the fact, namely, that during a long and most eventful reign, her personal popularity has never suffered diminution for a day. Both the House of Lords and the House of Commons are said to have brought themselves down, even to a condition of danger nobody has yet said, and nobody ever can say, that monarchy has suffered in the hands of the Queen. This is no ordinary praise, nor could it have been earned by merely ordinary talents. The example, therefore, of her many domestic virtues comes recommended to us by the presence of considerable mental gifts and by the certainty that the lady whose simple record of her private life here lies before us was not only a wife and a mother of exemplary devotion, but also a thoroughly capable woman, possessed of great force of character, great knowledge of mankind, and considerable political ability. The combination is rare, and the effect of it ought to be irresistible.

THE INDIAN BUREAUCRACY

The *Amrita Bazar Patrika*—Sir William Wedderburn, whose name has now come to be a household word amongst us, has do is a great service by writing a letter on the Indian Bureaucracy to the *Bombay Gazette*. We have all along maintained that British rule in India has been a huge failure, it has proved to be a curse rather than a boon, and this failure is principally, almost wholly due to the existence of a slow bureaucracy in the economy of Indian administration.

We will tell this mournful tale in the words of Sir W. Wedderburn himself. He says:—

Compared with the ferocious irruptions into India of the Arabs, Tartars, and Persians, our conquest no doubt involved little bloodshed. But the difference in favour of the first conquerors was this: the Asiatic conquerors very soon abated of their ferocity, because they made the conquered country their own. They rose or fell with the rise or fall of the territory they lived in. Fathers there deposited the hopes of their posterity, and children there beheld the monuments of their fathers. With many disorders, and with few political checks upon power, nature had still fairplay; the sources of acquisition were not dried up, and therefore the trade, the manufactures, and the commerce of the country flourished.

But under the English government all this state of things is reversed. Mark how Burke describes the change:—

The Tartar invasion was mischievous; but it is our protection which destroys India. It was their enemy, but it is our friendship. Our conquest there after 20 years, is as crude as it was the first day. The natives scarcely know what it is to see the grey head of an Englishman. Young men (boys almost) govern there, without sympathy with the natives. They have no more social habits with the people than if they still resided in England, nor, indeed, any species of intercourse but that which is necessary to making a sudden fortune with a view to a remote settlement." "There is nothing in the boys we send to India worse than in the boys whom we are whipping at school, so that we see trailing a pike or bending over a desk at home. But as English youth in India drink the *intoxicating draught of authority and dominion before their heads are able to bear it*, and as they are full grown in fortune long before they are ripe in principle, neither nature nor reason have opportunity to exert themselves for remedy of the excesses of their premature power."

This was the condition of affairs under the company's rule, and it continued until the Mutiny of 1857, when the Crown assumed the direct administration of India. But has the transfer been of any substantial gain to us or to the cause of honest and efficient government? We will again quote Sir W. Wedderburn, in answer to this question:—

The transfer was effected in a hasty manner during a great crisis, and the arrangements were of a temporary and makeshift kind. Indeed, as regards the interests represented the new Indian Council was little more than the old Court of Directors under a new name. This will be apparent when we remember that Mr Burke's chief practical objection to the Directors was that they were the representatives of the Indian bureaucracy which it was their duty to control. And exactly the same objection may be taken to the Indian Council which is regularly recruited from the leading members of the Indian official class. In fact it may be said that the last state of the control is worse than the first. For, whereas the Court of Directors was filled with the nominees of the dominant Indian officials the Indian Council is filled with those officials themselves.

The Indian Council—what is it? It is nothing but a part and parcel of the bureaucracy, and as such it cannot be expected that it should act as a powerful check or exercise any amount of effective control over the proceedings of their own kith and kin in the public service of the Indian Empire. This council is in effect but a reproduction of the plan proposed by Mr Dundas about a century ago and Burke, speaking of this scheme, observed as follows:—

He would appoint the wolf as guardian of the sheep, but he has invented a curious muzzle, by which this protecting wolf shall not be able to open his jaws above an inch or two at the utmost. Thus his work is finished. But I tell the right honourable gentleman that controlled depravity is not innocence, and that it is not the labour of delinquency in chains that will correct abuses. If the undone people of India see their old oppressors in confirmed power, they will expect nothing but what they will certainly feel a continuance, or rather an aggravation of all their former sufferings. They look to the seat of power and to the persons who fill it, and they despise these gentlemen's regulations as much as the gentlemen do who talk of them."

This was uttered a hundred years ago, but it applies in all its force to the state of things which obtains amongst us at the present moment. Thus the Indian council is a very sham, it is utterly useless as a controlling body, and when there is no strong and independent control, what wonder that boy-magistrates such as Mr Maguire and Mr Maclver, should make a sport of our liberty and property, unhundered and unreproved, and as if it were in the gambols of a boyish mischievousness and malice." But besides these, there are special evils inherent to a system of administration by a close bureaucracy. Sir Wedderburn says:—For a close service like that in India tends to form itself into cliques, which look more to personal advantage than to the public good. And such cliques can not be checked except by a very strong and independent authority in England, by the punishment of greedy and unscrupulous ambition, and by assured protection to those who bring abuses to light. If there be no day of reckoning for official misdeeds committed in India, the service generally tends to become demoralized, "men will not look to Acts of Parliament to regulations, to declarations, to votes, to resolutions. No they are not such fools. They will ask, What is the road to power, credit, wealth, and honours? They will ask What conduct ends in neglect, disgrace, poverty, exile? These will teach them the course which they are to follow. It is your distribution of these that will give the character and tone to your Government. All the rest is miserable grimace."

We will make no more extracts, nor will we make any comments of our own on those which we have already transcribed above. They speak for themselves, and point to the urgent necessity which exists for the establishment of an independent body of control over Indian affairs.

HISTORY OF THE BANGALORE FORT.

The *Englishman*.—The original fort of Bangalore was of mud, and is said to have been erected in 1537 by Kempe Gauda, Prabha of Yellahanka, and ancestor of the Magadi Chiefs. Under its Hindu masters namely, the Magadi *Gaudas* the Mahratta Governors subordinate to the Adil Shahi Princes of Bijapur, and lastly the Mysur Wadeyars, the fort retained its old character with no doubt some additions to its strength. But under the Mahomedans the fortress was enlarged and rebuilt of stone. This work is attributed to a Khiladar named Ibrahim Sahib, and was carried out in 1761, the first year of Haidar Ali's reign. The form of the fort is oval with round towers at proper intervals. It had, when captured by the British five powerful cavaliers, a *fraisel rase*, a good ditch, and covered way with our palisades but the *glacis* was imperfect in some parts. The two gateways, one in the north, and the other in the south were called the Delhi and Mysore gates respectively.

In 1789, Tippu Sultan having invaded the territories of the Raja of Travancore the ally of the British Lord Cornwallis took the field against the forces of the Tiger of Mysur. The British, under Cornwallis, encamped before Bangalore on the 5th of March 1791, overcoming with ease the efforts of Tippu to capture their baggage. The Sultan deemed it prudent to draw off to Kengeri. But when on the 7th the *pettah* or towns, was carried he was astonished and indignant, and moved out with his whole force for its recovery but the Mysurians were repulsed with great slaughter from every point, and so evacuated the town. The fort of Bangalore was next besieged. Few sieges, remarks Wilks, have ever been conducted under parallel circumstances, a place not only invested, but regularly relieved, by fresh troops, a besieging army not only not undisturbed by field operations, but incessantly threatened by the whole of the enemy's force. No day or night elapsed without some new project for frustrating the operations of the siege,—and during its continuance the whole of the besieging army was accoutred, and the cavalry saddled every night from sunset to sunrise. A breach having been made in the curtain to the left of the projecting works of the Delhi Gate and part of the adjoining tower Lord Cornwallis resolved to give the assault on the night of the 21st March. Once established on the ramparts, the flank companies proceeded, as told off, by alternate companies to the right and left, where the resistance was everywhere respectable until they met over the Mysore gate. Separate columns then descended into the body of the place, and at the expiration of an hour all opposition had ceased. On ascending the breach a heavy column was observed on the left advancing from the embankment described to attack the assailant in flank and rear, but this had also been foreseen and provided for, and they were repulsed with great slaughter by the troops reserved for that special purpose. A similar column, lodged in the covered way on the right had been dispersed at the commencement of the assault by a body appointed to scour it and draw off the enemy's attention from the breach and at the moment of the flank companies had met over Mysur gate, another column was perceived advancing along the sorties to enter and reinforce the garrison, but a few shot from the guns on the ramparts announced that the place had changed masters. The carnage had been severe but unavoidable, particularly in the pressure of the fugitives at the Mysur gate, which at length was completely choked.

On the removal of the British garrison from Seringapatam, in 1811, some of the troops had their quarters in the fort, where the dungeon-looking barracks still stand. The general commanding, and many of the British residents of Bangalore, also lived in the fort. From 1831 the principal departments of the administration were accommodated in the place, until in 1868 the new public offices in the cantonment were completed, the removal to which carried away most of the few remaining European residents. The arsenal was transferred to the Bangalore Fort, from Seringapatam in 1823, and remains there still. There is a little church in the fort, of the established persuasion, which was, so recently as 1881, greatly improved and repaired, at the cost of some hundreds of rupees, and which, I suppose will have to be razed to the ground with the surrounding structures. But the two places in the fort of most engrossing interest, are the palace, and the cell where David Baird and a fellow prisoner were confined. The palace is of two storeys, and built of mud stone and wood. It was designed and built by a Frenchman who combined the oriental with the occidental style of architecture. A large open court in front is surrounded by a corridor, in the centre of which opposite the palace was the *nabatkhana* or raised bandstand. On the upper storey are two rooms which were once the private apartments of the Sultan and the *zenana* of his ladies with two balconies of state from which he gave audiences. The most striking and effective feature of the building was the beautiful Arabesque and Mosaic work which covered the walls within. I say *was* because the barbarous vandalism of modern times has white-washed the walls, and hidden the beautiful work. However, here and there where the chunam has peeled off the fine tracery may be detected, and the ceiling of the southern half of a state remains in fair preservation saving that the lustre of the gold and colours has been dimmed by time and dust.

We come now to the cell occupied by Sir David Baird when held in captivity by Tippu over the Delhi gate of the fort on the north face. A feeling of awe and reverence irresistible sweeps over the traces of the British visitor, as he approaches the scene of that memorable captivity. Gaining the top of the ramparts, the visitors has to descend by a rugged path choked with creepers and brushwood and overrun by snakes and other reptiles till, in the very heart of the massive wall, one descending to the dark, dank, and noisome dungeon is reached. The cell is very cell and confined about 18 or 19 feet square, while the roof is so low that a man above the ordinary height could not stand upright in the cell. The only ventilation is from a slit in the roof, opening on the top of the rampart above. In this miserable cell, was the gallant Baird immured expecting every moment his death warrant, which indeed would have offered a welcome release from his sufferings.

That this was the cell alluded to by General Baird's mother when on being informed that her son and another British soldier were confined in a dungeon by Tippu, she exclaimed "God help the burn who is tied to our Davie"! I think a minute of no doubt. The dungeon within the ramparts of Seringapatam where our hero was subsequently confined for four years, is very much larger than the one at Bangalore and capable of accommodating a large number of prisoners. When I first visited Bangalore, in 1869, a venerable looking barber plied his trade here. He went by the name of 'King Tom,' showed me a testimonial in the handwriting and bearing the signature of 'Arthur Wellesley, Colonel' testifying to the skill of the owner in the application of the razor. "King Tom" like most of his profession was very communicative, and while his razor glided over his customer's chin, too old man would hold forth at length on the days when Tippu was a 'tiger of Mysur' and was a menace to British rule in the Deccan and Southern India. 'King Tom' remembered Tippu very well and related to me several anecdotes in which that tyrant was the central figure.

In 1879 an old native woman died in the Fort who was reputed to be upwards of a hundred years of age. I was introduced to the old lady two years before her decease. She was able then to hobble about a little with the aid of a stick, and supported by the arm of her grand daughter who appeared to be at least seventy years of age. The venerable centenarian said she had lived all her life in the Fort (her tent was to the right of the Delhi gate as you entered the Fort) and was brimming over with incidents of Tippu's reign at Bangalore. She also on my interrogating her through an interpreter, recalled "Bard Sahib" and described him as a man of bronzed features, hery hair and the carriage of a "raja."

There is a tradition extant in Bangalore that considerable treasure lies buried under Tippu's palace and the temple of Venkat Ramana Swami in the Fort, which place of worship, now in ruins, was built in the sixteenth century by Kempe Gauda. The Fourth Pioneers in their work of demolition of the Fort, will have an opportunity of testing the truth of the story. There is an other tradition to the effect that there is an underground passage leading from the interior of the fort to the open country outside the walls, and that it was through this passage that the ladies of Tippu's *Zenana* escaped when the Fort was invested by the British in 1871.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

(From the Daily Papers)

[FROM OUR OWN PAPERS]

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO GERMANY

London, 8th April—The Queen starts for Darmstadt on the 14th inst

PROPOSED RENEWAL OF INDIAN DEBENTURES

The Secretary of State for India has notified that out of eight million pounds of Indian debentures falling due in August the Government is willing to renew two millions for five years and three millions for seven years at 3½ per cent interest

GENERAL GORDON URGED TO LEAVE KHARTOUM

The *Daily News* publishes a paragraph stating that the British Government has strongly urged General Gordon to vacate Khartoum, but that he has declined to do so, expressing confidence in his ultimate success

PRINCE BISMARCK

Berlin 8th April—Prince Bismarck on grounds of ill health, has relinquished all his offices, with the exception of that of Chancellor

NEWS FROM GENERAL GORDON

Cairo, 9th April—A telegram dated 1st April has been received from General Gordon at Khartoum stating that the number of rebels does not exceed two thousand

HEAVY LOSS BY THE ENEMY

Desultory fighting still continues, inflicting heavy loss upon the enemy

FRENCH OCCUPATION OF MADAGASCAR

Paris, 9th April—M Ferry stated in the Chamber to day that a rupture had occurred in the negotiations with the Malagasy Government and that it had been decided to extend French occupation in the north west coast of Madagascar

GREAT FIRE AT MANDALAY

Simla, 9th April—It is reported from Mandalay, that nearly half of that city has been burnt down

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MORE MUNICIPAL PHENOMENA

In our last issue, in our leading article, we gave our readers some idea of the phenomenal nature of some of the actions, proceedings, and conduct of the Municipal Commissioners for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore especially as regards their conduct with reference to the reorganisation, so called, of the Bowring Civil Hospital and the attitude they assumed towards the English journals of Bangalore, the editors of which had only discharged their public duty in criticising the acts and measures of the Commissioners We alluded to both those subjects and pointed out how, in both matters, the Commissioners had failed in their duty to the public and that especially in the position they have assumed towards the local English Press they cut a very sorry figure indeed, a position from which no amount of sophistry can remove them In the present article we wish to recall similar municipal phenomena in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, as exhibited by the Commissioners in another public question the details of which have been published in one of the issues of the *Daily Post* a few weeks, through the medium of two letters which the Commissioner No 2 division Mr Standish Lee caused to be published In noticing the subject matter of those letters in these our own columns our object is not so much to act as mentors and advisers of the Commissioners of the C and M Station Municipality, as to "point a moral and adorn a tale" by which *our own* Municipal Commissioners may learn to profit

The Arab Lines plain is a well known locality in the C and M Station It lies between Richmond Town on the West and Shoolay on the East and acts as an admirable feeder for fresh air to both those crowded divisions of the C and M Station In fact, the plain is as it were, the sanitary lungs of both localities and but for the antecedent and free condition of the Arab Lines plain Richmond Town and Shoolay would have been very unhealthy and probably have been the subjects of the constant enquiries of sanitarians and physicians For years and years, ever since the gradual development of the Cantonment Bangalore in extent, population and importance, the Arab Lines plain has never been built upon—nothing has been suffered to impede the circulation of pure air throughout its extent whence that pure air has been wafted to Richmond Town, on the one hand and Shoolay, on the other It was used by the population of both localities as a promenade to catch a mouthful of fresh air, morning or evening and the children of the neighbourhood were specially indebted to it for some of their health and rosy complexions Unfortunately, about two years ago, this highly commendable and happy state of things was disturbed for the first time, by the arrival in Bangalore and the location of the First Madras Light Cavalry upon the plain At all events, the horses of the regiment have been picketed there during the last two years, while the men have been obliged, as a matter of course, to seek for house accommodation in the already crowded localities of Shoolay and Richmond Town The picketing for about two years of some hundreds of horses on a plain situated as we have described the Arab Lines plain to be situated—the sanitary lungs as we have said, of two crowded divisions of the Cantonment—cannot but be, not merely unpleasant, but also extremely unhealthy, to the inhabitants of the two regions from the simple fact that the hitherto pure air would be, must, as a matter of necessity, be vitiated and tainted with the insanitary smell which the gathering together in one spot of a number of animals, whether horses, or other animals, must engender As if this were not enough in itself to expose the lives of the inhabitants of Richmond Town and Shoolay to the risk of death by epidemic sickness another regiment, the 14th M N I, has been located in tents upon the same plain since the latter part of last year, and thus the inhabitants of Richmond Town and Shoolay have the danger to their lives and health doubled during the last five or six months And now, it would appear from the action of the military authorities of the C and M Station as disclosed in Mr Standish Lee's letter it has been resolved to build *permanent* lines on the plain for the use of the sepoys the families, and the camp followers of the 14th Regiment And the persons to blame for all this during the whole two and half years wherein the Arab lines plain has been so despoiled and rendered unhealthy, are the Municipal Commissioners of the C and M Station They never protested at the beginning, when the First Madras Light Cavalry was brought to the plain and permanently located there, they never protested when the 14th M N I was encamped there, apparently as a temporary measure, and now, (one would hardly believe it) when it is proposed to build permanent lines for the native regiment, in addition to the permanent picketing of the horses of the Cavalry the Municipal Commissioners not only do not protest, but *actually* decline to interfere when asked to do so on the strongest and most cogent grounds that can possibly be urged on the attention of the guardians of the public health and safety such as the Municipal Commissioners profess to be! And let it be remembered that the Arab Lines plain is the *property* of the Municipal Commissioners of the C and M Station! It seems to us that these gentlemen stand in very great awe of the military authorities of the General commanding the Division and of Sir Frederick Roberts, the Commander in Chief of Madras and hence the health and lives of the rates and tax payers of Richmond Town and Shoolay and through them the health and lives of the general public of Bangalore are deliberately put to the hazard by those who ought to be the best and sure protectors of the public—the Municipal Commissioners of the C and M Station

Now, all the above has been written and published by us not that we much care for the public reputation of the Municipal Commissioners of the C and M Station, but solely and expressly that the conduct and action of those latter may serve as a warning and example to our own "conscript fathers," the Municipal Commissioners of the Pettah We do not intend to teach them their duty, or to give them a lecture on sanitation but we may be allowed to tell them that one of the safest and surest means of preserving the health and lives of the inhabitants of a town or city, is to keep the air as pure as possible, that great "purifying medium" from the impurities and foulness of which the population are apt to die off like sheep, and for this purpose, the purpose, namely, of keeping the air pure, there ought to be as many openings— sanitary lungs," as we have called them—in and about a city or town, and where these already exist, it is the height of human folly, amounting to culpable negligence, to close them with buildings intended for the residence of human beings, or to render them unhealthy by the tethering or picketing of large numbers of cattle or horses, or other animals. This is a simple sanitary principle which the Municipal Commissioners of the C. and M Station have deliberately neglected to observe They have committed one of the grossest human follies that can be committed by a body of public men We hope our Municipal Commissioners will never follow so dreadful an example —*Verisimilar*

Original and Selected Notes

WE regret to hear that cholera has broken out at Nassick There have been some deaths

THE Maharajah of Darbhanga has given a sum of Rs 10,000 to the Ripon Professorship Fund of the Association for the cultivation of Science

NEGOTIATION for the lease of the ruby mines in Upper Burmah to a Syndicate of Frenchmen have fallen through They offered three lakhs annually, but the Burmese Government want six lakhs.

THE Ameer has taken the management of the Western Khybor out of the hands of the Khan of Lalpoora, who was originally appointed by the British Government in 1880 This is causing some discontent.

CIVIL suit for libel brought by Mr George Band against the *Sri la Argus*, damages claimed at Rs 10,000, has been decided the Judicial Assistant in favour of the plaintiff but only Rs 500 damages have been awarded

THE actual amount of salt revenue for the first eleven months of the financial year 1883-84 was Rs 5,20,29,000 on 27,661 000 maunds, as compared with Rs. 5,17,03,000 on 26 840 000 maunds in the corresponding period of the previous year

THE Maharao Raja Thakoor of Wadhwan has rewarded the services of the officer of his State who negotiated his marriage with the daughter of the Hon Raja Gajapathy Rao of Madras The reward consists of Rs 20,000 cash and jewelry worth Rs 5,000

THE *Imperial Gazetteer* is now in course of active revision at the hands of the Director General of Statistics It all goes well the first five volumes of the new edition, bringing information down to the latest date, including the results of the last census may be expected at the end of this year

IT is reported that shortly previous to his decease Cetewayo sent the following message to Mr Grant, his late advisor at Durban —"I am dying I say so To my European friends am dead for ever. I leave Udimuzulu (Cetywayo's) in my place" This must be communicated to Queen Victoria."

IT is believed at Lahore, that overtures are being made to the Ameer by the Indian Government, for the friendly acceptance of

Kandar by the British garrison. Active preparations are in progress in Baluchistan for pushing forward a railway, and arranging reserved supplies to meet the requirements of troops moving towards Kandhar.

It is stated on "the best authority," that it has been finally decided that the Duke of Connaught will not relieve the Hon'ble Arthur Hardinge as Commander-in-Chief in Bombay. General Hardinge's tenure of office will probably be extended by a year at least—an arrangement on which the Bombay army may fairly be congratulated.

The democratic virus appears to have infected the youth of our older Universities, for a movement is now on foot at Oxford and Cambridge to abolish the title of "Esquire," and substitute that of plain "Mr." One reason for this change is alleged to be that the word "Esquire" has become so vulgarised that it no longer accords with the dignity of a gentleman.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer received on March 20, in private, at the Treasury, a deputation respecting the duties on gold and silver plate. Sir George Balfour, M. P., introduced the deputation, who urged the immediate abolition of the duties. General Sir O. Cavenagh, Mr. P. Orr, of Madras, and other speakers addressed the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who informed the deputation that he could hold out no expectation whatever of the duties being abolished.

Our Native contemporary, the *Indian Spectator*, says that the death of Dr. Todhunter, the Cambridge mathematician, is mourned by several Native papers on the Bombay side. "But students generally do not appear to be quite disconsolate. For, though Dr. Todhunter has died, his works will leave for centuries, a terror to the listless and the irregular. There is no name of which the schoolboy stands in greater awe, not even Colenso, than the intractable Todhunter."

There are 500,000 persons employed in British coal mines; and of these in 1878 not less than 1,413 were killed; and within the last ten years, since the passing of Mines Act, the yearly average has been 1,200 or one in every 38 employed, as compared with one in 75 of British sailors lost at sea. There are many other accidents in mines not officially recorded, and it is believed the total lives lost in the mines is 3,500 every year—48 every week, or 8 every day.

Last Monday evening, the water works at Lahore were formally opened by the Lieutenant-Governor in the heart of the city. Thousands of spectators were present in the streets. Four large iron tanks, with a capacity of two hundred and fifty thousand gallons, have been substituted for the masonry reservoir which failed in 1861. The cost of the work has been seventeen lakhs of rupees, one lakh of which has been advanced by the Punjab Government and the remainder loaned on favourable terms.

At a crowded meeting of the inhabitants of Agra, held at the Municipal Town Hall, last Thursday afternoon, and presided over by Mir Imdad Ali, C. S. I., resolutions were unanimously adopted to send telegram of sympathy and condolence to Her Majesty through the Viceroy and the Lieutenant-Governor on account of the death of the Duke of Albany; and also to the Duke of Connaught. It was also resolved that the shops be closed and all business suspended on Saturday, the day of the funeral. Religious offerings for the spirit of the deceased were performed by both Hindus and Mahomedans.

The Lahore paper says:—Reports from Cabul speak of the possibility of the Ameer going to Herat. We can hardly be sure of his going there, till he has actually started; but recent events on the north-west frontier of Afghanistan make his Highness' presence at Herat extremely desirable. From Peshawur it is reported that Abdul Rahman has sent an elephant and two camels to Peshawur, in charge of an escort, to fetch, it is supposed, the monthly stipend of a lakh of rupees. It is also reported, on good authority, that several bands of Afreedees have left their hills, with the object of raiding on British territory. The men are mostly Zakka Kheyls and Akha Kheyls.

Mr. Justice Norris of Calcutta was seized on Sunday morning with cholera, and the utmost anxiety prevailed, but on Monday afternoon he was pronounced out of danger. The attack was well marked, but not very severe. It will be remembered that Mr. Justice Norris presided over the celebrated Idol Case, which caused so much excitement at the time. One of the principal witnesses in the case died of cholera, and bazaar gossip attributed the occurrence to the judgement of heaven for bringing the idol into open court. Now that the Judge has been attacked with the same disease, the coincidence has caused much speculation in the same quarter.

The action of the Bengal Government in sending Indian students to England to learn scientific agriculture has been followed by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North West Provinces. On the recommendation of Mr. W. C. Benett, Director of Agriculture and Commerce, Sir Alfred Lyall has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 3,000 to Pandit Srilal to enable him to go through a course of study at the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester. Pandit Srilal is the secretary of the Bijnor Agricultural Society, which has given a considerable sum towards enabling him to go through the course of study, while the Raja Juggat Singh has added Rs. 2,000 for the same purpose. Supported in this way by self-help, the scheme has a very practical look about it.

The Punjab Text book Committee has resolved that paper used for Vernacular text books shall be obtained direct from paper mills in this country. Past experience has shown that the paper supplied to the curator's office from Indian mills was not of uniform quality, and often fell far below the samples. But experience obtained in another office showed that if a contract is made with the managers of the mills, and if business is done directly through them instead of in the round-about way hitherto in vogue, the supply is as reliable as carefulness can make it. By using half-bleached paper, the cost of producing books will be reduced, and they will be more durable; and in a country with glaring sun, like India, it is said there are no advantages in adding to the cost of Elementary School Books by printing them on white paper.

The French Government is about to ask for fresh credits, the amount, it is said, being 25,000,000f. It is calculated that if wear and tear of the fleet, and the drafts made on the arsenals, are added and, perhaps, 80,000,000f. or 100,000,000f. would be necessary, which the Chamber would certainly refuse. Only 25,000,000f., therefore, will be applied for; 6,000,000f. depreciation of ships and material being left for another time, and perhaps for another Cabinet. Eighteen gunboats and thirty-five vessels of all ranks, including some splendid ironclads, are engaged in the operations; and reckoning the soldiers and sailors in Tonquin, or on the way out or back, the expedition absorbs sixty-three ships and 40,000 men. It is felt in Paris that this is out of all proportion with the end to be gained, whatever it may be.

The *Times* is advocating the substitution of a new form of capital punishment in lieu of hanging. It writes:—"Why should not some less cumbrous and hateful method than hanging be adopted? No doubt it was once chosen because it was especially shameful, and was supposed to be on that account more powerful deterrent. But few now-a-days will seriously maintain that a criminal would be less powerfully restrained from crime by the certainty of being shot, than by the prospect of being hanged, and the deterrent effect upon others of any special method is abolished by the privacy of executions. Moreover, criminals are now hanged only in form. In fact their necks are broken; and as no one except the official witnesses sees the form, why should we adhere to a particularly clumsy and cumbrous method of dislocating the vertebrae? Science now offers various methods of terminating a man's existence without the slightest suffering, and without any of the ghastly concomitants of hanging."

The discussion as to the work Missionaries are supposed (by their supporters) to do in India, and what they really do here, still goes on in Calcutta. The correspondent of "thirty years' experience" waxes wroth with a young Missionary who argues with him, and remarks:—"In the name of commonsense, how does he expect me or any one else, to regard those as *true* Missionaries, who have to all intents and purposes abandoned all *real Missionary work*, and have become pure *secular educationists*. Would this be a *logical* conclusion? Our former Missionaries felt that their proper mission in this land of heathenism, was not to educate only, but to evangelise the natives of this country. In accord with this conviction, they adopted what may be called the *educational system of evangilization*, that is to say, saturating secular knowledge with earnest religious instruction. Are our present Missionary Professors doing this? If they are, then I am in perfect sympathy with them. But my contention is they are *not*."

The *Indian Daily News* says.—"In spite of the denial put forward from Barrackpore, the question of ecclesiastical establishments has engaged the attention of His Excellency the Viceroy." This never was denied, replies the *Bombay Gazette*; "what was stated was that the Viceroy had not taken the initiative in this matter, that he had pressed the India Office to defer the consideration of it, but that when he was directed to make inquiries with a view to ascertain the facts with regard to the ecclesiastical establishments in India orders were issued to collect the information." The Calcutta paper continues:—"We have very good authorities for the statement that the Secretary of State is inclined to shelve the whole question for the present, because of the divergencies of opinion which prevail in regard to it amongst the inner circles of the Government of India. We shall also be found correct when we say that the matter will not, however, be shelved, but will be referred, in the first instance, to the Governments of Bombay and Madras for an expression of their views."

Local and Provincial.

The Chief Judge.—Mr. C. J. Plumer the Chief Judge of Mysore, has proceeded to Ootacamund for the long vacation.

Eclipse.—On Thursday between 3 and 8 P. M., there was an eclipse of the moon, partially visible in Bangalore. The cloudy state of the sky, however, prevented any good view of it.

Tamil New Year's Day.—Friday last was the first day of the new Tamil year, when the new calendar was introduced, and the usual festivities and enjoyments of the day celebrated. Sivan riding on his bull, was carried in procession, in great pomp, both in the Cantonment and the Town.

The London Mission, Petta.—The distribution of prizes to the pupils of the London Mission School took place on Thursday morning at 8 o'clock, in the Hall of the School. Major Wylie, Assistant to the British Resident, presided on the occasion. The Hall was crowded with ladies and gentlemen. The annual Report for last year was read by the Reverend Mr. Walton, Principal of the School. The meeting closed at about 9 A. M.

Mr. J. B. Lyall.—The British Resident Mr. J. B. Lyall, accompanied by Mrs. Lyall and Dr. Henderson, left Bangalore for Ootacamund, on Wednesday evening last, by the special train which was run that evening for passengers of all classes who might have wished to leave for Coonoor and Ooty. The principal Civil and Military officers of the Station were present on the platform on the occasion. A salute was fired at sunset in honour of the Resident.

Easter Holidays.—The following official notifications have appeared regarding the closing of places of public business—The Resident's Treasury will be closed from Thursday the 10th to Monday the 14th instant, both days inclusive, the Commissariat office and stores from Friday to Tuesday the 15th instant, and the Ordnance Dept. from Thursday to Tuesday the 15th instant. All other public offices and Courts will be closed from the 10th (Thursday last) to Wednesday the 16th instant, both days inclusive.

We learn that Mr. H. Eagles, Chief Assistant to the Comptroller in Mysore has been transferred on promotion to the Assistant General's office, Bombay. Mr. Eagles has been in the Mysore Service for 21 years, and has always maintained a very high reputation. We trust the Dewan will mark his appreciation of a good officer's services by granting him a bonus of three months pay, as in the case of many others who have been transferred from Mysore.—*Spectator*.

The Civil Courts.—The Civil Courts throughout the Mysore Province will be closed (after the Easter holidays) from the 17th instant to the 27th May next, both days included. These courts, however, will be opened for two or three days in the week, during the vacation, from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M. for the reception of plaints, appeals, applications for copies, &c., The Civil Court of the Civil and Military station will be opened on Mondays and Thursdays, at the above hour, for the reception of plaints, applications, & The offices of the Chief Court will be opened throughout the vacation, (except Saturdays) but only for a few hours, from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.

Nandidroog Sessions.—On Tuesday last, the Sessions Court of the Nandidroog Division was held, Mr. Thumboo Chetty, presiding. There were two cases, namely, housebreaking and theft, in the Chickaballapur Taluk, on the 2nd March last, and the other murder. In the first, the prisoners were two Waddar men who were charged with breaking into a house in the village at night, and tacking therefrom jewellery, cloths, and other property of the value of Rs. 3,000. A woman of the Vakaliga caste was also charged as receiving the stolen property. The prisoners pleaded not guilty. The assessors found one of the prisoners guilty and the other prisoners not guilty. The Court, differing from the assessors, found both men guilty and sentenced them each to two years' rigourous imprisonment. The woman was acquitted. The second case is adjourned to the 16th instant.

The Maharaja's Council.—The term of three years, for which the three native gentlemen on the Maharajah's Council, were appointed in 1881, expired on the 24th Ultimo, and their successors will have immediately to be nominated, that is, if His Highness does not see fit to appoint the retiring members. In this matter the Maharajah will of course be advised by his Dewan, and we learn, on good authority that Mr. Seshadri Iyer favors the nomination of Mr. Ramachendra Iyer, the third judge of the new High Court in the room of Mr. T. R. A. Thumboo Chetty, retiring *ex-officio* member of the Council; and Mr. Meenatchi Iyer, Barrister-at-law, Government Advocate, in the room of Rai Bahadur Sabapathy Moodliar. For the third membership, Mr. P. N. Krishnamurti, Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur, is said to stand the best chance, as the popular representative.—*Bangalore Spectator*.

The Mysore Gazette.

Bangalore, Saturday, April 12 1884.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE DEWAN TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

The 4th April 1884.—No. 5.—Mr. C. V. Raghavacharlu, B. A., Private Secretary to the Dewan, is deputed for General duty in the Mysore District. During his employment on such duty, he will exercise the powers of a Revenue Assistant Commissioner and those of a Magistrate of the 3rd class.

The 4th April 1884.—No 6—Mr B K. Venkatavaradanagar, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Grade, is granted 3 months' privilege leave with effect from 1st April 1884

Mr. Nages Rao, 1st Grade Amildar of the Shimoga Taluk, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of the 4th Grade during the absence of Mr Venkatavaradanagar on leave, or until further orders. Mr Nages Rao will proceed as early as possible and report himself to the Deputy Commissioner of Kadur for duty

During Mr Nages Rao's absence on other duty, Narasimmangar, Revenue Sheristadar of the Shimoga District, will officiate as Amildar of the Shimoga Taluk on a salary of Rs 150 per mensem He is invested with the powers of a 3rd Class Magistrate

The 8th April 1884.—No 7—Mr C Soob Rao, Deputy Commissioner, Kolar District, is granted six day's privilege leave of absence from such date as he may avail himself of the same

General Summary.

MADRAS.

INDIAN SCIENCE ASSOCIATION—The sum of Rs 30,700 has been subscribed in aid of the building fund of the Association—*Statesman*

SMALL POX—The Mandalay correspondent of the *Rangoon Gazette* sends the following intelligence—Small pox is very prevalent in Mandalay The king's three daughters have been attacked by the disease, and the second one is dead A Frenchman named Voillard, has also succumbed—*Englishman*.

VIJIARAGHAVA CHARI'S CASE—Mr Reddy Branson, the attorney for the plaintiff in the case of Vijaraghava Chari *versus* the Secretary of State for India in Council applied before the Chief Justice for a bench of three Judges before whom the hearing of this suit might take place His Lordship replied that he could not arrange for a full bench, till after the Easter holidays and if the case was adjourned till then he would gladly do so The case, therefore did not come on to day, as had been fixed but will in all probability be taken as soon as the Court re opens next week

REMARRIAGE OF A HINDOO WIDOW—We are glad to announce that an interesting widow marriage took place at Ranipore on the 25th March The bride, Mokhaday in Ghosee, is a young lady of about 22 years of age She was married for the first time when an infant only 4 years old, and became a widow at the early age of eight—an age at which Bengallee girls are not thought fit to be given in marriage The sorrows of her widowed life were not even mitigated by the consoling care and sympathy of parents, for the poor girl is an orphan The thanks of the public are due to Baboo Prakash Chunder Ray, the President of the local Brahmo Somaj, who promoted this marriage, and thus became the means of putting an end to the miseries of a most miserable existence The bridegroom, Baboo Hem Chunder Ray, is a young man of twenty six who is already earning his own livelihood—*Behar Herald*

SERIOUS FIRES AT JAMALPUR—Jamalpur has been visited by an epidemic of fires The first broke out on Saturday morning at Keshobpur about a mile from the railway station among a group of thatched huts Several huts were destroyed, but the damage was curtailed and the fire extinguished by the efforts of the employes of the Railway Locomotive Department The next day, Sunday, a more serious fire occurred in another part of the town, by which damage to the amount of some Rs 2,000 was caused Again, on Monday, March 31st a still more alarming conflagration occurred, by which one child was burned to death, and another child very severely injured, in addition to property being destroyed to the extent of some Rs 10,000 The same night another alarm was raised, but in this instance the fire was discovered early, and we get under by the Railway staff before much damage had been done But on Tuesday fully 100 huts were burned at Keshobpur, the damage being estimated at Rs 5,000 or Rs 6,000

A RUNAWAY JAILOR—Even Jailors are not always immaculate The other day, when Dr Mathew paid his daily morning visit to the Monghyr jail, the worthy jailor who had recently been transferred here from Chittagong was not forthcoming, and a visit to his sleeping apartment disclosed the fact that he had evidently not courted downy slumber there the preceding night The matter was immediately reported to the Magistrate, and an examination of the accounts proved that they were right up to a few annas, but shortly afterwards a telegram which arrived from Chittagong threw some light upon the riddle The gentleman's accounts in his late incumbency were in a terrible mess and defalcations to a large amount will, it is feared, be discovered On searching the absconder's apartment a letter was found, addressed to Dr Mathew, which, after explaining that circumstances over which he had no control, unwillingly compelled him to absent himself, he generously left the care of his family including his "wretched old mother," to the generous guardianship of a beneficent and paternal Government.—*Planters Gazette*

THE BANGALORE FORT—With reference to the question regarding the right of the Government of India to dismantle the Bangalore fort, the Calcutta *Statesman* points out that under the sunnud of 1881 full rights of sovereignty were ceded to the British. Moreover, under the treaties the British Government has full power by Clause IX to dismantle every fort in the province The clause runs thus —

'And whereas in consequence of the system of defence which it may be expedient to adopt, for the security of the territorial possessions of His Highness the Maharajah Mysore Kistna Rajah Odiaver Bahadoor, it may be necessary that certain forts and strong places within His Highness's territories should be dismantled or destroyed, and that other forts and strong places should be strengthened and repaired, it is stipulated and agreed that the English East India Company Behadur shall be the sole judge of the necessity of any such alterations in the said fortresses, and it is further agreed that such expenses as may be incurred on this account shall be borne and defrayed in equal proportions by the contracting parties —

Remarkable Discovery of Implements for coining—Sheikh Kullooo, a Muhammadan, was arraigned before Mr Henderson, the Officiating Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, under section 232, 234, 235, and 240 of the I P Code, firstly, with counterfeiting Queen's coin, secondly, with making or selling instruments for counterfeiting Queen's coin, thirdly, with having in possession instruments or materials for the purpose of using the same for counterfeiting coin, and lastly, with delivering Queen's coin, having knowledge of the fact that it was counterfeit Inspector Davies in charge of the case, said that last night prisoner got into a tramcar, which was proceeding to Dhurrumtollah Street He was asked for the fare by the conductor and produced a coin which he said was a four anna silver piece The conductor not having any change, made over the coin to Inspector Lewinson of the tramway, who by its appearance suspected that it was counterfeit Closer scrutiny confirmed his suspicions, and he arrested the prisoner The latter closed his first name in a body, and after it was opened forcibly, another coin of the same nature was found He was then searched, and six similar coins were found on his person Having been taken to the Fenwick Bazar through Inspector Davies accompanied him to Ekbalpore where he pointed out his house The Inspector here made the discovery of some ingenious implements for coining, and also found eighteen counterfeit coins The instruments were produced before the Court, and excited some interest by reason of their peculiar structure The case was adjourned till to-day in order that the Government Prosecutor shall be instructed in the matter, prisoner being in the meanwhile remanded to jail—*Englishman*

Extracts.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

The *Indian Spectator*—In a recent issue the *Madras Mail* raises an important question which we should like to see discussed on this side Every Sessions Court has an officer of the Crown attached to it under the title of the Public Prosecutor whose duty is too well known This is scarcely a popular arrangement, and the *Sirkars Vakil*, as we call him here, is often looked upon by the accused as a colleague of the Jangmar Now, we are far from accepting this view but it is a strange anomaly that whilst the accused is being handled by a practised Vakil on behalf of the Government, he is denied the benefit of legal advice unless he himself can afford it. In cases like this the accused is generally a poor ignorant man, and the Judge has to act as counsel for him. This places the officer in a painfull position—he must either suggest the line of defence to the man or suffer him to go on blundering and ruining his case Practically the man has no defence He leaves the matter to his *vasib*, domes everything and contradicts himself and everybody else He does not know better, poor wretch And the *Madras Mail* very pertinently asks why, Government should not afford him some legal assistance The cost of such an arrangement would be about Rs 10,000 a year, we are told The proposal is worth serious consideration Is it just that there should be an officer of the Crown to prosecute a pauper charged with a grave offence, and no one to defend him? We share our contemporary's regret that such cases are not gratuitously conducted by Vakils and others who have nothing better to do The briefless barrister, too, would gain experience and popularity by this means We should like to see him in the field oftener This is a question for our Lawyers Associations to settle

THE VICEROYALTY OF INDIA

The *Madras Mail*—It is likely, after all says the Allahabad paper, that a comparative outsider will step into the Viceroyalty on Lord Ripon's departure "So far as the matter can be settled at present, we have good reason to suppose, that the next ruler whom India has got to expect, is neither Lord Dufferin, nor Mr Goschen, nor even Lord Lorne, but the Earl of Kimberley" Our Allahabad contemporary is usually well posted up in the *gup* of Peterhoff at Simla, yet we hope there is no solid foundation for the surmise about Lord Kimberley, for a worse selection Mr Gladstone could not possibly make Lord Kimberley is a very common place, self willed and unteachable gentleman in his fifty-eighth year He has strong prejudices, as was proved by his remarks about the Ilbert Bill, and he has very undeveloped sympathies for those of Her Majesty s subjects who have emigrated to her Colonies or Dependencies As Colonial Secretary of State he was a great failure, and as Indian Secretary he can hardly be regarded as a success He is a living specimen of that most strange of modern anomalies, a Radical Peer He would probably not be tolerated as Viceroy by a Conservative Ministry, and it looks as though the British public is making up its mind to recall the Conservatives to office Lord Dufferin is fifty-eight, is poor, and ambitious He is the right man in the right place at Constantinople, and as Viceroy of India he would be trusted alike by Liberals and Conservatives. He is anything but a Radical He is one of the most courteous of men and also one of the most industrious He is active in his habits, and has the advantages of possessing a charming wife and fine digestion He has a lively regard for Colonists and a varied knowledge of Orientals Moreover he is an intimate friend of the present Czar, and he has, as British Ambassador in Russia, seen much of that tortuous diplomacy and ambiguous statesmanship which have landed the Russians on the borders of Afghanistan His very fitness for the Viceroyalty may, however, weigh against him in Downing Street though he is a professing Liberal

CULTIVATION OF EASTERN SCIENCE

The *Indian Mirror*—Brought up from childhood in English schools and colleges, the modern Hindoos cannot but betray a pitiable ignorance of their own *Shastras* From the school boy with his satchel to the learned gowusman of the University, young or old rich or poor, every one looks upon the West as the land of light, knowledge and enlightenment, and the East as that of darkness, ignorance, and superstition Whatever emanates from the Western scholars is accepted as infallible, while the sayings of the holy sages of Aryavarta are treated with learned contempt as superstitious dogmas, only fit to be relegated to the womb of oblivion Very few have the moral courage to rise above the degeneracy of the age, and if such there be here and there who care not for the frowns or smiles of anybody, and have the courage to speak the truth, pleasant or unpleasant, they are not unfrequently deemed worthy of being classed with the inmates of a lunatic asylum The nation that was coeval with the first formation of mankind into social, religious and political communities, is described as a half-barbarous nation, which has yet to learn the rudiments of civilization Foreign literature, science, and art are eating into the vitals of the nation, and we are day by day being hurried along the path of ruin—the ruin of all that is original, all that is true and noble, all that is sublime and beautiful among us, What we want is that our young men should be thoroughly impressed with the importance of their own *Shastras*, that they may be persuaded to study them for the good of their country and countrymen. Our educated countrymen should organise regular examinations for the cultivation of our own science. Eastern science is the result of the life-long labour of our *Rishis*, the emblem of *Satya-yuga*, men whose only occupation was to read, pray, and instruct men, who, convinced of the utter worthlessness of the pleasures and vanities of the world devoted themselves to the attainment of truth and truth alone, and to the good of humanity

BARODA

On the 28th ult, at 5-30 P M His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, accompanied by the Maharani and the young heir to the *gadi*, Futeh Singh Rao, not yet one year old, together with a large number of attendants, followers and retainers left Baroda by special train for Nowsaree, at which place he will remain for only a short time, his present intention being to make a hot weather tour in the Nowsaree division of his territories before returning to Baroda. The Maharaja was received at the railway station by the Agent to the Governor-General and the officers of the garrison, and the station platform was crowded with officers of the State and their friends and attendants. Among those present were the officiating Minister, Mr. Venkatrao J Kirtane, the Nawab Meer Kamaldin, Meer Ibrahim Ali, Mr Cursetjee Thanewalla, and the Sir Subah Mr Luxmon Juggonnath The station was well decorated with flowers and plantains, the roof being festooned with flowers and leaves, and the pavement covered with white and scarlet cloth. For the accommodation of the Maharani the saloon carriage, which was presented to his Highness Khunder Rao in 1861, by the B B & C I Railway Company, in acknowledgement of the assistance given to the company by the Maharaja and his officers, was drawn up This carriage is a large hand somely painted and furnished saloon On this occasion, however, nothing could be seen of its interior, the windows and doors being hung with fine checks. A guard of honour of native infantry, furnished by the British garrison, was drawn up inside the station, while another guard of honour of his Highness's troops was placed outside the station entrance A salute of 21 guns was fired as the Maharani left Baroda to which it is not anticipated that he will return before May next The town of Nowsaree is 99 miles from Baroda, the population, according to the Census of 1881, being 14,937, of which the greater portion are Hindoos. The Parsees however, number no less than 4,062, a total which, taking into consideration the whole number of the population, is remarkable. The city was once famous for the cloths manufactured there, but the trade has fallen off of late years The general appearance of the Nowsaree division varies considerably, some portions being rich in fruits and vegetables, others are remarkable for agriculture, while in some of the sub-divisions large forest tracts abound The division of Nowsaree is subdivided into eight parts, five of which have been settled, the remaining three being wild and uncultivated, are partly peopled by tribes which lead a migratory life, and are still in a more or less primitive state Compared with other portions of Baroda, the population is sparse, but notwithstanding this the last Census show that there are 267,849 in the division About ten years ago the lands were reassessed, and terms more favourable to the cultivators being introduced, a change for the better as compared with the previous condition of the division took place, which is shown by an increase in agricultural stock, in the assumption of culturable waste, and in the number of the population—*Times of India*

CAPTAIN CAMPBELL ON 'INDIA.'

The *Hackney and Kingsland Gazette*—Capt. E A. Campbell again addressed the United Radical Club, Hackney, a few evenings ago. A resolution was passed unanimously, and a copy ordered to be sent to Mr Gladstone and another copy to the Borough Members

We gather from his lectures of this Club and speeches following the same that Capt. Campbell urged the necessity of at once admitting unofficial Europeans and natives, in due proportion, into the Legislative Council. At present there was a considerable preponderance of officials, and the non-officials were carefully selected by Government, consequently no independent being would go into an assembly so composed Self-government is the burning question of the day in India. It was raised by Lord Ripon before the Ilbert Bill was thought of. The ferment about the Ilbert Bill was fostered, if not actually created, by officialdom to divert the attention of unofficial Englishmen from Lord Ripon's Self-Government Act, which would have benefited Europeans equally with natives.

Asked if it was not true that natives had tortured English women and children in the mutiny of 1857 Capt Campbell replied that he was in India then, and the matter had been much discussed at the time and since, but he could not remember that a single case had been substantiated of torture and mutilation He had been told that Mr Atkins was going about England exhibiting pictures of the horrors of Cawnpore No doubt a number of English women and children had been killed, but so far as he was competent to form an opinion the charge of torture was not substantiated He thought that by gones ought to be by gones, that our men had at the time taken most ample revenge, so why take up old scores!

Capt. Campbell stated that sheer necessity had forced him to complain of official shortcomings in Madras he had for years prayed Government to grant a Royal or Parliamentary Commission to enquire into the demoralized state of the Madras Covenanted Civil Service, this prayer had as he deemed it, been most unwisely refused him he was now in consequence being forced to combine with others to show that he was not alone in thinking that some of the highest Madras civilians were not what they ought to be, and that in consequence the whole tone of the service had been lowered

Some one remarking the European civilization would renovate India, Capt Campbell replied that the civilization of the East was much more ancient than that of the West The ancient Hindu dynasties ruled India in a most beneficent manner, that for several hundred years before England became supreme in India the country had been torn to pieces by Mahomedan Persian, and Mahratta conquerors No doubt our rule was very much milder than that of these robbers but we were much harder on the people than the original Hindu Rajahs had been, that our officials ignored this fact and contented themselves with showing how much better we were than our immediate robber predecessors, and several descendants of robber chiefs now our native contemporaries As for our boasted civilization, his personal experience was that in those districts to which it had not penetrated a native's word was as good as a bond He regretted that in Europeanized districts bonds and promises were too often valueless We were putting new wine into old bottles and the fussy belligerent civilization of the West was creating so mighty a ferment in the placid old civilization of India that a catastrophe might occur at any moment as the Hindus were losing the respect they had entertained for thousands of years for their own institutions

Asked if we had not gone to India with the Bible in one hand and a sword in the other, Capt Campbell said there was precious little Bible in the matter, but lots of greed, opium, and liquor He strongly denounced the liquor traffic, declaring that our boasted civilization had robbed India of its sobriety, its industries, arts and civilization

A SPECIMEN OF JUSTICE IN MYSORE

The *Standard*—If there is one thing more than another which stamps the character of the Government of a Native State in India, and either proves or disproves its claim to existence and recognition amongst other States and Governments, it is the manner in which Civil and Criminal Justice is administered within its borders It is notorious that India from time immemorial, and throughout the administrations of successive conquerors, under whose sway the country has come, has been the hot-bed of judicial corruption and bribery, that justice has been bought and sold in so open and shameless a manner that the fact has been embodied into a popular proverb, and at the present day, even the Courts of Justice established by and under the authority of the British Government of India, are freely charged with being personally afflicted by a taint than which there can be no more opprobrious accusation brought against the administering of the laws of the land In addition to bribery and corruption in our Indian law courts, there is another form of injustice which is equally an evil thing, and ought to be put down with a strong hand We allude to the influence of partiality, favouritism, class prejudice and class claims, and the pernicious influence of individual officers of justice, exercised in turning aside the true and direct course of justice. Nowhere is this latter form of judicial evil to a found in greater force than in the courts of those Native States which have adopted English law and procedure, and have modelled their tribunals on those bases. It is a common occurrence amongst the native courts of law of this kind for "cases in court to be compromised, withdrawn, or altogether abandoned, on the mere suggestion of the presiding judge Indeed, it seems to us that suitors in the courts of Native States are not altogether free agents, as they ought to be but that they are often under the direct influence of presiding judge, and that their affairs are controlled frequently more by the persons appointed to administer justice, than by any sense of justice on their own part

A most glaring instance of this kind of unscrupulousness in meting out justice has come under our notice from the Native State of Mysore It is one of those cases of such public interest and concern which the Bangalore press fail to hear of and publish as they ought to do, if they are real representatives of public opinion The story runs as follows A native school master of a school which is well known in the Province, had occasion to remonstrate with one of his pupils, a young man of twenty six years of age who was hardly be said to be a *state pupillari* for being late in his attendance at class The young man replied that certain religious ceremonies and other pressing domestic matters (the student being a married man with a family) sometimes detained him and prevented him coming earlier to school, and that he could not possibly obey the peremptory order of the master to be strictly punctual in his attendance Thereupon, the master fell upon the student and, with a thick cane belabored him so unmercifully as to leave bloody marks and wounds on his body, the healing of which detained the victim in hospital for twelve days at the end of which the student summoned the school master before the magistrate on charge of voluntarily causing hurt and grievous hurt The summons was issued and served on the defendant, but in the meanwhile the highest native officers, amongst them, the deputy commissioner of the district, interfered themselves on behalf of the accused school master, and many efforts were made to compromise the case A high official wrote to the advocates and pleaders of the place not to take up the case of the complainant so that the latter had no alternative but appear personally and conduct the prosecution Even the presiding magistrate received broad hints that it would be well for him to dismiss the complaint On the day of hearing the complainant somehow got an advocate (European) to appear for him and the case was proceeded with The complainant showed the marks and scars of his recent wounds and produced medical testimony to show that he had been detained for twelve days in the hospital, while undergoing the healing of his wounds, in spite of all this, the magistrate declined to find the defendant guilty, saying that even if the defendant had beaten the complainant he had evidently done so in the way of school discipline of which the complainant ought not to complain! and that British soldiers in the army in India were flogged, and even sepoys underwent such corporal torture! The complaint was dismissed, on these grounds and the defendant was acquitted, and resumed his school The complainant however, (thanks to the pluck and spirit of the European advocate) carried the matter in revision to the Chief Court of Mysore and asked the learned Chief judge whether or not there had been a failure of justice in the case the Chief judge we are glad to hear, laughed at the notion of a "boy of twenty-six years of age the father of a family, being subjected to correction in the manner of 'school discipline," and was under the necessity of pointing out to the Native Magistrate, who tried the case that flogging in the army of Her Majesty the Queen Empress of India had been abolished some years ago, so that the Magistrate could not plead flogging in the army as a set-off to the brutal conduct of an ignorant pedagogue Unfortunately the Chief judge sent back the complaint to be retried by the magistrate, with a view to the defendant getting some punishment for his deserts The case was once more tried, and proved as at the first trial, but the result was farcical to an extent which we can only hope could not happen in a Court of law outside a Native State The defendant was convicted, and on the ground of extenuating circumstances, which he never proved, he was fined one rupee! There the matter we believe, at present rests, the school master, his high official friends, and the magistrate, all chuckling over the neat way in which they have "done" the European Chief judge of Mysore We understand that the case is not appealable, as the magistrate has fined the defendant only one rupee being less than Rs 51, an amount of fine which is appealable, and the complainant can not go again on this ground—the inadequacy of the fine—to the Chief Court of Mysore but he might go on "revision" (as on the first occasion) and ask the Chief judge whether the ends of justice have been secured by the infliction of so paltry a fine as one rupee It is to be hoped that this step will be taken by the complainant, or, at all events we trust the Chief judge will call for the records of the second trial of the case as he is enabled to do under a special section of the Criminal Procedure Code

INDIAN FAMINES

The *Amrit Bazar Patrika*—Famines have become rather frequent now a days under the beneficent auspices of British rule in this country In good olden times, these occurrences were like the angels visits, few and far between They would make their appearances at long intervals But it would seem the condition of things has undergone a marvellous change, and what was a rare occurrence in the days of our native rulers, has become an ordinary event under the energetic administration of our affairs by enlightened England So far as outward appearances go so far as the paraphernalia of civilization and enlightenment are concerned, India looks like a bride bedecked with all the pomp of pride and glory But in reality she is in the agony of grief and despair steeped in want and misery with none of that strength which once made her the envy of the world Compared with what we were under native rule we are now both intellectually and morally a fallen people and we cannot but be so, for thanks to English the very foundations of our greatness have been sapped under the kind influences of her administration

And how? Well, mark how we were circumstanced under Native rule and then contrast that situation with what we are now in Under Native rule, we paid our rents and taxes in kind A certain share of the produce went to the land lord and the rest remained with the tenant We also paid in kind for the necessaries of life We paid the shop keeper, the barber, the washerman and others in grain Whatever was paid in this way remained in the country In other words the produce of the soil did not leave it There was no export of manure which remained in the country to replenish the exhausted soil The surplus produce of one good season was stored up in granaries as provision against the deficiencies of a bad year Thus fortified, the people could devote themselves to manufacturing industries and thereby diminish the strain upon agriculture

But as has been very pertinently observed, after the English took over the Government of this country, those half, in days of the Indian people took into themselves wings Cash payments now the order of the day Your shop keeper will not now give you salt for grain He must be paid in copper or silver for whatever you purchase of him you must always have ready money at your service Without it you can not move about an inch Whichever way you go you are met by a demand for money You must therefore, convert the produce of your land into money

Well, this process of conversion would not have proved disastrous if the produce of the soil had remained in the country But such is not the case It is exported to other countries, and the result is that there are no longer those granaries of surplus produce of former times those provisions against the vicissitudes of season, those stores to keep alive the people in a year of drought We will cite one instance here to illustrate the character of the drain which is now going on all over the country More wheat has recently been exported to England from Northern India than has ever previously been shipped Never before the export trade from this part of India was so brisk as it was early this year Indian officials were jubilant over it But what has been the consequence? Why a famine began to threaten the people in fact! It became imminent there and the so-called prosperity was about to become a doleful fate of persons dying slow and painful deaths from the effects of starvation Thus the food-supply of the country is shortened, in as much as the surplus produce of good seasons are all sent out of India and not permitted to remain as reserves against the deficiencies of bad seasons

Now, if the peasant is obliged to sell of the produce of his land, does he get price? The heavy assessment upon his jumma, generally speaking, drives him to the necessity of borrowing money and when he once finds himself entangled in the meshes of this transaction he has no hopes of extricating himself therefrom And what becomes the consequence? It has very well been observed "that these peasants who produce the wealth of India are not allowed to share in it, as the vast proportion of them are slaves, bound hands and feet to some usurer, who pockets the profits and in return doles out grain, just sufficient in quantity to keep the peasant and his family alive from complete starvation" Thus the Indian ryot generally speaking is forced to sell his produce from one end of the country to the other, at the price the money lender likes to give and not at the cost of production

And how much income does he score in this way? Only the other day, the Government of India, speaking of the *outer surface* of the Indian people, observed that by rough calculation the average income per head of population is only Rs 27 a year! This average income, says a great authority on Indian affairs, "gives less per head for all classes both rich and poor, than is found necessary for the bare subsistence of native prisoners in our criminal jails.' And further says he, "if out of it allowance be made for the large incomes of the higher classes, how miserable must be the pittance possessed by the masses of the people of the 200,000,000 forming the population of British India, probably more than 100,000,000 have an average income of only Rs 10 yearly" This does seem to us to be the language of exaggeration for we have the admission made by the Government of the presidency, that in the N W Provinces the labourer "only tastes salt twice or three times a week" This is prosperity under English rule!

Take this fact in connexion with another discovered by the Famine Commission and which struck the commissioners with horror This awful fact is that owing to sheer want, comparatively few of us live to old age, or even to middle age The death rate in British India amounts to something like double that of Great Britain, and at the present moment considerably more than one-third of the whole population of British India, consists of children under 12 years of age What does this statement show? It shows that the Indian people not having sufficient means for maintaining themselves in ease and comfort, with an income which is not adequate even for the requirements of life subsistence are slow victims to death Who after this, will dare call in question the beneficence of British rule in India?

These are sufficient to account for the rather frequent recurrence of famines in this country in this age But there are other causes at work for which our rulers also are responsible Of course we can not mention them all here We will only refer to one which is glaringly manifest to every one of us It is described by an Englishman as follows—'Under Native rule, India manufactured, not only for her own two hundred millions of inhabitants but she exported largely, probably, one-fifth of her whole population was in those days engaged on in some way interested in manufacturing or in selling her manufactures In the present day, these millions of persons who under Native rule would have been engaged in industrial undertakings, are thrown for support on the land In spite of this, our ill-advised district collectors have, too often, set their faces against emigration, under the belief that the cheaper the ryot got his labour the easier it would be for him to pay rent to to Government Ignorance again!"

We need not make any comments of our own on this extract We trust we have laid sufficient materials before the reader to enable him to understand how happy, how prosperous, how contented people are under the protecting shadow of England's supremacy over them. Any other people, in our situation, would have perhaps rent the skies with cries of "good bye to your protection, better recall your watch dog"

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

(From the Daily Papers)

[FURNISHED BY THE PRESS TELEGRAM]

THE FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES OF EGYPT

London, 14th April—The British Government has submitted to the Great Powers the solution of the financial difficulties of Egypt, including the disbanding of the Army recruited by Sir Evelyn Wood

THE FRENCH IN HONGHOA

Hongkong, 15th April—The French have occupied Hongkoa

THE GOVERNOR OF YUNNAN

Hongkong 16th April—The Governor of Yunnan has been summoned to Pekin He will be punished in connection with recent events in Tonquin

CHINESE OFFICERS CONDEMNED

The officers who are held responsible for the loss of Bamuh have been condemned to be beheaded

A GENERAL CHINESE FLEET

A general fleet has been ordered through sought China

DR BANKS CASE RECONSIDERED

Bombay, 16th April—The Government have reconsidered Dr Banks case and have ordered that he shall be transferred to Surat instead of being sent back to his regiment

DESPATCH FROM GENERAL GORDON

Cairo, 16th April—A despatch has been received from General Gordon, dated April 8th, in which he states that tribal dissensions had compelled the Mahdi to abandon the expedition against Khartoum

KASSALA AND SENNAAR SAFE

A report is current that the garrisons of Kassala and Sennaar are safe

GENERAL GORDON AND ZEBEHR PASHA

Cairo, 17th April—General Gordon has telegraphed to Zebehr Pasha, appointing him Deputy Governor General of Soudan, but Zebehr has refused to accept the appointment

THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY ON THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION

London, 17th April—The Marquis of Salisbury, in speaking at Manchester yesterday, referring to Egypt said he advocated a policy of governing and restoring that country instead of the ministerial policy to rescue and retire

SIR W M HARCOURT THEREON

Mr Vernon Harcourt, speaking at Derby yesterday, said that a permanent British administration of Egypt would be most impolitic, and would lead to perpetual embroilment with other Powers

LETTER FROM THE QUEEN

The Queen has written a letter acknowledging with heartfelt thanks the loyal sympathy of her subjects in her late bereavement, and says that she is resolved, despite her sorrows, to continue to labour for the public welfare

THE QUEEN AT DRAMSTADT

London, 18th April—The Queen arrived safely at Darmstadt yesterday

IMPERIAL PRINCE OF AUSTRIA AT CONSTANTINOPLE

Constantinople, 17th April—The Imperial Prince of Austria arrived here to day, on a visit to the Sultan His reception has been of a most splendid character

THE RUMOURS FROM SOUDAN REGARDED AS EXHAUSTION

Bombay, 18th April—Our telegram of Tuesday mentioning the rumour of fall of the Suakim and Khartoum, reached us as follows —'Rumoured Suakim Khartoum fallen Gordon taken prisoner' As no further telegram has since been received in connection therewith, we cannot but suppose that our previous reading of the telegram was incorrect and that it should have been issued as follows —'It is rumoured at Suakim that Khartoum has fallen and that General Gordon has been taken prisoner"

RUMOURED DEFEAT OF THE MAHDI

Cairo 19th April—A despatch has been received from General Gordon dated 9th April in which he states that a merchant has arrived at Khartoum from Obeid, who reports that one of the tribes have twice defeated the Mahdi and that the Mahdi is now virtually surrounded by his enemies

GENERAL GORDON APPREHENSIVE

London 19th April—General Gordon has written to his friends in a desponding tone concerning the safety of Khartoum

THE LONDON MUNICIPAL BILL

The corporation of the City of London has adopted resolutions to oppose the Government Municipal Bill by every means

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY APRIL 21 1884

THE RATES AND TAX PAYERS OF THE C M STATION

The proverbial expression that even a worm will turn, if too much oppressed and down trodden, has been exemplified in the rates and tax paying community of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore That section of our fellowmen and fellow subjects of the some Queen Empress appear to have suffered much at the hands of their Municipal Commissioners, gentlemen who, apparently think that they have nothing to do but to bear their honorary title and position with as much dignity as they can assume, and to consider themselves lords over the public, instead of being really servants of the public When the tax upon arts professions, trades, and callings was advertised as being about to be introduced, and the rules for the election of Municipal Commissioners were notified, by the civic authorities of the Civil and Military Station,—events which transpired in January and March last, respectively—the denizens of the Station do not seem to have taken any steps whatever to check the action of the British Resident, or to rouse the Municipal Commissioners to a sense of the duty they owe to the public whom they profess to represent The worm, therefore, seems to have turned rather late in the day, but better late than never as the saying goes, and so they had a spirited meeting of all classes of the community, in Arcot Narainswamy Moodelliar's School, on Wednesday last, at which Mr Arcot Narainsamy Moodelliar himself presided The object of the meeting was to adopt a memorial to the British Resident, protesting against the imposition of the tax upon arts, professions, trades and callings, and praying for its repeal soliciting that the system of electing the representatives on the Municipal Board should be introduced by the 30th of July next, all the non official members resigning their places by the end of June preceding instead of the electors having to wait till each nominated Commissioner retired at the end of his term of three years of office, suggesting that the conduct of the elections should be taken out of the hands of the Commissioners and entrusted to an independent committee of rates and tax payers, who would look after the public interests in a more reliable manner, and praying that the still head duty of one rupee per gallon on arrack Manufactured within municipal limits should be handed over to the Board, thus still further obviating the necessity of paying the tax upon arts, professions trades, and callings The meeting was quite enthusiastic and in earnest, and resolution as it was proposed, was unanimously carried and the memorial to Mr J B Lyall, the British Resident, was adopted with an exhibition of warmth and enthusiasm cheering The memorial is to be presented to Mr Lyall at Ootacamund for which purpose a deputation of influential merchants and tradesmen of Bangalore and members of other professions has been nominated and will proceed to Ooty, some day this week In connection with the imposition of the profession tax it was pointed out that such a tax was unnecessary at the present time, as from the Municipal accounts themselves, it is evident that, year by year, sees a respectable surplus carried forward to the following year and that the surplus for the official year ending the 31st March last, was no less a sum than Rs 27 000 It is clear that Government, or a municipal corporation would be justified in imposing a new tax, only where there existed some financial difficulty or deficit, and certainly not where there is a clear and large surplus The professional tax moreover, is expected to bring to the municipal coffers only Rs 10 000 a year, whereas the concession of the still head duty on arrack manufactured in municipal limits, as prayed for in the memorial, would bring in double that amount and to this concession, as was proved, the Municipality had a distinct right, whereas it now wrongfully went into the imperial exchequer With regard to the manner in which it is proposed to carry out the election, and the extent of interest shown by the Commissioners in this most important measure, it was pointed out that, beyond advertising that voters should come to the municipal office and register their names, the Commissioners had displayed no further interest. Clearly (as was demonstrated by one of the speakers at the meeting) it was the duty of the Commissioners to do something over and above this It was their duty to publish a list of candidates eligible for election and a list of those entitled to vote, in such manner and in such public places as was most convenient and most conducive to secure the important end in view. It is rather hard, it is, in fact, quite absurd, that the members of the community should be called upon to pay taxes and rates, under severe penalties, and yet be expected to rush to the office of the Municipality to secure rights which it is the duty of the Municipality to see secured to the rates and tax-payers It seems as if the present nominated Commissioners, or most of them, were reluctant to give up their posts, until they shall be obliged to do so by the expiration of the period of office for which they have been appointed. It appears as if they feared that they would never have a seat on the Board again, if they depended for their return on the votes of popular election It is no wonder, therefore, that the resolution which contained the request that the management of the elections should be entrusted to an independent committee of votes and taxpayers, should be tantamount to a vote of, censure of and want of confidence in, the present members of the Municipal Commission of the C and M Station There were other matters in the present Municipal Government of the C and M. Station which justified the meeting in pointing the finger of scorn at their representatives on the Board, such as, the utter indifference and apathy displayed by the Commissioners in all that relates to the Sanitation and Conservancy of the Station, and the almost abject manner in which they acquiesce in the acts of the military authorities of the Station, acts which clearly endanger the public health, safety, and convenience of the civil population. As we have said, the measures adopted by the community of the C and M Station against their municipal representatives on Tuesday last, were perfectly justified by the conduct and attitude of, the latter The pity of it is that these measures had not been taken some time ago It is to be sincerely hoped, however, that Mr Lyall as British Resident will give strict heed and a favourable reply to the representations made to him, otherwise, he will be perpetrating a state of things in municipal administration which is a disgrace to civilised India

Original and Selected Notes.

It is reported that seven of the cousins of King Theebaw have been massacred in the palace at Mandalay, being suspected of being concerned in the late attempt to fire the palace.

The *Englishman* states that Lord Ripon did not send any recommendation to the Secretary of State for India to restore the age for admission to the Civil Service to its former limit

From further accounts of the late fire at Mandalay, it appears that it broke out at Maloon, at 11 A M on the 2nd instant. By

1 P. M. 1,500 houses were destroyed. The origin of the fire is not known, but it is supposed to be accidental. Great excitement prevailed.

The preliminary works in connection with the Hyderabad Nizam's State Rail way have already been commenced, and the Manager has been negotiating with the Agent of the East Indian Railway Company for the purchase of some 80 sets of waggon wheels at a cost of about Rs. 19,000.

At the tercentenary commemoration of the foundation of the Edinburgh University this month, the honorary degree of L. L. D. was to be conferred on Sir Bartle Frere. The senatus of Aberdeen University here also conferred the same degree on Dr. George King, Director of the Botanical Gardens at Calcutta.

In India the official who travels on "public duty" is permitted to draw travelling allowances; but in England even the Judges who go on circuit have not hitherto been granted a similar indulgence. At length, however, the Treasury has concented to pay the expences of the Judges by giving them a fixed sum per day while on circuit.

The *Pioneer* states that the opinions of the local Government on the points referred to them in connection with the Education Commissions Report have begun to come in, but it will be some weeks yet before the Viceroy will have all the necessary papers to enable him to map out a plan for extending and systematising education generally in India.

The agricultural exhibition which is announced to be held in Trevandrum was to be opened on the 17th and will to be continue opene till the 22nd instant. It is likely that the exhibition will be successful and that the exhibits of agricultural implements will be large, as Messrs. Massey and Co. and other well-known firms have signified their desire to exhibit specimens.

The French Senate was occupied a month ago with the Bill sent up from the Chamber respecting the sale of the Crown jewels which are estimated to be worth nine millions of francs. A Senator asked that the Imperial Crown of Napoleon Bonaparte should be saved from the melting-pot. But the Reporter of the Bill said the Crown was only worthy of the stage of an opera house.

The Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta had a long discussion on Saturday before last on the subject of the election of a health officer. They were unable to make up their minds to accept any one of the candidates whom the offer of a salary of from Rs. 1,250 to 1,500 per month had attracted. After a long debate it was decided to postpone the question for three months, to give time for applications to be received from England. Why, Is there no one in India?

There are 500,000 persons employed in British coal mines; and of these, in 1878, not less than 1,413 were killed; and within the last ten years, since the passing of Miners' Act, the yearly average has been 1,200 or one in every 38 employed, as compared with one in 75 of British sailors lost at sea. There are many other accidents in mines not officially recorded, and it is believed the total lives lost in the mines is 2,500 every year—48 every week, or 8 every day.

The *Times of India* remarks:—"Our readers will hear with pleasure that the agitation in favour of Dr. Banks has been successful. The Government have reconsidered his case, and instead of being returned in disgrace to the Commander-in-Chief, he will be simply appointed to Surat instead of Ahmedabad. The 'Banks case' has ended happily, and we need say no more about it here than that it affords a noteworthy instance of the increasing power of public opinion."

An indignant letter to an Indian agricultural paper, on the subject of the Exhibition medals, complains that a gold medal was actually awarded for imitation coffee. If this be true, the celebrated American inventor of the wooden nutmegs certainly missed his chance on this occasion in not putting in an appearance amongst the exhibitors in the Economic Court. Complaint is also made that awards were granted to fancy articles, such as specially prepared samples of tea at sixteen rupees per lb., which could hardly come under the category of commercial parcels.

A Special London telegram to the *Indian Mirror*, dated 8th instant states that "a crowded and enthusiastic public meeting was held at the Kensington Town Hall, London, in connection with the Ilbert Bill Compromise. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Firth, M. P., Mr. Lalmohun Ghose, and several others. Resolutions expressing the regret of the meeting at the Compromise, and urging the extension of trial by jury and the separation of judicial and executive functions in the Indian Magistracy were unanimously carried. The name of Mr. Rivers Thompson was received by the audience with hisses."

Dr Symes Thomson, senior physician to the Brompton Hospital, speaking of condensed milk, last month, said it had taken a position which would probably be permanent. It compared favourably with the ordinary cow's milk, for it was not so liable to turn, and it was capable of being transported to great distances. After speaking of the nutritive properties, of starchy foods, the lecturer spoke of the relative dietetic value of pork, veal, mutton, beef, tripe, and bones, the two last being very nutritive and digestible. The lecturer then quoted statistics showing that to sustain life, abstaining from the use of all other foods, it would be necessary for a person to partake of either of the following quantities of food.—Nearly ½lb. of skimmed cheese, 1lb. of lean meat, 1 3-10lb. of fat meat, 1-8-10lb. of fat bacon, about 2lb. of bread or rice, 8lb. of potatoes, 15lb. of parsnips or turnips, 4 pints of milk, or 158 pints of porter.

Local and Provincial.

The Dewan.—Mr. K. Sheshadri Iyer, B. A., B. L., the Dewan to the Maharajah, left Bangalore for Ootacamund, yesterday evening.

Thigiar Feast.—The Thigiars held their annual feast, the other day, in the Pettah, and matters passed off without disturbance, though one was expected between the thigiars and police, owing to the events of a few months ago.

Mysore Controller's Office.—Mr. Ranganswamy Iyengar, late Sub-Judge of the Mysore Sub-Court, which has been abolished, has joined his new appointment in the office of the Controller of the State Accounts, on an increase of Rs. 100 to his salary.

Scholarships.—The Dewan to His Highness has sanctioned the following additional scholarships—Three more scholarships for students studying for the degree of L. C. E., in the Poonah Engineering College; and two scolarships for medical students studying at the Madras Medical College.

Nundidroog Sessions The montly sessions Court of the Nundidroog Division was held on Friday and Saturday last, Mr. T. R. A. Thumboo Chetty presiding There were only two cases for trial. One more Sessions Court will be held next month, before the Court is amalgamated with the new High Court of Mysore.

B. C. E. Degree.—The Dewan to the Maharajah has been pleased to sanction the payment of a scholarship of Rs. 25 a month to Mr. Sreeneevasa Char, B. A., first Assistant Master, Bangalore Municipal High School, to enable him to prosecute his studies for the B. C. E. degree at the Civil Engineering College, Poonah.

Municipal Assessor, Mysore.—The post of Assessor to the Municipality of Mysore has been abolished, owing to the appointment of Mr. Standdish Lee as Municipal Sanitary Engineer of the town. The present holder of the post will be provided for elsewhere, and the duties of Assessor will be preformed by the Commissioners themselves.

The Central College.—It has been decided that Mr. H. J Bhabha, M. A., the present Vice Principal of the Central College, Bangalore, should be transferred to Mysore as Principal of the Maharajah's College in that town, and that Mr. C. M Leonard, B. A., now in charge of the latter institution, should take Mr. Bhabah's place in Bangalore.

The Bangalore Command.—A review of all the troops in garrison was held on Friday morning last, on the South Parade, under Lieutenant General W. Payn C. B., who will vacate the command of the Division by the end of this month, and be succeeded by Major-General C. Rowlands, who has already arrived and is ready to take up the appointment.

Resident's Treasury.—The Resident at the Court of Mysore has sanctioned a small temporary establishment for the office of the officer in charge of the British Treasury, in anticipation of a permanent sanction by the Government of India The work of the Treasury has lately increased, as revenue has to be collected, and payments made on account of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

The Vegetable Market, Pettah.—No tenders having been presented for the collection of the fees from the vendors at the vegetable Market in the Pettah—at all events, no tenders having come in time—the Municipal Commissioners have now undertaken to collect the dues themselves, and the spectacle is now seen, every morning, of the Commissioners and their office establishment taking his dole from each vegetable vendor, who may turn up at the market for the day.

Pensions to Municipal Servants.—We are very glad to observe that the Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Bangalore have hit upon the practical method of paying pension in future to the servants of the Municipality whose time may have arrived for retiring from the service. A Pension Fund has been formed, by taking half anna in each rupee of salary for a month paid to each subordinate, to which a grant of Rs. 500 a year from the funds of the Municipality has been added so that sufficient funds will be available when the time arrives to grant pensions to municipal servants, in proportion to the number of years of service and the salaries they draw It is to be hoped that the Maharajah's Government will sanction the scheme.

General Summary.

MADRAS

The Chingleput Collectorate.—Mr J F Price, Collector and Magistrate of Chingleput District, proceeds to England early next month, for six months leave, and Mr C D Maclean, M. A., at present Acting Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, and of the Madras District, will be appointed to act for him until further orders *Mail*

Kashmeri Shawls.—A few days ago, says the Srinagar correspondent of the *Times of India*, 1,200 persons were thrown out of employ in the shawl trade by the ruinous impositions in the form of duties which the Maharajah's Government allow to be made. The manufacturer could no longer endure the constant applications of the tax collector, amounting to 40 per cent. on the value of the shawls, and partly imposed before the shawls are completed, and so he closed his business and dismissed his people, numbering 1,200. Your Resident thinks that the duties on shawls are not high; but he really does not know what they are, and does not take sufficient trouble, I fear, to ask Trade, however, and all its intricacies are not studied by English high officials with the care and attention often given to less important subjects. There is not a particle of thread or wool used in the manufacture of Kashmere shawls which is not taxed more or less, and the same with every other manufacture here. The duties are utterly ruinous, and condemn hundreds of these poor Kashmeris to destitution whilst the Government of India sits beside this misery and destitution, never offering relief, and only making it more odious and shocking than it need be by its undisguised indifference.

Taxation of Gold and Silver Plate.—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at the closing ceremonial of the Fisheries Exhibition, said:—"In 1887, I propose to hold an exhibition of the industrial arts of Her Majesty's Indian and Colonial possessions. With this object in view, I shall hope for the hearty cooperation of our fellow-subjects, the people of India, in order that an important section of that Exhibition may be truly representative of the art industries of that Empire." As to this Mr. Wetherston, the jeweller of Pall Mall, London states, in an advertisement—"That the laudable desire of His Royal Highness is at present impossible of realization Indian art industries wholly depend, either for foundation or ornamentation, upon the precious metals, and such works are absolutely prohibited, by the compulsory hall-marking laws, from being exposed for sale in the United Kingdom. Under such conditions how can 'our fellow-subjects, the people of India,' be asked to co-operate?" *Ibid.*

Death of a Member of the Carnatic Family.—We regret to announce the death at the Shady Mahal Triplicane, on the night of Friday last, of Prince Moulecedood Dowlah Bahadoor, brother and immediate successor of the Prince of Arcot He suffered from the effects of fever for about ten days and was attended by Dr Porter and Dr. Maidoon Sheriff, Khan Bahadoor, who, however, on Thursday, pronounced his case as hopeless The deceased Prince was the last of the ancestors of the late Prince Azeem Jah Bahadur, first prince of Arcot Three years ago Prince Oomdathood Dowlah Bahadur died, and another link in the succession to the title of Prince of Arcot has since passed away Deep regret is felt by the Mahomedan community for the death of the deceased Prince, who has left a widow, three sons and a daughter to mourn his loss. The usual ceremonies were conducted on the death of the Prince, and a large pandal was erected on the grounds of the Shady Mahal where prayers are being offered daily for the deceased.—*Standard.*

Zemindars Sympathy.—A crowded meeting of the Zemindars of Muzufferpore was held on the 6th instant to express sympathy and sorrow at Her Majesty's bereavement Several gentlemen are said to have gone into mourning for the sorrowful event.—*Indian Spectator.*

Sir Madava Row and infanticide.—Sir Madava Row never did a better thing in his life than drawing up that admirable memorandum for Miss Carpenter, showing the inhumanity of capital punishment for infanticide by the Hindu widow Infanticide in the case is no wanton murder, nor is it undertaken for pecuniary gain or revenge. There is total absence of motive so far In many cases out of a hundred it is not the widow who kills her child. To hold her responsible for the crimes, instead of protecting her, and in fact instead of trying to make the crime impossible, as is the duty of a benevolent Government, is monstrous. Sir Madava Row's paper has done much in an indirect manner to relax the severity of the ignorant Judge Child murder is now considered a minor offence under the circumstances Will not Sir Madava Row and others try to further emancipate the widow from the thraldom of caste and free the land from the curse of this horrible crime?—*Hid.*

Fire.—At midday, yesterday, (Monday) a fire broke out at Garden Reach, near the ex-King of Oudh's palace, and close to the spot where the last conflagration which demolished 200 huts and the Post Office, took place only on Thursday night last With their usual promptitude the police were upon the scene of the conflagration with their engines, and the fire was got under in a few hours through the exertions of Superintendents Hog and Hill, who, on the announcement of the intelligence, had driven to the spot It appears that a Sackey Mill is closed to the place where the fire originated, and it is presumed that some sparks fell upon the stacks of straw up there, and caused the conflagration About fifty stacks of straw and three small huts were destroyed. No loss of life occured.—*Englishman.*

TRAGEDY'S COURT.—RANGOON, *April* 3.—The Queen has lost by death her second daughter, and the Royal family are in consequence in mourning. An Italian physician was attending on the child, but could not save it. This is, however, not considered in the palace, and the poor man is accordingly disgraced. A very extensive fire has just taken place at a town called Mijinjhan, a short distance from Mandalay, and the place has been almost entirely destroyed. The fire has been attributed to dakaits, and it is quite probable this may be the case. For just now the people are in great distress and will resort to any means to obtain money. I have already said that the ministers were making an effort to raise funds by leasing out the ruby mines, and negotiations were entered into with a French company for this purpose. The matter has, however, fallen through, as the company will not give more than three lakhs of rupees a year for the monopoly, and this has been declined by the Mandalay Government.—*Ibid.*

Extracts

INDIAN CANDIDATES FOR CIVIL SERVICE

The *Indian Mirror*.—It is a remarkable coincidence that while we should be writing on this very subject in these columns a deputation should have waited on the Secretary of State for India urging the necessity for restoring the ages of candidates for the Indian Civil Service to the original limit of twenty one years. The question is of no secondary importance to India and its people, and if we are true to ourselves we should not desist from agitating it in England till we should have succeeded in obtaining this concession not of favour but of pure simple justice. Unless the present limit is raised the Civil Service will be practically shut to the Natives of India. The whole Native community, to a man, should, therefore, insist on the restoration of the former limit. The good government of India is simply impossible unless the rules for admission to the Civil Service are thoroughly revised and improved. The existing rules are of a most objectionable character and should not be allowed to continue in operation for a day longer than can be helped. Not only are Natives practically shut out from the Service, but they have the effect of admitting into it an inferior class of men.

OUR AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT

THE *Statesman*.—Although India is a purely Agricultural country and the State is the great owner or landlord of the soil, it seems never to have dawned upon the Government that the improvement of its agriculture ought in the nature of things, to have been its first concern. Somehow or other it has not been so. While money had been spent freely enough in almost every other direction, no one has ever succeeded in persuading the Government to spending anything upon improving the agriculture of the country. We have tried hard ourselves at intervals to do so, but never succeeded! It now seems some hope in Lord Mayo's time of the subject being dealt with in earnest, but while we have an Agricultural Department to-day in India, it is a Department without a revenue and without a budget. And so we find the Director of Agriculture in Madras unable even to sanction a small outlay for the distribution of selected seed. Ten years ago we urged the local Government to establish a seed depot in connection with the Economic Museum, but it was in vain. Ours is a Government of record and reporting, and instead of a seed depot, we got a *Statistical Reporter* that was beautifully printed and cost an enormous amount of money, but that reported nothing of use to anybody. The establishment of seed depots by the Government upon a well considered plan, would prove most valuable we believe, to the people. No one seems to know how far the cultivators themselves practice the selection of seed, but they are not likely to be acquainted with the results that have been obtained thereby under modern experiments. An Agricultural Department, well and energetically administered, might accomplish much in a few years with money. But an Agricultural Department without funds has but an existence on paper at the best.

AGE OF CIVIL SERVICE CANDIDATES

The *Indian Spectator*.—After the Secretary of State's unaccountable refusal to restore the age of the Civil Service candidate, it becomes the duty of every Association in the country and every Native Journal to press the question once more upon his Lordship's notice. Lord Kimberley is not much to blame, after all, if he accepts the opinion of his colleagues that the Indians do not care for the reform. We must show how extremely anxious we are, not only in the interests of the candidates, but of good Government in the country, that the age should be raised to the former standard. As we have maintained from the beginning, Lord Ripon is convinced of the justice of our demand, and if the wishes of the people are properly represented, we have little doubt that His Excellency will exert his utmost personally to obtain the reform. But people must ask for it, and ask in a manner not to be resisted. The great misfortune of the country is that its natural leaders do not act as they ought to. In the matter of the Ilbert Bill they allowed precious opportunities to slip through their fingers, and now they blame the Government for not having done this and that. The younger generation, who are more active and perhaps less selfish, have no discretion. They ask for fifty things in one breath and get laughed at in return. Take up questions one by one, those that are ripe for discussion first. It is no use asking for the impracticable. The best of friends cannot do what is impossible under the circumstances. This question of age is quite ripe and it will be our own fault if we don't have it soon settled in our favour. Much larger is the question of simultaneous examination in India, and that must perhaps wait a while. But no time should be lost in pressing the minor reform once more upon the Secretary of State.

THE NEW PALACE AT BARODA

The *Times of India*.—At a spot situated in one of the suburbs of the city of Baroda named Nava Lakha, in consequence of its vicinity to a deep, cool, many pillared well into which the visitor descends down flights of steps, through flat topped arches which rise over his head, piled tier on tier, and which are said to have originally cost nine lakhs of rupees, is the commencement of a vast palace which is being built for the Maharaja. It was in 1876 that the construction of the palace first became a matter of serious consideration, since it appears that, notwithstanding the pomp and circumstance with which Maharajas, such as Khunderao, were surrounded, there, nevertheless, existed no palace which was built in a style at all befitting the position of the ruling chief of so wealthy a state, and which was, moreover, not open to the objection of either want of sanitary arrangements, considerable distance from the centres of business, or inconvenience as regards private accommodation. The plans of the new palace were entrusted to the late Major Mant, who prepared a series of designs of considerable beauty and much fanciful taste in the Indo-Saracenic style. The roof is to be surmounted with several domes all varying in shape and decoration, the principal one being placed near the centre of the building. The palace will be for the greater part two storeys high and will be provided with an immense number of windows and doors of almost endlessly varied patterns in the designing of which great fertility of resource and imagination has been displayed. The clock tower which forms the most conspicuous object will rise to a great height, and will overtop every other building in or near Baroda. At one end of the building is the great Durbar Hall, of imposing dimensions, in the centre will be the offices and apartments of the Maharaja, and at the other end be the more secluded rooms which have been designed for the reception of the Maharani. The whole pile will probably be when completed one of the finest if not the finest, palace on the western side of India. The amount of the original estimate of the total cost was Rs. 23,00,000, but it is a matter of notoriety that estimates for buildings on so extensive a scale cannot be made with unfailing accuracy.

MYSORE

There has been a great deal of speculation as to who the favoured individual was whom the Dewan would select to fill the appointment of Third Judge in the newly constituted High Court for Mysore. The local papers point Mr Vijendra Row, the Dewan's Secretary, as the lucky man but the particulars I wired to you on Friday on the subject are correct up to the present moment of writing. As I informed you, Mr Seshadri Iyer, the Dewan, is trying to induce Mr Ramachendra Iyer, First Judge of Travancore, to accept the place. The emoluments of the Third Judgeship of Mysore will be much larger than those of the post at present held by Mr Ramachendra Iyer, and he will probably decide to accept Mr Seshadri's offer. The job, for I can characterise the appointment by no other term, will give the greatest offence, and raise a howl of dissatisfaction among a large number of senior native officials in Mysore, who will be superseded by Mr Ramachendra Iyer, a rank outsider. I doubt if even the late Mr Runga Charlu would have perpetrated such a palpable job and have brought such a hornet's nest about his ears as Seshadri will when he announces the importation of a Madrasee to fill one of the highest posts in the province, next to the Dewanship itself. Mr Ramachandra Iyer, may be an able and upright judge, and one who would fill the post in question with grace and dignity, but so long as there are men in the province who are fully qualified for the honour, Mr Seshadri's action in forcing a stranger who has no claims on Mysore over the heads of such men can only be taken as a signal illustration of his evident policy of providing snug berths for his friends in Madras. What still more imparts a complexion of nepotism to the Dewan's preference for Mr Ramachandra Iyer, is the fact that the latter is a kinsman of his and a Smartha Brahman like himself. Mr Seshadri Iyer could not court unpopularity more surely than by making such an appointment. This will the more to be regretted, because party jealousies and prejudices in the province had begun of late to subside, and will now be stirred up once more. With such able and honourable judges on the Mysore bench as Mr P N Krishna Murti, B A, (the popular candidate for the Dewanship on Mr Runga Charlu's death), Mr S Venkatarama Iyengar, M A, Mr V N Narasimma Iyengar, and others, there is no excuse for Mr Seshadri Iyer's action in sending all the way to Travancore for a judge for the New High Court of this province. The appointment of Mr T R A Thumboo Chetty to the second judgeship on the other hand, will be hailed with the greatest approval and satisfaction by all classes in Mysore. He is certainly, without exception, the most sound and brilliant judge in the province, and his decisions have very rarely indeed been reversed on appeal. Of unassuming manners, upright principles, and strict morals, Mr Thumboo Chetty, although a Madrasee, has, during the course of his long and honourable judicial career in Mysore, won the esteem and respect of the Mysoreans themselves who, I am sure, will not envy him his richly deserved promotion to the new High Court bench. The Civil and Sessions Court of the Nundidroog Division, at present presided over by Mr Thumboo Chetty will be abolished, and the work devolve on the High Court Judges by turns. Mr Plumer, the Chief Judge, will very properly cease to be judicial Commissioner of Coorg, the British Resident in future disposing of appeals from that province, as well as from the Civil and Sessions Court of the civil and military station of Bangalore. Mr Plumer retires from the British service on an annuity, and enters upon an engagement of five years with the Maharajah's Government. His salary will not, however, be as high as that of his predecessor, for while Mr Sandford drew Rs 3,000 Mr Plumer will receive only 2,000 per mensem.

The work of dismantling the Fort here has been resumed by order of the Government of India, but I have excellent authority for stating that we have not heard the end of the affair. This is a wanton outrage on the part of the British Government to destroy property belonging to the Maharajah of Mysore, without in the least consulting him or obtaining his sanction to the measure, and moreover, to remove valuable building material and utilise it for other purposes. The Government of India certainly have very original ideas of the law of *meum* and *tuum*. Arrangements are being made to remove the Military Accounts' offices from Madras to the Bangalore Fort, for which the walls of the latter are to be raised to the ground the buildings within it are to stand. It appears that there is not sufficient accommodation at Ootacamund for all the military offices of Army Head Quarters, and the Accounts' Department is therefore to come to Bangalore. Hordes of offices, with long salaries, will of course appreciate the change to Bangalore from hot and dusty Madras, but what about the five hundred and odd poor clerks, the European and East Indian portion particularly? They will have to find accommodation here for themselves, and there is none available in the Fort, while the Cantonment at the nearest point is two miles distant. The new Arsenal is under construction near the Agram barracks, and lines are also being built for the Ordnance staff. On the completion of those works the Arsenal will be removed from the Fort. A new and commodious Telegraph office is also being built on the premises of the present dingy little office.—*Correspondent of the Times of India.*

GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA

The *Leeds Mercury*.—The Marquis of Ripon has, we hear, decided to remain in India until within a few months of the close of his official term. That term expires in June next, and he will most likely come home in March. Whenever that event may happen, he will be assured of a hearty welcome in Yorkshire, where his career has been watched with feelings of intense interest and admiration. Few Viceroys have acceded to office under such difficult and peculiar circumstances. The religious outcry raised against him very soon died out, and it was never more than a concealed party attack, stimulated by persons who ought to have known better. The noble Marquis was in no sense incapacitated from the proper performance of his duties by his religious faith, and in India itself the question never caused the least excitement. But, looking back over what has since happened, we can see that it was a part of that policy of resistence and disparagement which has but recently ceased. As a Viceroy, the Marquis of Ripon had most difficult duties to perform, and no one can say that he has failed to bring to their discharge high personal character, great moral courage and a firm resolve to do his duty to the utmost of his ability. He had to reverse, in many respects, the frontier and external policy of his immediate predecessor, Lord Lytton, and he has attained a greater measure of success than could have been anticipated. The old and prudent course initiated by Lord Lawrence, and sustained by Lord Mayo, was firmly pursued by him, amidst the stereotyped objection of all the counsellors who had advocated a forward movement. Our forces were gradually withdrawn from Afghanistan, Abdul Rahman was duly installed as Ameer, and we renewed with him the friendly understanding that had given peace and contentment under Shere Ali as under Dost Mahomed. Afghanistan is now once more united under a strong ruler, who knows how to make his authority respected and whose loyalty to us admits of no doubt or suspicion. We can look back upon Lord Lytton's rule a turbulent and disastrous chapter in the external relations of India. The tranquility with which the advance of Russia to Merv is generally regarded in India as a strong testimony to the soundness of the Marquis of Ripon's statesmanship. The finances of India are improving, and in another year this country will have terminated its special aid for the expenses of the Afghan War. In general internal policy India has been subject to the reflex excitement resulting from the plan of subordinating her rule to imperial and party necessities. The resistance to the Ilbert Bill is here referred to, and it is satisfactory to and that the tension it created has ceased. In his general attitude towards the natives, the Marquis of Ripon has been animated by a desire to be just and fear not. For many years there has not been so popular a Viceroy with the people of India. It is true the party of ascendancy has been angry and menacing, and it has been strongly supported by a considerable body of politicians at home. There is nothing at all strange in these phenomena. But, when we can calmly look back upon recent events, we shall admit that unless we can enlist the sympathies, and secure the love and provide adequate career, for the intelligent of the many millions of people in India our hold upon that Empire will ever be precarious and subject to the shock of external and internal convulsions. The Marquis of Ripon has essayed to develop Indian good feeling, security, and progress, and the present condition of our Empire is a striking testimony to his efficiency and success.

THE VERNACULAR PRESS ON THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

The *Neba Bibhaker* (Calcutta) says:—'Russia has occupied Merv. Now the question is what the British Government will do at the present moment. Had the Conservatives been in power, the army would have been sent to Herat. The Liberals do not enter into a war unless compelled by necessity. It will be dangerous in the interests of India, if an army be sent to Herat for the people of the country will suffer both in money and men. Will the British Lion depend on the integrity and friendship of the Amir Abdur Rahman? As far as we see, Her Majesty's Ministers will send an army to Afganistan in the ensuing cold season. We think it would be better for the British Government if it succeeds in securing the friendship of the Amir and the Cabulis to give up Russophobia. If the Government can secure the Cabulis on its side, the Russians will not be able to move beyond Merv. Let the oft-repeated wise pro-

tion and the fear that Russia will occupy Afghanistan and then India, be abandoned The best course of the Government will be to consolidate its internal strength by securing the good will and affection of the people England has conquered several parts of the world with her three millions of subjects It will be a shameful thing if it cannot keep the Russians out of India after securing the affection and regard of 250 millions of the Indian population"

On the same subject the *Ananda Bazar Patrika* (Calcutta) writes —"The Russians have occupied Central Asia and succeeded in securing the good will and affection of the people of those places by their generous treatment On the other hand, the British Government in this country is losing the popular affection through adopting a narrow and selfish policy which has not been, we may say, based upon equity Under such circumstances if the Asiatics do not entertain any good-feeling towards Englishmen the fault is not theirs"

And again —"We believe the Russians have really occupied Merv, as the Government is anxious for the extension of railways to Quetta. If the Russians have really occupied Merv, there may be cause for anxiety to the people of India as millions of money will be spent for which they will have to suffer But there may also be a cause for satisfaction to the people if the Government will show some consideration to them The Government was not so strict so long as the Punjab was independent, but since the down-fall of that province the Government has assumed a different attitude towards the people If the Russians enter Afghanistan after the occupation of Merv, then the Government will see the people in a different light. It will not be able to hold India unless it secures the good will of the people and confers on their them just rights and privileges. The people of this country are loyally attached to the Government, and do not wish its extinction This is attributable to no other cause, but that the people are of a peace-loving and quiet disposition Besides they have high regard for the Queen Empress But if the people express joy on the intended approach of the Russians to this country, the authorities cannot blame them The people very well know that the British Government is a blessing to them in many respects, and that most of the Liberals and Conservatives are favourably disposed towards them, and have their welfare at heart But neither Her Majesty nor her advisers nor even the Viceroy is the ruler of India The District Magistrate and the Sessions Judge and the Police are the real governors and their high handedness and oppressive conduct have become unbearable to the people"

The *Bharat Mihir* (Mymensingh) takes a more serious view —"We will be losers if the Russians set foot on the soil of India In spite of many shortcomings we are heartily in favour of British rule We cannot expect so much from the Russian Government as we expect from the British Government But the present attitude of Russia has created apprehensions in us We beseech the Government to take note of this fact Russia is really at our doors, and will avail herself of the first opportunity to enter this country with event of a complication in Europe

THE TREATIES WITH MYSORE

The *Statesman*.—Our disclosure that the late Commissioner of Mysore (Sir James Gordon) earnestly opposed the increase of the subsidy that is stipulated in the treaties between ourselves and the State, will probably cause some 'flutter' in the Foreign Office The secrecy in which all proceedings are conducted by the executive departments in India, contrasts very strikingly and unfavorably with the perfect openness in which all public affairs are conducted at Washington No American bureau is permitted to conceal any fact whatever connected with its administration from Congress. The Foreign Office of the United States is administered with open doors There is nothing to be ashamed of, no sinister purpose to be served and there is therefore no thing to be concealed The most confidential correspondence of the foreign office is regularly laid before Congress, with nothing but advantage to the country And why should there be anything to conceal in the conduct of our relations with the native princes of India? If we really desire their welfare, as we are always declaring we do, and if our relations with them are upright and such as they ought to be, where is the need of all this secrecy and jealous refusal to let the public know what our course towards them really is! The mournful fact is that we do not even know what unrighteous means in our dealings with these States Our relations with them are all perverted and vitiated throughout, by a want of single mindedness that is as conspicuous as it is wanton In conversation with him at the India Office two or three years ago, Sir Louis Mallet remarked to us that the consideration which struck him most in reviewing our relations with the native princes was not so much the 'wrong-doing' that so frequently characterised them as its gratuitous character that our officials really seemed ready to act unjustly without provocation or even motive, and that their course resolved itself in fact into mere high-handedness We can hardly say this, however of their conduct towards Mysore If there were any court of appeal to which the young Maharaja of Mysore might summon us, such a court would declare instantly that we had no more power to ignore our treaties with Mysore as we have done, than Mysore itself had the right to do so The treaties were to run as long as the sun and moon endure, and the pretence that they were purely personal treaties with the old Maharajah would never have been allowed two minutes hearing in any court in the world. The motives for declaring the treaties obsolete were first, that the subsidy fixed there under was only seven lakhs of pagodas a year (24½ lakhs) Unless therefore, the treaties were got rid of there was no way of increasing the subsidy But there was a *second* inconvenience arising from them Under the treaties, the Mysore prince had the right to manufacture both salt and opium to any extent he pleased Under our long occupation and rule of the province, we had suppressed the growth of opium and had contrived to throw the rest of our salt excise over the five millions of the Maharajah's subjects It was foreseen that inconvenient remonstrances might arise as to both matters, upon the restoration of native rule And without an effort of any kind to surmount the difficulty in an upright and honest manner, our demoralised officials boldly advise the Government to ignore our engagements with the State altogether, and to treat them as obsolete And this is what has been done We do not know how other Englishmen feel about it, we can only say for ourselves that we regard such conduct as degrading our character to precisely the same level as that which we call 'Oriental' by way of opprobrium Such conduct is a dishonor and disgrace to a Christian nation We become false to ourselves, false to civilisation in doing so and rightly deserve to lose the supremacy we morally forfeit by such conduct The history of the long attempt made by our political officials to prevent the restoration of the province is one of the most disagreeable narratives that ever did be written It is a story of selfish dishonesty and degrading hypocrisy from beginning to end When the province could no longer be withheld the not able compromise was made of professing to make its restitution an act of grace The province notoriously had been stolen and every effort to retain it had been defeated Let us, said these captious officials at least *declare* the province to be ours, and if we must restore it, let us profess to make a gift of it to the young Maharaja upon his coming of age under our *sanad* as the Imperial Government We can put what conditions we please into the *sanad*, and as to the treaties we shall simply refuse to recognize that there are any Now this is exactly what has been done—than a language could not more truthfully describe it We are concealing nothing misrepresenting nothing The treaties were brushed aside as non existent and the Government of India issued a *sanad* to the young Maharaja in which it declares that it confers the Mysore province upon him as a free gift, out of gracious regard for him And in this *sanad* the politicals take care to insert a clause by which the young prince abandons all right to grow opium or manufacture salt in his territories, and is made to subscribe another clause, which subjects his State to a subsidy that it is certain the miserable people whom we have destroyed can never pay So shameless was the course of our politicals that the late Commissioner himself opposed it to the last So late as 17th December 1880, we find him remonstrating as follows —

The Government is aware that Mr Gordon has never advocated such increase. Since giving his opinion against it, he has closely investigated and considered the financial condition and resources of the province, and he feels *very considerable doubt as to its capacity now or hereafter to bear any material increase to the subsidy* in addition to the heavy charge thrown on the province in the shape of interest on the famine debt (incurred by ourselves)

And he goes on to beg the Government to refrain from demanding any increase in the *sanad* which it proposed to issue in substitution of the treaties. Instead of increasing the subsidy, it ought to have been abolished altogether on the ground that contrary to treaty right we had long subjected the province to our salt excise What possible right has the Government of India to make the subjects of Mysore or of the Nizam, who have their own heavy taxes to pay, to contribute to our salt excise? But our 'politicals do it boldly, trusting that it will escape remark, as it has escaped all remark except the *Statesman's* We sometimes wonder how Lord Ripon feels personally, under these disclosures A high-minded and conscientious man in the position of Viceroy is not to be envied He is surrounded by experts whose traditional methods, conventional morals and system of administrative secrecy have robbed them of all sense of honor and conscience, and he is helpless in their hands He has to view everything in the one light in which they present it and reasons of course are never wanting to prove to him that it is reasonable, and just, and proper He is misled by men who are false with the consciousness of being sincere —who have lost all 'touch' with the very truth of things, with honor and morality We sometimes wonder whence the remedy will come We believe it can be looked for from representative assemblies only

FREEDOM OF THE INDIAN PRESS FROM FISCAL BURDENS

The *Ryot and Rayyat*—We regret to observe that the Government of India have a consideration of the large amount of revenue involved, given an unfavourable reply to Mr Lawson of the *Madras Mail*, who on behalf of the whole press, had solicited a further reduction in the postage on newspapers Their protest full sympathy with the press pointing in proof to the recent reduction of the postage on light newspapers not weighing more than three tolas But 'the reduction of the rate of postage from half anna to three pies would lead to a falling off in the Postal revenue to the extent of about one lac of rupees' There is the rub The Government cannot give up their lac for even so great an object This is not statesmanship by any means it is not financiering either Their minting wire drawing apology is a needless aggravation of the disappointed They talk of 'the increase of expenditure in the Post Office having recently been the subject of consideration by the Government of India —themselves to wit —'and any measure which would tend to increase still further the excess of expenditure over receipts can, in present circumstances be adopted only if the grounds for its immediate adoption are urgent' In other words no proposition involving the most distant possibility of diminishing the postal revenue can be entertained by the department For it is evidently the Post Office authorities that have taken the alarm, and the financial advisers of Government have not the earnestness of purpose or breadth of view to conquer the jog trot pace and narrowness of the department In spite of the alarming loss of revenue —of one lac—involved in the proposal, they are even in present circumstances, prepared to listen to it provided the grounds for its immediate adoption are urgent That is brave indeed Only there can be no urgency in a question of this kind at all that is viewed from an official point of view Otherwise there is urgency enough The Government have not taken the true measure of the suggestion They are, we fear, too much inclined to regard it in the light of an endeavour on the part of the owners of newspaper properties to lighten their own burdens If that were all, the Government would perhaps be perfectly justified in refusing to surrender any portion of the revenue however small It is no part of the duty of the State to extend undue encouragement to any particular profession or trade or species of property The general weal only is the legitimate concern of the State If, in seeking that general weal, any trade or profession is benefited or stimulated, well and good, otherwise not, the State cannot go out its way to take any form of investment under its special protection Such is the general rule, though it has its exceptions, or seeming exception, as when in view of the general interest of the country in the future, it is expedient to patronize a new industry *pro tem* Now newspaper property may or may not be regarded in the light of such an exception. The importance of the trade of journalism in every society is beyond question. We know we are liable to the retort of 'nothing like leather' But we hope we shall not be accused, by any serious minded man, of an extravagant estimate of our own craft if we venture to assert that journalism stands on a footing of its own far above every other occupation except that of the schoolmaster. It is a most risky investment, its returns are uncertain, it is liable to disadvantages and dangers to which no other industry is exposed. Its capital is as much moral as material, and it takes mental energies of an order and to an extent unknown in any other business except that of Government itself Like those of Government its energies are directed to the public welfare—the education and well being of the community Such a business seems peculiarly to recommend itself to the cordial patronage of the State It was not by a figure of speech that the press was called the 'Fourth Estate' it is itself a Government, it certainly shares the functions of Government. There are papers and papers, no doubt, but the general character belongs to all, without distinction Indeed it is impossible to make a distinction There is no judiciary to make it The state upon which it is a necessary and salutary check where its influence is not identical with the own cannot in the general interest, be allowed to exercise a too rigid control over it. There may, no doubt, be evil newspapers and very evil ones too, but then they effect their own cure or come to an easy destruction themselves A little patience is all that is needed for society to exhibit to see the foul atmosphere cleared The press works out its own redemption Such a trade or industry, it must be confessed stands on a different footing from any other It is the interest of society and the State to relieve it of all unnecessary disadvantages, to encourage it and stimulate it to realise its destiny on earth There are countries where the press does not stand in need of any such countenance, but in others, in most lands indeed, it labours under much prejudice and no little disadvantage There the duty of wise rulers is plain Even so in India Here the press is a new institution, while the need for it is greatest A great empire, with a vast population of diverse races in all stages of civilisation and barbarism, governed by a handful of haughty self regarding foreigners who find it difficult to sympathise with or understand the people, is exactly the place for a strong and vigilant press to organise public opinion and assist in the Government It is exactly this view which is the distribution for Mr Lawson in proposal, and it is this view which the Government have missed The proposition should be looked at not in the interest of the few Anglo Indian newspapers or their handful of Anglo Indian readers but of the thousands of Indians who might take in those papers if, between postage and subscription the cost were not prohibitive above all of the numerous native newspapers and the millions who might read them if they were cheap enough The present inconsiderable condition of the press in India discovers only the narrow minded no despising it The wise can already see the future There is no institution in the land with such a future The native English journals will yet count their readers by tens of thousands There is already one native journal in Calcutta which *sings here*—which prints over 12,000 copies of each issue Soon the number will be doubled What the development will be in a decade or two may be imagined from the seventy millions to whom the Bengali is vernacular It is the most hopeful sign for the country For ourselves we rest all our national amelioration on this fact Nothing, we are persuaded, can stop the progress It is the duty of an enlightened Government to hasten the coming day. To yards this end, the Government could not do better than facilitate the transmission of print through its great monopoly of carrying agency—the Post Office The postage is a dead weight on the press It is practically felt to be a drag on the circulation Things are better no doubt than used to be, still the State does not realize the full situation It halts half way in the reform It does not grasp the importance of the press as an educator and a help in the administration Surely, a lac is not too much to surrender on such an object In a total revenue of sixty millions sterling £10,000 is but a bagatelle.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

THE HEALTH OF THE QUEEN

Darmstadt, 19th April—The Queen is confined to her room by an attack of lumbago

Darmstadt, 20th April.—The Queen's lumbago is better.

MASSACRE OF REFUGEES FROM BERBER

Cairo, 20th April—Three hundred refugees sailing from Shendy to Berber have been almost massacred by rebels

INVESTMENT OF BERBER

Berber is now entirely surrounded by the enemy, and the Governor is in despair

CONFERENCE ON THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF EGYPT

Cairo, 19th April—Sir Evelyn Baring has been summoned to London, and will leave here next week

London, 21st April—The *Daily News*, in a leading article, announces that a conference is to be held to consider the financial engagements of Egypt

OVERTURE FROM GENERAL GORDON TO MILLIONAIRES

Sir Samuel Baker has received a telegram from General Gordon proposing, in consequence of the decision of British Government, not to send British Troops to Berber, to appeal to the Millionaires of England and United States to pay Turkish troops to rescue Khartoum

HIS DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE OF ACTION

General Gordon has also telegraphed to the British Government that he will henceforth act on his own discretion

CONFINEMENT OF THE DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH

The Duchess of Edinburgh was yesterday safely delivered of a daughter

SEVERE EARTHQUAKE IN THE EAST OF ENGLAND

London, 23rd April—A severe shock of earthquake, lasting thirty seconds, has taken place in the Eastern counties, causing serious damage at Colchester, Ipswich, and several villages in the neighbourhood Spires and chimneys were overthrown, and several people were injured

THE RUMOURED SURRENDER OF BERBER

Cairo, 22nd April—Rumours are current here that Berber has surrendered.

PROBABILITY OF A FRANCO-CHINESE WAR

Shanghai, 22nd April.—Prince Kung's disgrace and the elevation of Prince Chun have been well received throughout the provinces It is popularly believed that recent Ministerial changes in Peking will lead to war with France

London, 24th April—In presenting the Budget to the House of Commons, Mr Childers stated that the revenue for the ensuing financial year, is estimated at £85 962,500, and the expenditure at £85,312 500. The national debt will be reduced by eight millions sterling In order to meet the deficiency caused by light gold coinage, the right honorable gentleman proposes to issue ten shilling pieces, containing nine-tenths of gold for the present half sovereign The reduction of interest on the national debt will be effected either by the redemption of Three per Cent Consols at par, or the substitution of two and three quarter per cent Consols issued at 102, and redeemable in 1905, or two-and half per cent Consols to be issued at 100 No change will be made in taxation

THE PROTECTION OF GENERAL GORDON

Mr Gladstone, replying to a question in the House of Commons this evening, said that both the country and Government recognised their obligation to secure the safety of General Gordon, and that Her Majesty's Government is prepared to fulfil that obligation if required

AN EXPEDITION TO BERBER

London, 25th April—The *Daily News* publishes a paragraph stating that the British Government has sanctioned an expedition to Berber

The paragraph further states that the British troops in Egypt dislike the prospect of the expedition, and that much sickness prevails amongst the men of the 35th Regiment at Assiout.

DEMANDS OF THE FRENCH PRESS REGARDING EGYPT

Paris, 24th April—The French press today contain articles claiming that France should have her share of influence in the administration of Egypt

RUMOURED SUICIDE OF PRINCE CHUNG

Shanghai, 24th April—It is reported that Prince Chung has committed suicide

PROPOSAL FOR A RELIEF EXPEDITION TO BERBER

London, 24th April—After consultation which Mr Egerton and Sir Evelyn Wood, the Egyptian Government has recommended the British Government to send an expeditionary force, consisting of British and Egyptian troops, to Berber

A Cabinet Council held yesterday this proposal was brought under consideration

THE CONFERENCE ON EGYPTIAN FINANCE

It is reported that the Great powers have accepted in principle the proposal for a conference on Egyptian Finances

SUAKIM THREATENED BY OSMAN DIGMA

Cairo, 26th April—There is great consternation prevailing amongst the inhabitants at Suakim in consequence of the near approach of Osman Digma and his followers, who are now only seven miles from the town

Her Majesty's ships *Briton* and *Ranger* here, however, taken every precaution against an attack, and are prepared for every emergency.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, APRIL 28, 1884

WHERE ARE THE MEN?

WHERE are the men? This is the latest political problem which calls for a solution at our hands It is in a hopeful spirit that we undertake to attempt a solution, for the attempt displays a spirit of enquiry, which is rather rare in this age of *laissez faire* and general indifference to most questions which involve some trouble in the investigation Our readers may remember that, of late, we have been strongly protesting against the policy of introducing foreigners into the service of the Mysore state, to fill up places which can be occupied equally well by the educated natives of the community Some of our readers, who occupy high positions in the Government, and who have bestowed considerable thought on the subject, have remarked—"True, the policy is wrong, and it is right to protest against it, but where are the men?" It is to those we would direct our reply. It is a very large satisfaction to us that the policy we advocate, that of Mysore for the educated Mysorean, has once more been declared to be right by the thinkers to whom we allude We say once more, because this was the very policy which was recommended so long ago as in 1864 to the Government of India, by Mr Lewin Bowring, late Chief Commissioner of this Province, and was approved of by that Government We give Mr Bowring's own words He says —

"It has been thought advisable to secure as much as possible the natives of the Province to the exclusion of the residents of the Madras Presidency, a measure which appears only fair to the former and which puts a check on the intrusion of inferior or disputable people into Government service It is, I consider, of much importance to maintain the existing relations by not breaking down the natural barriers of individual nationality, and to foster the good will of the people by giving due consideration to prejudices and sentiments which are nowhere so strongly marked as in the case of the inhabitants of Mysore" The Government of India, in reply to this, said in letter No 2643, Para 10, that "It is Excellency in Council fully concurs in the views expressed in your 407th Para regarding the employment of the natives of the Province to the exclusion of the natives of the Madras Presidency."

Thus, it is evident that the policy we advocate is no new one It is a policy which was recommended by one of the most thoughtful and upright and honest of British Chief Commissioners, *twenty* years ago (think of that! twenty years ago!) when there really were not so many educated Mysoreans in this province as there are at this day, and it is a policy which received distinct approbation and countenance from the Government of India, twenty years ago, four years before it was decided that the old Maharajah's act of adoption should be recognised and the present Maharajah placed on the throne of his ancestors—at a time, in short, when there was no intention on the part of the British Government of handing over this Province to a Native Government. We would specially point out for the behoof of those who are always carilling at the word "Mysorean," the considerations put forward by the Government of India—"the preservation of existing relations, by not breaking down the natural barriers of individual nationality," and of "fostering the prejudices and sentiments of the people," which are "nowhere so strongly marked as in the case of the inhabitants of Mysore."

Now, to return to the query put to us—"Where are the men? There is a method of gaining information and arriving at as correct a conclusion as possible, by putting question for question. We are asked—Where are the men? We ask—"Have you made honest endeavours to find out the men?" Honesty is the best policy. Have the men in power, who are so much admired by our interrogators, honestly striven to do their duty? It is not necessary to enter into concrete methods of explanation, but there are persons more than ordinarily dull, and for the benefit of these, we may point out that it is not honesty to confer an appointment on a relative, when, by so doing, a poor deserving man's rights are trodden upon, and he is deprived of his bread. In the disposal of official patronage, whether it be in Lilliput, or in Brobdingnag, be the appointment high or low, a brother-in-law, a dependent, a lost character, an adventurer, any one, in short, who finds access to you, in your capacity as Sir Oracle and Prime Minister, by what is aptly termed "backstairs influence," should not be taken in hand and led over the heads of those who have superior claims to your consideration and sense of justice, *on their own intrinsic merits.* But we are neither in Lilliput nor in Brobdingnag, so, perhaps, the parallel does not hold good—perhaps, it is rather far fetched? It is curious, however, to note that there should be two courses of policy in this Province, under the present administrative *regime* of a Native Government, the first represented by those whose political watch-word is, Mysore for educated Madrassees, and the second by those whose watch-word is, Mysore for educated Mysoreans Reader, you may think that we talk in general terms, that, in other words, we beat about the bush, because we have no direct argument to put forward, no array of facts to parade before you You are mistaken We tell you, and what we tell you is not inaccurate Well, then, in the reign of our Prince Chamarajendra Wadyar Bahadoor, two Dewans have governed the country, within the last three years. There have been two Madrassee Dewans within that period. We will take half of that length of time, namely, 18 months, and see how patronage has been distributed during that time We tell you that in the subordinate service there have been 18 vacancies, one very nearly in 30 days We commence with the subordinate service, because a ladder can only be ascended step by step, and the lowest step is the first. Number 18 is sufficiently accurate. If you took a true census, we are confident we shall not be far wrong We admit there may have been 3 or 4 or 5 more vacancies. But that we ignore. We do so, because to mind them also, would injure the cause of the Madrassee the more. These appointments were the crumbs thrown to the turn-coats that went over to the enemy, to the spies that

betrayed their true party. We go back and say that the vacancies were twenty four. These, one and all, were *filled by* the Madrassees. We will yet descend to details. Yes, we will, for, some may not know. We point out that one Public Prosecutorship, an Inspector-ship of Police, a Daftership of the library books, and 15 offices of quill drivers have gone to strengthen the ranks of the Madrassee We ask you now to justify the doings of those you admire. Is all the heavy sum spent on education in Mysore so much money thrown into the bowels of the earth for nothing? Has the educational machinery not turned out a sufficient number of quill driving Mysoreans? *If it has not*, we are silenced We give you the victory And now, as the last resource, we ask you, are you not blind if you have failed to see these pranks? And if you have failed to judge the evil of this, we conclude you are no thinker Here we stop now, for we think you will take time before you ask us again, to point out, where the Mysorean men are What we now therefore ask you is this. If you give thought to what we have said, if you find on enquiry that what we said is true, (we challenge any one to show the contrary), and if you occupy a position where you can serve justice and study the good of the country, this we say, if you are in a position wherein you must, in performance of your duty, show him whose concern it is to guide the destinies of the country in the right direction, where things are going wrong, we ask you, to gird up your loins like a man, and do it. Forget your self-interest and put by for the nonce—that non oriental habit of believing every thing that is told you to be true till shown to be false As we have said, it was not absolutely necessary to enter into concrete explanations There is a story told of a famous architect and builder, who in constructing a vast pile, palace, or temple, we forget which, thought it necessary to sacrifice to the gods a living human being, and the method adopted was to immure the victim in the principal part of the foundations, and to raise the superstructure over and around him, in spite of his piteous laments and implorations for mercy. The deed was accomplished, and the body of the victim was "cabbin'd, crib'd, and confin'd," within the foundations, but his immortal soul went abroad, and the temple or palace (whatever it was) was ever after that a "haunted house," and men fled from its precincts, which became a desolation and a void The apologue is obvious There is the danger, by the continuance of the present policy of the Mysore Government, that the educated Mysorean may be built in within the walls of his own house by the heaping up around him of the concrete material of the educated Madrassee—and ever after that, the Mysorean soul will be like Hamlet's father's ghost, a perturbed and restless spirit

Original and Selected Notes.

SUBSCRIBERS are coming forward liberally to the guarantee fund for the Bombay International Exhibition Among other large subscribers Mr Jacob Elias Sassoon has put his name down for Rs. 15,000

IT is four weeks since the French Diplomatic Agent at Cairo reported that he had received confirmation of the news that Khartoum was almost entirely surrounded, and that insurgent bands were gathering in increased force on both banks of the river from Shendy southwards.

THE *Daily News* of London states that it is enabled to contradict upon the highest authority the statement that the Marquis *of Ripon intends to return to England in* November. It is his intention, as at present advised, to remain in India for another twelve months, by which time his five years' tenure of office will have nearly expired

MR. O' DONNELL, M. P., has obtained the assurance of the Home Government that native traders will be allowed to give evidence before the Parliamentary Committee on Indian Railways. He intends, it is stated, to follow up the matter by asking whether the Government are prepared to pay the travelling expenses of such witnesses.

FROM a Parliamentary return recently issued it appears that the police force of England and Wales consists of 682 Superintendents, 1,488 Inspectors, 3,482 Sergeants, and 28,381 Constables. The total strength of the Scotish police force is 32 Chief Constables, 110 Superintendents, 176 Inspectors, 358 Sergeants and 3,257 Constables

AN endeavour is being made in Bombay to establish a special hospital for infectious diseases When cholera broke out last year in Bombay, the executive had to take immediate and urgent steps to meet the *great fatality which occurred among the* people, and the expenditure for that purpose was about Rs 22,000. The Town Council has appointed a Committee to report on the subject

A TELEGRAM from Hyderabad states that the libel case, Koay, *vs Deccan Times*, is over The Judge, in summing up, said "Taking into consideration the whole of the facts of the case, I consider that justice will be served by an award of substantial but not vindictive damages I decree in favour of the plaintiff for the sum of H S Rs 1,000 and the costs of the suit against both the defendants"

KHEDDA operations at Cooch Behar and Durbhungah are *progressing satisfactorily* On Tuesday last week, six elephants were captured, in all nineteen were secured, one dead, eighteen are doing well, there were some females with calves, young tuskers, and females amongst those taken A new stockade is being built and is nearly completed. A drive in will be undertaken shortly of a herd of forty elehants already encircled

THE unfortunate Bengal Civilian at Mussoorie whose wife recently presented him with four children at a birth gets little consolation from the papers For instance the *Times of India* remarks —"According to the latest accounts both mother and flock are doing well, but strange to say, *nothing is said about the father Ho, poor* man, we should imagine, will at once go in for an increase of pay on the strength of the misfortune which has befallen him"

H I H the Duchess of Edinburgh was safely delivered of a daughter last week This is her fifth child She was married to Prince Alfred in January 1874, and she has had a son born in October 1874, a daughter born in October 1875, another daughter born in November 1876, and a third born in September 1878 The infant Princess is the thirtieth grandchild born to the Queen Twenty five of Her Majesty's grandchildren are living, and two great grand children

By the death of the Duke of Albany the two annuities of £15,000 and £10,000 respectively authorised to be granted by 37 and 38 Vict, c 65 and 45, and 46 Vict, c 5, cases, but under Section 3 of the last mentioned Act, the Queen is empowered by letters patent, under the Great Seal, to grant to the Duchess of Albany in case of her surviving her husband, an annuity of £6,000, to commence from the death of the Duke, and to continue during the life of the Duchess.

THE *Daily News* says —It is stated that a personal encounter between two members took place in the House of Commons on the 3rd instant during the reading of the Queen's reply to the vote of condolence on *the death of the Duke of Albany According* to usage, the members uncovered while the reply was read One seated below the gangway keeping his hat on, a neighbour took it off. Whereupon the owner forcibly re-entered upon possession, placed his hat on his head, folded his arms, and heard the reply out"

THE Ameer recently ordered some measures to increase the facilities for communication by the Khyber Pass. He has given instructions for the establishment of provision shops at every stage on the Cabul-Peshawar road for the convenience of travellers, and is establishing posts on the Dokka road for the protection of convoys against raids At the same time it is reported that the Ameer has ordered a duty of one rupee per cent to be levied on money exported to Peshawar This is in addition to the present duty of three per cent.

OUR paragraph anent the petition to "Almighty God, care of H E the Governor of Madras" reminds a Ceylon contemporary of the story of an English judge His lordship was just about to sentence a murderer to death when the man exclaimed, "May God strike me dead if I am not innocent!" *The judge took off the black* cap, and waited in solemn silence for five minutes He then resumed the black cap, and said —"Prisoner of the bar, you appealed to a higher court, and, as that tribunal has not intervened, it becomes the duty of this court now to sentence you to be hanged by the neck," &c

GENERAL Officers in India are not to be allowed to grow rusty in cantonments during peace times contenting themselves with drills and inspections varied by occasional shamfights and camps of exercise They are to be required henceforward to make out in detail, and according to their lights, plans for the movement of their troops upon various points which will be named from time to time by the authorities at head-quaters The plans will probably be submitted to head-quaters and there subjected to careful examination and criticism, afterwards being returned to their authors with such suggestions for alteration and improvements as may be deemed necessary

A BOMBAY paper, referring to the Chanda Railway scheme, says —"The work of the Chanda Railway is in full swing It will be some time before the effects of this benevolent enterprise begin to be felt But there is no doubt that they will be felt, deeply and for ever The late faithful Minister struggled all his life for the *restoration of Berar That was one Berar* We should not wonder if the new Railway by-and bye cost two other Berars And if other public works are pushed on as rapidly as the Railway, its foreign debt may in process of time, swallow up the first Native State in India But that's no matter to Mr Abdul Huq and others who may by that time, become ruling Nabobs in their own right How many Rajas and Nabobs have risen upon the ruin of their masters who gave them the first start in life! This is perhaps the most familiar incident of Indian history We pity the young men who are supposed to rule Hyderabad, and much more deeply do we feel for the hapless people"

THE *Hindu* writes —We extremely regret to hear that serious defalcations to the amount of about ten thousand Rupees have been detected in the accounts of Pachiappa's Trusts The defalcations must have been the result of continued mismanagement. The trusts are administered by a body of Trustees consisting of nine Hindu gentlemen The Trustees are M R Ry P Somasundram Chettiar (President), W S Venkataramanju'u Naidu, S Appasamy Chettiar, V Krishnamachariar, P Ranganadha Mudaliar, C Singaravelu Mudaliar, P Rangaiah Naidu, P Ranganadha Mudaliar, M. A, Y Venkatrama Sistriar The Financial Committee of the Board consisted of the two first members, and consequently the committee are accountable to the Trustees for the proper disbursement of the money The Clerk Kolandavelu Pillai, who is responsible for the defalcations, has absconded; and the Secretary has been suspended The whole thing is being vigorously sifted, and it is very creditable to some of the Trustees that they are resolved to play the Hercules that cleaned the Augean stables.

OUR Calcutta contemporary *the Amrita Bazar Patrika* says that one of the painful duties of a Hindu journalist is to record, *week after week, the accidents caused by* the European carring loaded guns. These accidents, however, do not occur so frequently in other countries. For instance, it is rare to find such an occurence once a year in England In India, whether it is owing to the monsoons, the heat of the sun, or to any meteorological causes, these accidents occur rather too frequently to be agreeable A European carries a loaded gun in India Now, this he may do when he is in his own country But he may carry a gun from Dover to the Highlands, and yet his loaded gun will not go off In India it is otherwise If he goes a few steps with a loaded gun, the chances are that, it will go off But this is not the only wonder which staggers a man in India The greater wonder is that, the gun not goes off, but the bullet is sure to find a native to receive it In India we have plenty of *trees, hills*, and mountains But the bullet avoids them all, it goes straight to the breast of a native! The *Shamsher Bahadoor* reports a case in which the Captain of a regiment which had halted, a few weeks ago in Veerumgam, found himself in an awakened dilemma He was carrying a loaded gun, and it accidently took fire, and killed a coolie boy who was standing near The Captain was not prosecuted, as it was thought it was a case of pure accident

Local and Provincial.

HOLIDAY —Last Saturday having been the last in the month, all the public offices and courts were closed

THE CHIEF JUDGE —The Chief Judge of Mysore, Mr C G Plumer, it is said, will come into Bangalore from Ootacamund, on the 12th proximo, to dispose of emergent criminal appeals

THE EXPENSIVE AND USELESS LOOP LINE. —Known as the Petteh Siding is in course of demolition The officer mainly responsible for this waste of public money is a great stickler for "economy"

MUNICIPAL MEETING —The usual ordinary monthly meeting of the Municipal Commission of the C and M Station was held on Saturday last, Colonel J M Smith being President for the last time during his tenure of office

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, C AND M STATION —It is stated that Colonel H M S Magrath will take charge this day of the office of District Magistrate and President of the Municipality of the C and M Station from Colonel J M Smith, the present acting incumbent in those appointments

THE RATES AND TAXPAYERS OF THE C AND M STATION —A Deputation of the rates and taxpayers of the C and M Station will wait on the Assistant to the Resident, at 2 P M to-day, at Government House, to present a petition to the Resident for the repeal of the professional tax, and other municipal matters.

THE CHIEF INSPECTORSHIP —We believe it has been definitely settled, now that Mr *Norris has sent in his papers for pension*, that Mr Hudson, the youngest son of the Controller, will step into the place without any previous training or experience whatever, "under the style and designation of Assistant Superintendent of Police" If the appointment has been definitely decided upon we must say it will be one of the biggest pieces of jobbery perpetrated in the Civil and Military Station, to the detriment of more deserving and expectant men in the force

GOVERNMENT WATER RATE —The Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District, recently addressed the Dewan soliciting instructions as to the rate at which the tax for water should be levied from Inamdars who have had water supplied from a *Government* source, in reply to which, the Deputy Commissioner's attention was drawn to Proceedings dated 23rd November 1878, No 7005—57, which lays down the general rule that where water is supplied to lands in Inam villages by irrigation channels constructed by Government, an uniform rate of four rupees per acre should be levied. Cases in which this rule may be found to

be hard are to be reported by the Deputy Commissioners for orders of Government, specifying the peculiar circumstances of the individual case which require exceptional arrangement.

DEPARTURE OF GENERAL PAYN.—On Monday evening last, Lieutenant General W. Payn, C. B., Commanding the Bangalore Division, gave up his command to Major General Rowlands, V. C., C. B., his successor, and left for England, accompanied by Mrs. Payn and the Miss Payns. The railway platform was crowded by a very large concourse of people, chiefly the military and civil officers. The usual guards of honour and escorts were provided, but almost all the troops in garrison, of all arms,—all those, in fact, who were off duty—turned up at the parting place, and sent the general and his family a tremendous cheering, such as Bangalore seldom hears. General Payn was exceedingly popular amongst the officers and men of the garrison, and in general society, there were no persons greater favourites than Mrs. Payn and her daughters.

SERVICE INAMS.—In disposing of certain correspondence from the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore District, recommending the confirmation of certain Service inams in the Jodi Chikkammona Hosaballi village, Dodballapur Taluk, which was recently resumed by Government, the Dewan has ruled that when a Jodi or other Inam village is resumed, minor inams granted by the inamdar of the village, after the grant to him by Government, cannot be recognised. Such minor inams cease and determine with the termination of the inam tenure of the village. Upon this principle none of the minor inams in question can be treated as valid, but as the Shanbhog and Toti are required for the service of the village, the inams in their favor will be confirmed. The Deputy Commissioner will furnish full information to the Superintendent of Inams, in view to that officer making the needful alterations in the Inam Register.

General Summary.

MADRAS.

THE ARMS ACT.—The following rules has been made by the Government of India:—Licenses to possess and carry arms in places to which Section 15 of the Indian Arms act, 1878, applies, may be granted by the District Magistrate, on plain paper and without fee, to the heirs of persons to whom arms have been presented by or under the orders of Government, in respect of any such arms which they may inherit. Such licenses shall be granted in form VIII prescribed by rule 13.—*Mail.*

THE PRINCESS OF TANJORE.—In reply to a question in the House of Commons, Mr. Cross said I am not aware what are the present circumstances of the Princess of Tanjore who however, receives a pension of Rs 36,000 a year. Her Majesty's Government are not prepared to reopen any of the questions affecting the Tanjore family which were finally settled twenty-two years ago. I may add that it was not the case that all the real and personal property of the late Rajah was confiscated at his death. On the contrary, his private property was distributed among the members of his family.

SIR CHARLES TURNER.—It is stated by the *Pioneer* that "Sir Charles Turner, Chief Justice of Madras, purposes retiring from the Bench in February next." Lady Turner has gone to England in a state of health which may, it is feared, prevent her returning to Madras; and the Chief Justice, who was fifty-one on the 6th ultimo, would probably not care to remain long in India without her society. He was appointed Judge of the High Court, N. W. P., in June 1866, when he was little more than thirty-three years of age, and he has been absent on furlough—think of this, ye lotus-eaters at Ooty!—only twelve months since then. He has thus put in nearly eighteen years of indefatigable judicial work, and qualified for a pension of £1,500 a year. He has been upwards of five years Chief Justice of Madras.

CHARGE OF EXTORTION AGAINST POLICEMEN IN THE MOFUSSIL.—The Head Constable in charge of the Manimangalam Police Station in the Sriperumadoor Division of the Conjeveram Taluq, Chingleput District, and another police Constable have been charged before the Tahsildar Magistrate of Conjeveram, with extortion. It is alleged that the prosecutrix, Dasasoty Ammal, while proceeding with her husband and father from Madambakkum to Sriperumatoor, Police Constable No. 447 (one of the defendants) arrested them stating that a charge of theft has been preferred against them and that the Head Constable directed him to seize and bring them before him to Manimangalum. On going to the Police Station the prosecutrix was threatened, and put in bodily fear by the Head Constable, and she was compelled to mortgage her jewels and pay Rs. 40 to the Head Constable and obtained her liberty. Mr. Gurumurthi Iyah, Vakil, High Court, appears for the prosecution.—*Ibid.*

COLLECTORATE OF MADRAS.—Mr Lee-Warner has been appointed to act as Collector of Madras and Mr. C. D Maclean has been appointed to act as Collector of Chingleput during the absence of Mr. Price.—*Standard.*

APPLICATION FOR SUMMONS AGAINST THE EDITOR OF THE "MADRAS TIMES."—On Wednesday last at the Black Town Presidency Magistrate's Court, before Mr. T. V. Ponnoosawmy Pillay, Stephen Howard applied for summonses against the Rev. Mr. Spencer, as the Editor of the *Madras Times*, Mr. J. B Salisbury, Proprietor of the said paper, and Mr. W. Hudson, the printer and publisher of the *Madras Times* for defamation of character. The complainant based his application on a paragraph which appeared in the *Times* and in which allusion was made to him as an ex-convict. The summonses were granted and made returnable on the 13th May next.

LAND REVENUE ARREARS FOR FASLI 1292.—The land revenue arrears of the Madras Presidency at the beginning of Fasli 1292 (1st July 1882) amounted to Rs. 93,86,349—of this amount Rs. 52,21,621 were collected during the year and Rs 23,46,275 remitted, making a total of Rs. 75,67,896. Deducting subsequent collections and remissions amounting to Rs 5,59,034 the balance remaining to be collected on the 31st Dec. 1883 was reduced to Rs. 12,61,398, including Rs. 5,13,147 sanctioned to be written off the accounts as irrecoverable. Collectors have subsequently recommended a sum of Rs. 5,00,376 to be remitted, leaving an arrear demand of Rs. 2,47,875 on the 1st January 1884.

LECTURES ON HINDUISM.—A correspondent of the *Madras Standard* writes:—"The Great Hindu Preacher, Parisuddha Vishistadhwaita Ashtavadhana Brahmasri Tiruvallam Kudaiya Venkatagiri Sastrigal, of Coimbatore, arrived here on the 14th instant, and is now at the residence of Viravanchia Iyer, B. A. and B. L., of the High Court Bar. He is very well known in all Malayalam, and in many of the Southern districts too. His lectures on Hinduism are really interesting and instructive. He has also taken great pains to study and examine other religions as well. It is hoped that the educated Hindu public of Madras will not lose this splendid opportunity offered them of hearing from one of their own teachers something of their own religion."—

THE *Voice of India.*—The eighth number of the *Voice of India* for the year 1884 is out, and we are glad to see that it is studded with choice selections from the vernacular papers on most of the current topics of the day. The usefulness and want of this publication have, we believe, been established beyond doubt, and the news from England is that the *Voice of India* has succeeded in creating no small stir in influential circles. All this is very hopeful no doubt, but we regret to see that the financial aspect of the enterprise is not as bright. We learn that the Indian public has not shown that sympathy which such an enterprise ought to command. In the interest of the country we therefore ask the indulgent public to support enterprise in one way or the other. There is not even a shadow of doubt that the benefit that will accrue in time from this publication will be more than adequate. There is no other cheap means of enlightening public opinion in England on Indian matters, and should the enterprize not succeed financially the Indian public will be to blame.—*Ibid*

SCHOOL OF ARTS.—We read that a number of Bengali students have applied to the Superintendent of the Madras School of Arts to be permitted to undergo a course of training in drawing, which that officer has consented to undertake. The lads about 12 in number, are expected to arrive in Madras shortly. What a commentary on the Calcutta School of Arts! If drawing is not taught properly in the Calcutta School, what is the use of the existence of such a School.—*Indian Mirror.*

THUNDERSTORM IN CALCUTTA. CALCUTTA, *April* 22.—A smart thunderstorm occurred this evening with very vivid lightning. A warehouse stored with gunny-bags was struck and fired by lightning, and property to the amount of ten thousand rupees was destroyed.—*Bombay Gazette.*

THE NIZAM AND THE PARSEE HIGH PRIEST.—HYDERABAD *April* 22.—H. E. the Minister and suite visited Sirdar Khan Bahadoor Dustoor Nosherwanjee at his residence, Secunderabad, this morning. A pearl necklace, worth about Rs. 10,000 and robes of honour were presented to the Dustoor on behalf of the Nizam. The Minister has gone to Bolarum for a change.—*Ibid.*

Extracts.

INSTITUTE AT OXFORD.

The *Pioneer.*—We are glad to see that Professor Monier Williams's scheme for acquiring a complete collection of Indian arts and industries for the museum that is to be attached to the Institute at Oxford, is being actively forwarded by the different local Governments through whose means alone the plan can be successfully carried out. The Governments of these Provinces have given a very modest money grant towards the purpose, but they have assisted it materially in another way by placing all the arrangements for organising the collection in the experienced hands of Mr F. S. Growse. The method which Mr. Growse intends to work on, and for which he has obtained the necessary sanction, is to appeal to all the large Municipalities to devote a small sum to the purchase of samples of their local specialities. Thus Agra will be asked for a piece of inlaid marble, Muttra for a stone-work screen; Benares for kinghob and brass-ware, Saharanpore for wood-carving; Manipuri for brass inlaying; Ammgarh for pottery, and so on till every district has been represented. In this way a fairly complete exhibition of the ordinary art manufactures will be obtained, at a cost which will be so distributed as to be absolutely unfelt. The Government grant will be utilised in paying for the getting together of the exhibits at Cawnpore and defraying the cost of carriage to England; while if there be should be a surplus, it is proposed to devote it to the purchase of complete sets of temple appliances, female jewellery, wearing apparel, and the like. If the same system is carried out in other provinces, the Oxford Museum will come to reflect the whole of the native industries of India. Everything of course depends upon the spirit in which the matter is taken up by the Municipalities and District Officers, but the object is one which is fully worth the very little trouble and expense it involves, and the Municipalities may be assured what they spend in assisting, to make Indian art better known in England, from a commercial point of view even, is money very well laid out.

PHYSIQUE OF CIVIL SERVANTS.

The *Indian Spectator.*—The Government of Bombay is scarcely to blame for having complained about the falling off in the health of its Civilian officers. Why other Governments are not of that opinion has been well explained by a contemporary—that the local Government views the matter from a higher stand. And we think rightly. But this is a small matter in itself. A much wider question and of much greater importance, is as to residence in India telling upon the health of the average European. This is an admitted evil, though there has been a good deal of misunderstanding as to its cause and cure. If climate is the only cause, perhaps the best thing for the victim would be to stay away from the risk altogether. Can the Europeans afford to do so? We wot not. In that case it is inexpedient to blame the climate of India. But granting for a moment that our climate does not suit the European constitution—since the European must needs settle in India, he had better make up his mind to adapt himself to the climate, and to live in the country as a friend, not as an isolated interloper. Hundreds of Europeans do so, and we have it on their written testimony that the climate of the East is, on the whole, more agreeable than of their own country. The fact of the matter is that the sojourner in India must live much as we Indians do, avoiding objectionable diet and dress. He must go forth amongst the people and identify himself with their affairs. This is the only way to secure health of mind and body—that is happiness. We are aware of the wide gulf that separates one class from the other; also that it will take years before this gulf could be bridged and anything like social amalgamation expected. Perhaps this is an ideal that may never be realised. But if Europeans want to make their sojourn in India as pleasant to themselves as it is undoubtedly profitable—apart from higher considerations—they must try to fill up the gap each his own way, even in spite of caste and custom.

THE FUTURE VICEROY OF INDIA.

The *Indian Mirror.*—England should be very particular in the selection of the coming man; but unfortunately India can make no choice. What she can do is to say who will suit her, and who will not; but her selection will kindly decide the actual appointment. India is now passing through a new epoch altogether. Affairs in the country have arrived almost at a crisis. Educated India is beginning to show new life, and to assert her legitimate rights. There is a hard struggle, which will grow harder and harder from year to year between Indian and Anglo-Indian interests. The conflict will grow thicker, as every year passes by. The aspirations and wishes of the children of the soil, developed by the action of British rule in India for more than a century and a half, and by the influences of English education and enlightenment, require to be satisfied and encouraged. Lord Ripon has set the ball of self-government rolling for the people. The tide of progress, as it has now set in, is irresistible in its course. It is impossible to roll or turn it back again. When again, we consider that Russia is approaching towards India with rapid strides, the Indian problem becomes more difficult still for solution, and England cannot be too cautious in her selection of a future Viceroy for India. Preferment in this case at least should not go by favour. No family considerations, as in Lord Lorne's case, should be allowed to interfere with the appointment. We want the best man that England can spare for the sake of her own reputation.

OUR NATIONAL DUTY.

The *Indian Mirror.*—It is almost a truism to say that there is not much hope for the real advancement of our country, until we grow to be more self-helpful. To make a fair start in this direction, we must cease to look, as much as we have hitherto done, to the aid of the State for every little thing we want done, or may undertake to do. We must give up our present hankering after Government appointments and Government honors. We must not continue to labor under the vain delusion that our very existence can be made happy, if only we can succeed in securing the smiles of some high servant of the Government. If we are really true to India, to ourselves, and to our countrymen, we should be firm and consistent in our resolve to subordinate all other, considerations to the good of our common country. It is true, we are a subject-people, owing allegiance to a foreign power. But though a subjugated race, it is quite within our own power to accomplish much for our country and for ourselves by learning and practising the lessons of self help, without which it is impossible for any nation to be great or capable of fulfilling its destined part in the economy of the world. Long ages of foreign despotism had tended to emasculate the Indian character, when British rule stepped in to arrest it from further degradation, and to direct it into the path, which would bring it under the bright light of progress and civilisation. We passed under the British yoke as children; we have gone through our political nonage; and we feel that we have fairly entered upon our political manhood. But through some fatality besetting our destinies, or through some perversity in our own nature we claim the rights of men, while we persist in clinging to the privileges of childhood, and especially the privileges of depending for the supply to our wants upon other than our own resources. If we wish to make good our claim to political manhood, we must give practical proofs that we have really cast off the trammels of our political childhood, and can walk without leading strings. Let us show to the Government how much we can achieve in the way of national good independently of the aid or the funds of the State.

THE ZEMINDAR OF CARWAIT NUGGER.

The *Madras Standard.*—Private letters received from the North Arcot district acquaint us of the death of the Zemindar of Carwait Nagger, one of the largest landholders of the district. The Zemindar had long been ailing from an incurable disease. The deceased's estates are greatly encumbered, and though he ought to have been one of the richest, he died one of the poorest Zemindars in North

Arcot. The Carwait Nugger Zemindary, according to the North Arcot District Manual, was transferred to the East India Company in 1792. An estimate was then formed of the resources of the Kalastri and Carwait Nugger Zemindaries, when it was ascertained that the revenue of the latter was Rs 3,39,454 and the peshcush Rs 1,14,051 The area of the zemindary is 943 square miles with a population of 289,894, of these 286,133 are Hindus, 3 737 Mahomedans and 19 Christians it comprises two divisions, Narayana-varam and Tiruttani, but the Zemindar divided it into three taluqs. There are 795 villages on the estate of which 405 lie in Narayanavaram and 390 in Tiruttani About 60 per cent of the land is uncultivable on account of its hilly nature, but fully one-half of the remainder of the Zemindary tract is under cultivation, and indigo and sugar cane are largely planted The soil in some parts of the Zemindary are a rich loam and exceedingly fruitful, Carwait Nugger being the most fertile division in the district Manure is said to be plentiful and largely used by the ryots who are a most hard working class If the affairs of the Zemindary were properly administered, the revenue would amount to ten lakhs of rupees, but, according to the system adopted, "a great deal finds its way into the pockets of those who have to do with revenue on its way to the treasury" In 1848 the estate was in debt to the extent by nine lakhs of rupees, and as attachment was issued, the estate was put to auction, but the Zemindar made terms and the zemindary affairs were satisfactorily conducted for a short time, when a dispute arose and the estate was sold and purchased by the collector for one lakh and sixty thousand rupees Not long ago, a part of the estate was seized and sold for arrears of revenue, and a Madras sowcar has charge of one of the villages of the zemindary The whole estate is in a state of hopeless indebtedness, and unless the Government take charge of the property, place it in the hands of the Court of Wards and pay up the liabilities, the successors of the zemindary, will be in a condition of pecuniary embarrassment For the last thirty or forty years parts of this zemindary have been in the hands of the sowcars, the Government demand was never regularly met and from time to time its affairs steadily declined from bad to worse.

EUROPEAN EDUCATION

The *Amrita Bazar Patrika*—In a recent issue we showed how high education, mainly through the medium of the English language was eating into the entrails of the nation We showed how the tendency of it was so to create the nation by imposing a heavy burden on the intellectual resources of the youthful portion of the people, and by leading to the formation of an exclusive class with superficial and pedantic notions

To-day we propose to examine the consequence of our young men being sent to England for education These consequences are of a graver character than in the case of English education in the country Every one of the evils attending the system of education through the medium of the English is aggravated when our young men are sent in exile, as it were, into a country such as England is with reference to India

At that age when the mind is in its forming stage, it must be a dangerous thing to separate one from those associations of home and native land which are the essential conditions of ensuring a steadiness and depth of character Providence has endowed every individual as well as every nation with certain virtues and excellences, which nature requires the individual or the nation to cherish as the basis on which to take his or its stand Every individual or nation must have some thing which it may proudly call its own With out such a something to be called its own, no nation can progress or get developed

Now this something, the own, of a nation, is that which gives it self-respect Once surrender this something and you are a vagabond and object of contempt A Hindoo or Mahomedan has his virtues and vices His duty is to foal the virtues he has inherited with his birth and superstitiously to cling to them, while as regards the vices he must endeavour to get rid of them by looking to other nations and other peoples. In other words, you must religiously admit the virtues of your birth, while ignoring the vices of your birth

If, however, instead of doing this you begin life by ignoring both, if a Hindoo wipes off all his Hindoo virtues and enters on a career of foreign education with a blank mind, why, what is the result then! The most probable result that having cast of virtues which a hundred associations had impressed upon you, you fail to fill up their place with any new real virtue All you do is to acquire a mass of superficial qualifications and mannerism which can never make one respectable or great.

If many of our countrymen who had been in England for education yet retain all that is noble and good in the Hindoo mind, this certainly is entirely to the credit of the individuals and not of the system It is impossible for a high caste Hindoo or a Mahomedan of good family to lose a sense of national self respect, although every thing might conduce to such a loss. But nevertheless no one can gainsay that the tendency of a European education of our youths is to weaken, if not wholly to destroy, that ornament of the human mind national self-respect. And we must say that that word national respect implies not only priding in all that is noble and good in the nation, but also priding in all such peculiarities and even prejudices of it as have nothing mean and wrong in them

If Cicero or Cato found it necessary violently to denounce in their day the fashion of denationalisation which the Roman youths had caught, if they in all earnestness had to deprecate the tendency of youngmen of Rome from going to Greece and embracing Grecian manners, what must the Hindoo parents do! In their case the necessity for such denunciation is certainly greater For an independent nation can afford to be denationalised whereas in the case of a dependent nation denationalization means annihilation Besides members of an independent nation do not easily lose national self respect by imitating other nations But for a dependent nation to throw itself into the current of their manners and customs of its conquerors means not only a total abandonment of national self respect but something worse than that

We by no means underrate the advantages of going to Europe and even to England and of availing of the experience of things there But we say that such advantages can only be secured without admixture of serious evil if our countrymen, when they have arrived at manhood, undertake journeys to Europe When their minds have passed the blank stage and the imagination has yielded to sober reason, it is only then that men can benefit by foreign journeys and travels, otherwise "dull lads not very good for school with travelling only finish the fool

The difference between a hot house plant and a plant growing in its natural jungles is perceptible to all We therefore wish that a plant should not be uprooted from its place of growth and transplanted to a foreign soil By all means let it have the advantage of manures brought from distant parts by all means let it be pruned according to foreign fashions if you like But do not uproot it and transplant it

We know that for advancement in life and for preferment in administrative lines, it is necessary to secure an English education for our youths But if the whole nation unite and cry that the sent of the Civil Service and other departmental services examinations should be removed from England to India, we may certainly hope to be successful in our prayers With Lord Ripon at the head of Government, so generously striving to bring to the front the elements of India Aryan greatness with the indefatigable efforts of such noble souls as Col Olcott Mr Max Müller and Dr Hunter to prove the high worth of Hindoo literature and philosophy—a very small effort is necessary to secure the examination for high public offices in India being held in India

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION IN MADRAS

The anniversary of the Madrasah-i-Azam and of the Government Mahomedan Middle School, Mylapore, was held in the hall of the Presidency College, Madras, in the afternoon of the 23rd instant The Hon ble Sir Charles Turner, Chief Justice, presided and there were also present the Hon ble Mr Bhooman Jah Bahadur, Sir T Madava Row, the Nabab of Kurnool, Bishop Colgan, Colonel Lane Dr Duncan, Mr, Mr and Miss G Duncan, Mr L Garthwaite's Mr Bullivant, Dr Mohidin Sheriff Khan Bahadur, Mr Anaruddin Sahib, Dr Oppert, M. Gopala Row, Mr Rangamadaha Madahyar, Mr D S White and most of the leading members of the Mahomedan community of Madras After the prizes were distributed by the Chairman, Sir Charles Turner said,—Ladies and Gentlemen, —Mr Garthwaite, speaking on behalf of the Director General of Public Instruction, has rightly described these schools as important It is a matter of the deepest concern to those who have at heart the interests of this great Empire, to secure to every class of the population its fair share in the administration It is a matter of the highest duty in those who are charged with the distribution of patronage to regulate its distribution with due consideration for such claims The object of the friends of India, and notably of its Governors, is not to provide income for the needy, but to obtain a fair representation of the interests of all classes of our fellow subjects, to encourage loyal obedience to the laws which every class may co-operate in making and administering, and to inspire in every member of every class confidence that at the hands of the State his claims to public office will be treated with justice Englishmen who have been charged with the administration of Her Majesty's functions in this Presidency have felt themselves greatly impeded in the discharge of the important duty of selecting gentlemen for public service by the reluctance of the great class of Indian you are represent atives to take advantage of modern education The first qualification in a public servant is ability to discharge the duties of his office, and to secure the satisfaction of the claim so often advanced by the Mahomedans of India, there must not only be a readiness on the part of the governing body to concede but opportunity must be afforded by the Mahomedans themselves for its concession In other words you must provide proper candidates for public employment before your legitimate aspirations can be gratified This can only be done by the careful education of your youths in those arts and sciences with which public servants must be more or less acquainted It is owing to the unfortunate neglect of the educational facilities provided that in the Presidency of Madras, with nearly two millions of Mahomedans so few are found in the higher grades of the public service As a member of the High Court it has been to me a source of great regret, that I have not found myself as I was in Upper India, associated with a large number of highly educated Mahomedan gentlemen among the Judiciary there, as here, there were difficulties to be overcome by Mahomedans and they overcame them The official language of the Courts in the early part of the century was more or less Persian but Hindustani, the colloquial language of Indian Mahomedans supplanted it With the institution of the High Court a great change took place, the language of the Court was English, English was required as qualification for admission to High Court Pleadership and thus indirectly for Munsiffship The native pleaders who had enjoyed the largest business in the High Court and among them were several Syeds and Moulvis found themselves handicapped in obtaining retainers and although the Judges allowed any native Pleader to address the Court through an interpreter and in time even the Barrister Judges were able to follow clear speakers and close reasoners, it was difficult to persuade clients that their cases would be equally well handled by advocates who could address the Court only in Hindustani, and as a consequence only the leading pleaders retained their practice for the others, although they had been obliged to study law in Urdu, employment was found in the Courts, and Syeds and Moulvis were amongst our most able and highly trusted judges But even into the Subordinate Courts English was gradually introduced our educated Mahomedan gentlemen foresaw the future, and provided for it They educated their sons in English and not a few of those who could afford it sent their sons to England for education What has been the result? Syed Mahomed the son of Syed Ahmed Khan is now officiating as a judge of the High Court, N W P and will no doubt be confirmed in his appointment when an opportunity offers I happen to know that our Finance Minister, Sir Auckland Colvin had formed so high an opinion of Syed Hamid another son of Syed Ahmed, that he entertained the idea of inviting him to take employment in Egypt In London two years ago, I had the pleasure of meeting the eldest son of Moulvi Karder Hussain, at one time, one of the two leading advocates in the High Court, and the sons or nephews of two Subordinate Judges Syed Faeiuddin and Moulvi Samullah Khan Looking to the list of public officers engaged in the collection of the revenue you will find that Mahomedans enjoy their full share of public offices They have at least exhibited the great characteristic of their ancestors, energy and independence I am aware that owing to the requirements of a knowledge of English the number of Mahomedan Pleaders of the High Court, and consequently of the Munsiffs, has somewhat diminished, but I am confident that my Mahomedan friends in the North West will not allow themselves to fall behind in the race of life. Already they have established a college at Aligarh, with such endowments as prove that the old Mahomedan characteristic the liberal encouragement of liberal learning still influences the wealthy and the noble among the Mahomedans of India. That there is no unwillingness to welcome the advent of capable Mahomedans to places of honor and dignity you can require, no examples to prove, nor can you require instances that Mahomedans are to be found who have qualified themselves for such places. You have seen the Hon Syed Ahmed Khan, a member of the Legislative Council of India, succeeded by the Hon Amir Ali The distinguished careers of these gentlemen are open to any of you In this Presidency you have seen the liberal patrons of these institutions holding their own in public, and professional life with the best men of all races and creeds. The Hon'ble Humayun Jah has been the colleague in the Legislative Chamber of several Governors Mr Anaruddin Sahib Bahadur fulfils to the satisfaction of the public the difficult duties of a Presidency Magistrate Dr Mohiddin Sheriff holds a distinguished position in a profession of which some centuries ago Mahomedan professors were credited with the highest attainments Hadjai Badsha Sahib and Hajji Abdulla show you that there are yet Mahomedans in Southern India who are capable of undertaking large commercial enterprises, and ready to devote the latest discoveries of science to the development of our material resources Gentlemen, these examples you have but to follow, and you will not find yourselves outstripped by competitors of any race or creed In Bengal, as in India, there are some who set store on a genealogy The father of one of my friends, a member of a family distinguished among the gentry of England, prepared with care a pedigree which he presented to his sons His object was not merely to gratify his own, or stimulate their vanity His work had a practical purpose Or the title page he wrote "My sons herein you will find the record of your fore fathers, You will see there are many you may strive to emulate, but none whose virtues you may not hope to equal Beware that you dishonour none of them" You Mahomedans of India need a similar admonition, recall the glories of your forefathers and in the new conditions of social life emulate the noble among them Be sure that in moral qualities you equal the best of them, and remember you inherit from Moslim of your race and creeds have shown themselves not only moslim Bed in the science of war, but proficient in the arts of peace They have been engineers and Bridge Builders—they have been great juristes poets, architects and legislators The well turned buildings they reared testify to their skill of arts, the upon the hills of Spain and in the plains of the Ganges and in the Deccan Speaking on the subject with which I am least acquainted I must confess that on approaching the study of Mahomedan law, I was struck with its wisdom and equity of many of its provisions There were rules framed when Mahomedan power was comparatively in its infancy, which indicated considerable refinement in justice and skill For instance I may refer to the provision which prevent a father from disposing by will of his whole estate, which prevents his son from claiming his property in his lifetime, and which provides carefully for the due distribution of the estate among all who have a natural claim on the deceased owner, subjecting thus only the just claims of his creditors I may also refer to the provisions of the law of presumption, as it was at first promulgated and as provided by Mahomedans I need say no more to show you that what has been may be, that the Mahomedan of South India is undeterred from no emulation by the prejudice of caste, has yet to learn any sweet, pitiful or profession, for which he elects to prepare himself, and that there are no difficulties of race or creed that will stand in the way of his acquiring distinction If these institutions do their work and educate for themselves, those teachers of which we hear they now stand indeed, they may raise themselves to a par with the most efficient of the educational institutions of this city (Loud Applause)

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Beg to inform the public that all kinds of English and Native goods can be had of them at the cheapest possible rates.

All kinds of Commission works executed with the greatest care and at the least possible time.

Also they beg to inform their constituents that they have a large supply of valuable and cheap stationery, and that they are sole agents for the famous Kangra Valley Orange Pekoe Tea which can be had of them very cheap.

Spectemur Agendo.

Terms—Cash

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

BERBER STILL HELD AGAINST THE REBELS

Cairo, 30th April—The Governor of Berber still holds the town, but has again asked for assistance.

THE PROPOSED CONFERENCE ON EGYPTIAN FINANCES

All the powers except France adhere to the proposal for a conference on Egyptian finances, as suggested by the British Government.

Paris, 30th April.—France agrees to the proposed conference with respect to Egypt, but demands that the discussion should not be limited to its financial condition

DYNAMITE PLOT IN CANADA.

London, 1st May.—Advices received here from Canada state that powerful dynamite cartridges, with fuses attached, have been found in the basement of Parliament House at Toronto. Great excitement prevails

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE ON THE SOUDAN

London, 2nd May.—Official correspondence has been published concerning the Soudan Earl Granville, in a despatch dated April 23, sent instructions to General Gordon to state what force would be required for his removal from Khartoum.

THE GOVERNMENT AND GENERAL GORDON

Sir Michael Hicks Beach, in the House of Commons last night, gave notice of a resolution condemning the want of support afforded to General Gordon, and the delay of Government in rescuing him from his present position.

THE EARL OF DERBY, K G

The Earl of Derby has been created Knight of the Garter.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, MAY 5, 1884.

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE AND THE NATIVES.

It is a sad disappointment to the natives of India when they reflect that the hopes which they entertained that political justice would be done to this country by the party now in power, the Liberal party, have been scarcely realised. At all events, it is clear that the promises made and the expectations held out by the present English Liberal Government were apparently made and held only that they might obtain that majority which was to give them the reins of the present administration. We all remember the enthusiastic manner in which the news of the accession to power of the Liberals was hailed by the educated natives throughout India, and how political institutions and societies sent up congratulatory addresses to the leaders of the party and prominent members of the House of Commons. We recollect the British Indian Association of Calcutta forwarded a tremendously lengthy address, in which was enumerated quite a categorical list of all the political reforms and measures which the Conservatives failed to carry out and the Liberals were expected to introduce. We remember the document very well. It was one of the most elaborate of political memorials, and concluded with an earnest hope, amounting almost to the certainty of realisation that the Liberals of England, led by such men as Messrs. Gladstone, Bright, Fawcett and Chamberlain, would at length do justice to the people of India, by redressing their grievances and maintaining their rights. Except the Resolution on Local Self-Government and the support which the famous Ilbert Bill obtained from the Liberals, not a single other measure has been devised, not a political evil has been reformed by the Liberal British Government for which the people of India can be expected to be thankful. On the contrary, recent action on the part of Her Majesty's present Government proves that the Liberals are as bad as the Conservatives were, and if no trust could have been placed in the latter, equally less faith can be reposed in the former.

The most recent act of bad faith, on the part of the British Government, is that by which the most unjust, cruel, and invidious rules with regard to admission into Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, are still maintained, and which work with all possible pressure and cruel disadvantage on the educated natives of India, who are influenced by a laudable ambition to enter the service by the legitimate portals of a rigid competitive examination We allude to the continuance of the rule by which natives of India are compelled to travel to and reside in England, at their own expense, for at least two years, in order to compete as candidates for the service, and we also allude to the rule by which the maximum of the age at which a candidate may present himself is fixed so low as nineteen years of age. As a cruel "rider" to these two rules as giving a *coup de grace* to native ambition elsewhere than in British India, there is a third rule by which educated natives in the purely native states of India are altogether excluded from competing for the service, on no other ground but that they are subjects of independent or feudatory native princes and chiefs of India.

It is passing strange to us that a Government, like the British Government, both in India and in England, whose professed mission is to remove "anomalies" in its political relations with the natives, which acknowledge that the educated natives are as fit and capable for employment in the highest branches of the civil administration as pure Europeans, should still refuse to remove two of the most formidable obstacles which a native of India has to encounter in the endeavour to realise a natural and most worthy ambition. Why, if the doors of Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service have been opened to the natives of India, should the latter be bound to go to *England* to assay the trial of entering that service? On the contrary, one would imagine that if the service is an *Indian* Civil State Service, the examinations would be held *in India*, and Englishmen and other Europeans, who were desirous of entering that service, should come to *India* to pass the examinations. It is surely an "anomaly" that entrance into a purely Indian service can only be effected in England.

Then as to the age of the candidates, it has been clearly demonstrated, over and over again, that the maximum of nineteen years of age is of the utmost disadvantage both to European and Native candidates, especially to the latter, who (setting aside the question of expense) have to go and live in a climate so contrary to that of their own country, at an age when the seeds of disease, especially of pulmonary disease, are so easily and rapidly taken into the system, and when the mental faculties and capacities are far from having developed to that condition of maturity which a severely rigid examination necessitates. It is no matter for surprise that the Bombay Government had occasion lately to complain of the weak physical condition and the inability to bear mental strain on the part of a batch of English civilians who were sent out for service in this country. With regard to this question of the age of candidates for the Indian Civil Service, the latest attempt to have it altered was made, by certain Indian students and others now resident in London, about two months ago The application was made to the Earl of Kimberley, the Secretary of State for India. Now, Lord Kimberley is the noble lord who professes to hold the very just opinion that India is no field for the ambition of Englishmen with regard to political position and a share in the administration. His lordship is of opinion that the time has come for the gradual development of the theory that India must be governed for and by the Indians, and he has uttered these opinions in public, over and over again. He was, moreover, amongst the staunchest supporters of the Ilbert Bill in England; and yet, this is the nobleman who refuses to see the justice and declines to recommend the raising of the maximum of the age of candidates for the Indian Civil Service from nineteen to twenty one years of age. Lord Kimberley is an out-and-out Liberal, one of those "gentlemen of England" who promised so much for the redress of the grievances and the maintenance of the rights of the natives of India, and yet whose promises are as brittle as pie-crusts, never to be fulfilled. It seems to us that the theory of Liberalism towards India is like that fabled print, the Dead Sea Apple, smooth and glossy and golden to the sight, but ashes to the taste.

We come now to the third rule. With respect to Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, by which the pure natives of India, who are subjects of native princes and chiefs, are entirely excluded from competition. Now, why is this? Where is the reason for it? On what just or equitable grounds is it founded? We can see none whatever for it, and we challenge those who would maintain its continuance to put forward a single plea for its retention. What possible difference can there be between an educated native in British Indian territory and an educated native in the territory of a Native Prince or Chief? One very meagre ground is advanced, and that is, that educated natives in a Native State should find employment under their own respective Governments; but this can only be true of a certain number of educated men in a Native State. Can the British Government not generously afford an opportunity to the surplus amongst educated natives in native states to come up to England and compete for the service. The British Government is generous enough in another direction. The candidates for the service are not confined to the bounds of the Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Any German, Frenchman, Russian, or Italian, who can fulfill the conditions and be sufficiently educated in the English language, may present himself as a candidate. Why should a native of India be excluded, simply because he might happen to be a subject of some native prince or chief?

This rule works with special hardship on such educated natives as the pure natives of Mysore. As a well known fact, beyond dispute, our pure native Mysoreans are excluded from all high offices in their own country; they can neither find nor obtain any suitable employment in British ground, or in other native states, because all the avenues to high places and positions are naturally filled by educated natives on the spot. They cannot compete for the Indian Civil Service, according to this monstrous rule, and thus they suffer a double hardship There is no honorable place, position, or emolument in their own country and state, there is nothing for them in other parts of India, and this rule excludes them from giving trial to an honourable ambition, by endeavouring to enter the ranks of her Majesty's Indian Civil Service. Can there be a worse case of political suppression? Can nothing be done? Is there no one to help the hopeless Mysoreans.

Original and Selected Notes.

It is stated that Raja Joomal Singh, uncle of the Rao of Cutch, has been ordered to leave Cutch at twelve hours' notice and retire to his jaghira. He was exiled from Cutch for a long period once before, the Bombay Government of the day being reluctant to sanction his return.

In reply to Mr. M' Charthy, Mr. Cross said, in the House of Commons, that the report by the Viceroy of India promised early last session on the connexion of Madras officials with the promotion of gold-mining companies in Mysore would be laid upon the table immediately after Easter.

The Government of India having considered the position regarding the recent alleged insult offered to the Agent, Governor-General, at Baroda, by the non-firing of a salute, have come to the conclusion

that no blame attaches to the Baroda Durbar in the matter, the absence of a salute being clearly due to an accident

At a large and influential meeting of Mahomedans held at Lucknow on the 12th ultimo, in support of Mr Wilfred Blunt's scheme for the establishment of a Mahomedan University, Rajah Mahomed Amir Hasan of Mahmudabad, subscribed one lakh of rupees towards the scheme, and another influential Mahomedan present Rs. 10,000

The result of Sir William Wedderburn's conference with the Viceroy at Simla on the subject of Agricultural Banks is that the Government of India have stated that they have no objection to an experimental bank being tried The Purandhar Taluka in the Poona Collectorate has been chosen by Sir William Wedderburn on experimental purposes, and it is believed much practial information will be gained by the working of a bank there for a year

Pending the receipt of the opinions of the Local Governments on the subject, the Education Commission's report is now being circulated among members of the Viceroy's Council, with a view to obtain expressions of opinion on certain specific points which have been laid before them One proposal favoured, if not initiated, by Dr Hunter, is that the new local boards created under the Local Self-Government scheme should be also school boards

Under instructions from the Secretary of State for India, it is notified that all officers not below the rank of Field Officers who proceed out of India on furlough, on private affairs, or on medical certificate, and subsequently require an extension on private affairs, must themselves first obtain permission of the Government under which they are serving to apply for such extension. This permission must be attached to the applications they submit to the India Office

The annual meeting of the Senate of the University of Madras was held on the night of the 29th ultimo, the Vice Chancellor presiding. The report of the Syndicate was adopted, and among other subjects discussed was a proposal to raise the fees payable for the Matriculation, F A, and B A examinations, which was approved The Senate is puzzled as to how to secure the printing of examination papers without their contents becoming known to unscrupulous students.

There has been issued, as a supplement to the *Mahratta*, an appeal to the natives of India to form an Indian Fund Association for the purpose of providing scholarships for Indian youths The Indian public are invited to subscribe for this purpose at least "half an anna" in the rupee of an individual monthly income This sum, it is believed, will be found sufficient for the purpose of the promoters "provided a few of our energetic countrymen will work towards getting the movement popularized all over India, and provided also that every villa enroll 40,000 subscribers, each paying on an average one rupee."

It is stated in an Alexandria letter of the 10th ultimo that "On Saturday, the 5th April, by orders from London, sixty minute guns were fired from the Cairo citadel, on the occasion of the funeral of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Albany From each of Her Majesty's ships of war in Alexandria harbour thirty guns were fired, and for the first time the British flag was hoisted on an Egyptian fort, the Royal Standard was flying over Kom-el Dick half-mast, while thirty guns were fired By many this was thought to be a symbol of the declaration of a British Protectorate, but, alas! no such happiness is yet vouchsafed to Egypt"

The ingenuity displayed by the police in some parts of India in torturing the unhappy people who fall into their hands, if devoted to the detection of crime by more legitimate methods, would probably produce wonderful results A case is reported from the Southal Pergunnahs in which the victim is said to have been made to lie on his back, whilst rails were placed across his chest, and the ends weighted with stones We are told that the case is under careful investigation, but there is little likelihood of the miscreants being brought to justice, as the members of the police force who indulge in these practices are generally too wary to furnish evidence of their guilt

The Government of India, in the Home Department has addressed a letter to all Local Governments and Administrations, pointing out that the jurisdiction over European British subjects conferred, by Sections 443 and 446 of the Criminal Procedure Code, on Magistrates of the 1st class who are also Justices of the Peace and European subjects, has in no respect been taken away by the Ilbert Bill It is desirable, the Supreme Government says, that less heinous charges against Europeans should continue to be disposed of under these sections. The Supreme Government also points out that nothing in the new section—declaring the right of European British subjects to claim trial by jury before the District Magistrate—affects the right of the Magistrate to dispose of the case as hitherto, should the prisoner not demand trial by jury

General Hardinge, the Commander in Chief, Bombay, has initiated a scheme for bettering the native army and making it more popular at a moment when popularity is a matter of the greatest importance The scheme is to induce all military officers to accept discharge soldiers of approved character as peons Previous to starting the idea the Military Secretaries of the Commander-in Chief in India and Madras were consulted, and the hearty concurrence of Sir Donald Stewart and Sir Frederick Roberts was secured The only objection brought forward was that men were already but too glad to retire after fifteen years' service, and even to scheme to do so, but General Hardinge's plan puts an end to this at once, as no candidate will be accepted without the expressed recommendation of his commanding officer, who would naturally never recommend a man on whom the slightest imputation of malingering rested

Sir George Balfour, M P, has given notice in the House of Commons to move —"That considering the unexampled liberality of the Government of India in freeing the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom landed on the extensive coasts of India from all import duties, whereby the home trade and industries have been largely benefited, also looking at the assurances and promises given during the last three budgets that all silver plate manufactured in India would be admitted into the United Kingdom it is now expedient that all silver plate manufactured within the Indian territories should be admitted into the United Kingdom without any liability to other customs or excise duties, and in so resolving this House desire to record their wish to show respect to the claims and representations so strongly urged by the Government of India and by the Indian Government at home to act justly and fairly in regard to the admission into England of Indian silver manufactures"

We learn that an association has been formed by some influential Lingayet merchants and traders in the Bombay Presidency for the purpose of promoting education amongst their caste fellows These patriotic individuals have been induced to undertake the work upon which they are engaged, by the backwardness of their community in every department of knowledge For the objects of the association it is proposed to raise two lakhs of rupees, or more if possible, and of this sum 30,000 has already been subscribed The money will principally be devoted to the encouragement of higher education, particularly in regard to arts and agriculture The association will award as many scholarships as their funds will permit to deserving Lingayet students who have passed the Matriculation Examination, and who wish to continue their course of instruction by joining one of the established colleges, whether at Bombay, Poona or elsewhere. Each scholarship will be of sufficient value to cover the cost of education, board, clothing, &c The number of students wishing to go up for the higher examination will probably fall short for the first few years, and the association, therefore, proposes to award scholarships for a few years to a number of Lingayet youths studying in High Schools The association also proposes to employ a portion of the funds raised towards the encouragement of the study of the sacred Sanscrit literature and a close and critical examination of the Lingayet religion

Local and Provincial

Stray Dogs —During last month, there were 115 stray dogs killed in the C and M Station of Bangalore, at a cost of Rs 23 13

Snakes —There were 38 snakes (venomous) killed in the C and M Station of Bangalore, during last month, at a cost of Rs 14 8

Sessions —The Sessions Court of the C and M Station, Bangalore, will be held on the 15th instant, under Colonel H G Thomson, the Judge

Post Office —A delivery office, we hear, will shortly be opened in the Pettah The necessity has long been felt, and we welcome this very heartily

Temperance Hall —It would seem that Miss Mullins a charitable lady of the C and M Station, Bangalore, who has opened and is maintaining a Temperance Hall in the Station, in the district of Mootoochery for natives, intends opening a similar hall for natives in the Pettah

Summer Vacation —Both the Central College, Pettah, and Saint Joseph's College Cantonment, set examples in closing for the hot weather vacation The former has already closed, and the latter will close from the 15th instant to the 15th June next

Coorg —Mr (J Weir, Madras Civil Service, has been appointed as 1st Assistant Commissioner and District Magistrate of Coorg, in the room of Colonel H M S Magrath, who will relieve Colonel J M Smith as District Magistrate and Municipal President of the C and M Station, Bangalore

Law in the Kolar District —Frequent reports are reaching us from the Kolar District that dacoities and highway robberies are being committed to a dreadful extent, and that the magisterial and police authorities have a good work in hand If the District Magistrate too has full of work, we should suggest that a Special Officer be deputed for this work

Mysore State Railway —Captain Brackenbury, who has been acting for Mr A M Beecher, as Manager of the Mysore State Railway will not retire on the return of Mr Beecher, but will retain the post for sometime, Mr Beecher acting as Auditor This looks very much like a penny wise and pound foolish economy on the part of the Mysore Government

Cubbon Park —A correspondent complains that the benches in the Cubbon Park are surrounded by dung hills, and it is a source of danger and inconvenience to the pleasure seekers to pass any way without inhaling the abnoxious smell We would very earnestly invite the attention of the authorities to this nuisance, and hope the safety and comfort of the people will be consulted

Our Fort Again —We very much regret to learn that the Bangalore fort is still undergoing dismantling in spite of the protest put in by H H. the Maharaja We do not certainly understand why the Military authorities are bent upon destroying a fortification which is of historical interest The stones are still being carried to Agram to add materials to the arsenal which is now under construction

Native Theatres.—Two native dramatic companies have risen up in Bangalore, and two have come in from Mysore There has been a close competition between them, and every night will witness performance of one company or other The Bangalore companies have got up nice pieces, and hope to equal, if not excell, the Mysore ones. On Thursday last the first performance was given in the new pandal erected behind Mr. Sreenivasa Char's house, and from the good number of spectators and their state of mind, it can be said that the performance was a success

University of Madras —The accounts of the Syndicate of the University of Madras, with the Government of Madras, from 1st April 1883 to 31st March 1884 are as follow To cash received from Government on account of establishment, Rs 6,183-15-6; to fees from candidates, Rs. 91,650, to Examiners' salary, Rs 65,502, to miscellaneous, Rs 5,173-15-4, to contingencies, Rs 21,316 0 8, total Rs 190 426-8-6 By cost of establishment, Rs 8,103-15-6, by fees from candidates, Rs 91,650, by Examiners' salaries, Rs 65,502, by miscellaneous Rs 5,173-15 4, by contingencies, Rs. 21 316 0 8, by balance, Rs 300, total Rs. 190 426-8-6

Government Telegraph Department — An examination of candidates, for local service in the Madras Presidency and for service in British Burmah and Arrakan, will be held at Bangalore Telegraph Office on the 9th instant Candidates will be examined in dictation read out at the rate of twenty words minute If a candidate fails in this subject no notice will be sent to him If he passes, intimation will be given, probably on the 12th or 13th instant, when the examination in the remaining subjects will be held The candidates finally selected will not be allowed to join the training class until they produce a satisfactory medical certificate on a form which will be supplied for the purpose

Exportation of Arms —It is hereby notified for general information that, in future, applications made to the Resident in Mysore for the grant of licenses for the export of arms and ammunition from British India into Mysore should be written on stamp paper *of British India* of the value of five rupees instead of on Mysore stamp paper as has been the practice hitherto

2 Each application must be accompanied by a letter or certificate from the Magistrate of the District in Mysore into which the arms or ammunition are proposed to be imported, stating that there is no objection to the grant of the license applied for

Criminal Rule of Practice —Under Section 292 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and with the concurrence of Government, the Acting Chief Judge has framed and issues the following rule —All Sessions Judges and all Magistrates shall, on the close of every month, make a special examination of the Register No 14 (Cash Book) with the entries made in Register No 7 (Register of Fines imposed &c) and by occasional reference to the records themselves

2 Every six months, the Sessions Judges and the Magistrates shall compare the same Register with the Treasury monthly receipts, and shall report to the Chief Judge whether the entries in the Registers 7 and 14 correspond The report shall be forwarded on the 15th January and 15th July every year

The Madras Bank Mercara —The Mercara branch of the Bank of Madras will be closed this evening (30th April,) and the Bank will retire from Coorg from to-morrow The closing of the branch of the Bank, of Madras is not very acceptable to the members of the planting community who have made the necessary representations to the Commissioner of Coorg, to the President of the Municipality and to the Directors of the Bank of Madras The Commissioner and Municipal President have been in communication with the Directors of the Bank, and asked that the branch may be continued as its maintenance is a great source of convenience to the planters But the Directors of the Bank

are immovable. They decline to allow the branch to remain open another day and it is to be closed. The Directors are masters of the situation and may do as they please —*Madras Standard.*

AN ADVICE.—Mr Ramachendra Iyer, the would-be-prisoner Judge, appears to have said as follows in reply to an address of welcome presented to him by the members of the Nungambakum Reading Room at Madras —One cause of the failure of Reading Rooms and Debating Clubs was the absence of steadiness and firmly of aim in the members These generally tried to discuss a few hackneyed subjects, which perhaps formed the sum total of their knowledge, and in the course of a few weeks they exhausted their knowledge, and naturally enough sank into a state of mental inaction, and amused themselves with reading the local columns of the newspapers, &c He observed that if one would possess substantial knowledge and a correct and methodical habit of thinking, he must seek them elsewhere than in newspapers The little real knowledge that could be had was so inextricably mixed up with much that was essentially ephemeral that the reader got confused in his endeavours to extract true wisdom from the chaff of uninteresting matter One result of random reading was loose thinking He said that too much of newspaper reading was, to use Hudibras phrase, 'industrious idleness' He advised the members to look about them seriously, and ensure their mental advancement by carefully defining beforehand, according to individual tastes, the sort of subjects they would discuss, and by reading before they discussed He recommended the establishment of a select library, and kindly promised to supply some books which would suit the members

The Mysore Gazette

Bangalore, Saturday May 3 1884

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE DEWAN TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE

The 29th April 1884—No 13—Srinivasa Rao Deputy Amildar of Hulivar, Tumkur District, is granted one and a half months' privilege leave from date he avails himself of the same

No 14—V N Gopalaengar, Amildar of the Nelamangala Taluk, Bangalore District, is granted privilege leave of absence for two months from such date as he may avail himself of the same

Krishnappa, Deputy Amildar of Channapatna is appointed to act as Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of Nelamangala, during Gopalengar's absence, or until further orders

Ramanna, Inspector of Police at Seringapatam, to officiate as 2nd Class Deputy Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of Channapatna during Krishnappa's absence

The 1st May 1884—No 15—Mr A Rangiswamaengar, Subordinate Judge of Mysore, is appointed Assistant Comptroller to the Mysore Government

The 2nd May 1884—No 16—G Thimmaiaengar, Deputy Amildar of Kortagere in the Madhugiri Taluk of the Tumkur District, is granted three months' leave on private affairs, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same

Shama Rao, Police Inspector of the Madhugiri Taluk, is appointed to act as Deputy Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate o Kortagere during Timmaiaengar's absence, or until further orders

No 17—Under the proviso to Section 335 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the undermentioned Magistrates are directed to take down the evidence of complainants and witnesses with their own hands in the Kanarese language —

Venkatavaradaiengar, Acting Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of Mudgere Taluk, Kadur District

J M D Souza, Acting Deputy Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of Yedabalu, Kadur District

No 18—Under the proviso to Section 335 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Narasachari, Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Sinkarpur Taluk, is directed to take down the evidence of complainants and witnesses with his own hand in the Kanarese language.

No 19—Mr Chelvaengar, Assistant Commissioner, Mysore District, is granted 8 days' privilege leave from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of the same by the Deputy Commissioner

General Summary.

MADRAS.

A PRESENT FOR THE NIZAM.—The *Deccan Times* chronicles the arrival of a chestnut Arab pony which Mr Abdul Rahman of Bombay and of racing renown has presented to the Nizam The pony is pronounced to be the handsomest Arab of its size ever imported into India —*Mail*

THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF TRAVANCORE —We are asked to believe that there is no foundation for the rumour that Mr Ramachandra Iyer intends accepting or has accepted the Sub Judgeship of the High Court, that is going to be formed in Mysore But it is persistently reported that both Ramachandra Iyer and Prince Justice Kunjen Menon are heartily disgusted with the state of things in Travancore Both rumours require confirmation

MR VIJIARAGHAVA CHARI'S CASE—On Friday an application was made to the Madras High Court, from order that the case in which nine Hindu witnesses in the Salem riots cases are to be tried for perjury shall be transferred from Salem to another Court This morning the Court decided that the case should be transferred to Cuddalore but upon an objection being raised on the ground that Mr Stevenson, the Superintendent of Police who prosecuted in the case of the Salem rioters, is stationed there, and that the Chittoor Inspector of Police was engaged in connection with the riots the case was ordered to be transferred to Coimbatore In this case the defendants are charged with committing perjury against Mr Vijiaraghava Chari —*Ibid*

SANITATION OF TIRUPATI —On a requisition from the Collector of North Arcot, Government have permitted Mr Lyane, Mechanical Engineer of the Madras Municipality to ascend the Tirupati Hill as often as may be necessary to supervise the work connected with the water-supply of Upper Tirupati Mr. Lyane will use the permission accorded with due regard to the religious feelings of the people —*Standard*

SPECIAL TEST —It has been notified that at and after the Special Test Examination of May 1885 no persons will be permitted to appear for Test III A—Revenue General—Higher Grade who have not passed the First in Arts Examinations (or who are not Graduates of an Indian University), except persons now in the service of Government in the Revenue Department, who will be allowed to appear for examination in the Revenue Test Higher Grade, up to and including the year 1889

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS—The following is the number of candidates of different classes of the population, who passed the Matriculation and other University examinations held in December last —Matriculation Brahmins, 1,077 Hindus not Brahmins, 412 Eurasians, 27, East Indians, 32, Native Christians, 144, Mahomedans, 17 Of those who passed the First Examination in Arts held in December last, there were Brahmins, 352, Hindus not Brahmins 98 Europeans 4, East Indians, 5, Native Christians, 37, Mahomedans, 5 the following is the number of candidates that passed all the examinations during the year 1883 84 —Matriculation, 1,739, First Arts 501, B A, 159, M A 2 M L, nil, B L 32, Second L M S, 6, Second M S, 4, Licentiate 5 medical, 6, First M B and C M, 2, Second M B and C M, 1, M D, nil, D C L, 0 —*Ibid*

GAUTAMA'S IMAGE—Long preparations are being made to rebuild the house over the sacred image of Gautama which was destroyed in one of the earthquakes It is estimated to cost over three lakhs —*Englishman.*

OCCUPATION OF KASHMIR —The subjects of the Maharajah of Kashmir are just now greatly excited by rumours which have mysteriously been set afloat regarding a British occupation of the country In the bazaars the rumours have assumed definite shape, the local newspapers say that the Viceroy visit of the Maharajah last autumn had arranged for the posting of a detachment of British infantry at Srinagar, that the Commander-in-Chief's recent journey was made with a view to examining the country from a Military point of view, and that two companies of infantry which have been sent from Rawal Pindi to Murree are really intended to be quartered at Srinagar The Kashmiris are not said to resent the arrangement in the least, their curiosity is, however, greatly excited, and they declare at present to believe that the rumours have no foundation in truth It need scarcely be said that until Russian intrigues on the Upper Oxus, in the direction of Chitral and the adjoining independent khanates, come to a head, no British troops will be moved into Kashmir Then perhaps the Murree railway will be extended to Srinagar and the dream of an English colonisation of Kashmir be realised —*Pioneer*

Extracts.

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE

The *Englishman*—The reply given by Lord Kimberely to the deputation which waited upon him to urge the necessity of raising the limits of age prescribed for candidates for admission to the Indian Civil Service has not been received with satisfaction by our native fellow subjects It may surprise them to learn that Lord Lytton should have gone so far as actually to recommend their entire exclusion from the Civil Service, but his action is hardly as surprising as the treatment now received by the natives at the hands of their quondam friends the Liberal Ministry Lord Kimberley is a nobleman who seems to be peculiarly unfortunate in his dealings with Indians. He has recourse to the weak subterfuge of pointing out that the Government has appointed a large number of natives to the "Civil Service within the last six years Without touching the question of the general fitness of these selections for the duties they will be called upon to perform, it cannot be denied that even Lord Kimberley is ignorant of the fact that hardly one of them would have had the slightest chance of success in the competitive examination in England, and his reply can therefore only be characterised as a subterfuge and unworthy of a minister holding the high office in which he is placed Leaving out of the question the just claim of the natives of this country, not a single argument of the slightest value has yet been brought forward in favour of the reduction of age, nor does Lord Kimberley advance any On the other hand, Professor Thorold Rogers, than whom perhaps no one in England, save Mr Worn (who is in entire accord with him in this matter) has had a wider experience of the young men who compete for posts in the Indian Civil Service, declares the excessive strain at so early age to be in the highest degree prejudical to the candidates.

LIEUT—GENERAL PAYN, C B

A General Order by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, issued at Head Quarters, Ootacamund, on the 24th ultimo, says —His Excellency the Commander in Chief cannot permit Lieutenant-General Payn, C. B., to leave India without offering him his best thanks for the very efficient way in which he has exercised the duties of his command Few officers of Her Majesty's British Service have had so long and distinguished an Indian career as Lieutenant-General Payn, he arrived in this country just 40 years ago, as a subaltern of Her Majesty's 53rd Regiment he took part in the Sutlej and Punjab Campaigns, as a Captain he was employed on the Punjab Frontier, and as a Field Officer of the same Regiment (which he commanded for a portion of the time) he served with distinction during the Mutiny In the interval Captain Payn was employed in the Crimean War, and received the Brevet of Major In 1858 Colonel Payn joined the 72nd Highlanders and after commanding the battalion for many years, both at home and in India, he was appointed to the command of a brigade in Bengal On promotion to the rank of Major-General he was employed for a short time in Cyprus, but was soon afterwards selected for the command of the Bangalore Division From the 5th February to the 27th November 1881 Lieutenant General Payn was the Provisional Commander-in Chief of the Madras Army Sir Frederick Roberts cordially acknowledges the assistance he has received from Lieutenant-General Payn, and thoroughly appreciates the benefit which the troops in the Bangalore Division have derived from that Officer's presence amongst them In the field they have been handled in a practical manner, and in quarters they have been treated with tact and judgment

THE PLATE DUTY

The *Times of India*—Notwithstanding the unsatisfactory reply given by Mr Childers to the deputation which recently waited upon him to advocate the repeal of the plate duty, the Bombay Chamber of Commerce are determined not to relax their efforts to get a gross injustice to India removed. The short but forcible memorial which they have forwarded to the Governor General through the Bombay Government would, if it could reach London in time, strengthen the hands of Mr Stagg, Mr Macfarlane and the other members of Parliament, who have determined to raise the question when the Chancellor of the Exchequer introduces his Budget, but we are afraid that it will arrive too late However, it will be useful whenever the matter again comes up for consideration. The duty has been condemned over and over again by every Government and public body in India, native and European, but the Ministry have from the first treated all such expressions of opinion with studied contempt. We think the various Chambers of Commerce might very well consider the propriety of sending their memorials direct to the House of Commons instead of to the Government of India and the Secretary of State In this matter the Secretary of State is at one with Indian public opinion, but he is overruled by the bigoted and obstructive Treasury officials. On a previous occasion we suggested that the English Chambers of Commerce should be invited to co operate with the sister associations in this country in agitating for the abolition of the obnoxious restrictions on the Indian silversmiths' trade At present the agitation in England is chiefly directed by the Anglo-Indian debating societies, to whose opinion the Chancellor of the Exchequer evidently does not attach much weight The societies in question have done good work in drawing public attention to the arguments in favour of India's claim, but we think the time has come when, if the movement is ever to succeed, it should be placed in more influential hands

CAUSE OF INDIA'S POVERTY

The *Indian Mirror*—It has often been our painful duties in these columns to point out to our leading countrymen how much they are responsible for the poverty and degradation of their country, endowed with the most boundless material resources and peopled by a race as industrious, as they are adapted for the pursuit of the finest handicrafts, as well as for the prosecution of the most trying professions The poverty of the masses in a country where the poorer masses form a very large proportion of the aggregate population, is simply most distressing to behold We heartily agree in the views expressed with such force and practical good sense by the Hon'ble Mr Mackenzie With the raw materials for the manufacture of almost all our wants growing in abundance, and in many cases wasted or rotting away at our very doors and with a labor market cheaper, perhaps, than in any other country in the world, we are content to draw our supplies from foreign countries at an annual outlay of forty crores of rupees, a large proportion of which might have been detained in India to add to her stock of hoarded wealth, or to its remunerative investment in industrial enterprises, which might unlock and utilise the mineral and agricultural resources of the country. If instead of considering the public service or the learned professions as the only suitable openings for the ambition of educated talents, we turn our minds to the prosecution of commerce, trade and the various industries, which have contributed so enormously to the wealth and prosperity of Western countries, and especially of Great Britain and the United States of America, it is then, and only then, that we shall find that we have at length tapped the real sources of national wealth, prosperity and progress, and that we have put our foot on the road of making ourselves a nation worthy of our great past traditions

NATIVES OF INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

The *Indian Mirror*—The stability and harmony of the vast empire of ancient Rome were secured and confirmed wholly and entirely by the profound wisdom of the policy, which prompted the great masters of the old world to allow her tributary provinces the fully right of representation in her Senate with other privileges, attaching thereto, such as an equal claim with born Roman citizens to fill the highest offices of the State With the vast, rapid, and successful spread of education in India, which has been acknowledged to be the birth place and cradle of representative institutions, it will be a most fatal mistake for Great Britain to persist in withholding from the Native races the right of making their feelings and wishes daily known in the great Council of the Empire The number of Indians visiting England is markedly increasing from year to year, and so much has the practice become popular that many Indians may now be found who have in a manner adopted England as their home Nor is it too much to say that even Indians can be named, whose culture and eloquence would do honor even to the British Parliament. When England in former days was resorted to by Indians, as if in angel visits few and far between, though the influence of caste prejudices, India could not but help depending entirely on English members of Parliament for the representation of Indian interests in the House of Commons. But we fail to see why this state of things should continue now with such a large number of Indians visiting England year after year, and even taking up

their abode for a longer or shorter period there. It is high time, then, that we should combine in making some strong and persistent effort to secure the return of a few of our countrymen as members of the British Parliament

EUROPEANS AND NATIVES

The *Indian Mirror*—The connection between England and India cannot fail to strike every reflecting mind as altogether providential For it is rather strange that a small body of foreign people inhabiting a small island, which in extent and population is small or not only than the provinces of India, but most of the States of Europe, should be ruling the destinies of such a vast continent with its almost countless population of various races, who at one time were first and foremost in civilisation and whose land was the cradle of humanity The very possession of India gives an uncommon *prestige* to England among the great powers of Europe England should be proud of her vast dependency in the East, and India too should be proud of being ruled by a race who can count such men as Mr John Bright, Mr Gladstone, and other leaders of the Liberal party The world is so constituted that each one of God's creatures can learn something from the other, the great can learn from the small, and the small can learn from the great England is in India not only to teach the Indians, but also to learn from them, for no nation in the world can boast of such a glorious past as the people of this country The assimilation of the civilisation of the West with that of the East is the great work to be carried out in India, for the future greatness of the Indian people To attempt engrafting pure European civilization on the Indian mind would be an idle task We, Indians, have our failings and so have the English Let us, therefore, show mutual forbearance, and look upon each other's shortcoming with an indulgent eye It is the effect of time that has made the Europeans superior to us in several respects, and that we have become the subjects of a foreign race But the English should remember that we Indians were at one time not only a great nation, but also led the civilization of the rest of the world Our present weaknesses are the result of long subjection to a foreign yoke. We have, therefore, every right to expect a great deal of forbearance from our foreign rulers If instead of indulging in recriminations, we point out each others shortcomings in a friendly spirit, and suggest means for their removal it will do a great deal of good to both sides.

VIJIARAGHAVA CHARI'S CASE

The *Times of India*—"The case of Vijiaraghava Chari *vs* the Secretary of State for India, which is referred to in the telegram of our Madras correspondent, raises a very interesting point, viz, whether a Governor is bound to justify ()unreasons for removing an official against whom there is an allegation of misconduct or neglect of duty The contention arises out of the Salem riots, and it appears to have been suggested that the plaintiff was removed from his post in consequence of complicity in the disturbances in question He was one of the persons prosecuted and convicted, but was acquitted by the High Court on appeal He himself denies that he did anything to produce the unfortunate collision that occurred between Mahomedans and Hindoos at Salem, and alleges that his removal from the office of Municipal Commissioner was due to the animus of the Collector of that station, Dr Maclean. The appointment of Municipal Commissioner is an honorary one, but the plaintiff claims Rs 10,000 damages, as compensation, we suppose, for the injury that his character has suffered by his summary dismissal The Government of Madras shelter themselves under section 9 of Act III of 1871, which empowers the Governor in Council to remove any Municipal Commissioner from office for misconduct or neglect of duty The power is obviously one which ought not to be used without the exercise of due caution and it is only fair to say that cases of the removal of a Municipal Commissioner are extremely rare The Government of Madras may have had good grounds for their summary removal of Mr Vijiaraghava Chari, but except where a man is guilty of flagrant misconduct a less invidious mode of procedure is desirable The usual, and we venture to think most sensible, way of getting rid of an obnoxious Municipal Commissioner is to invite him to resign If he refuses, then he has to take the consequences There may, of course, be circumstances which would render such leniency misplaced and mischievous, and it is for the three Judges of the Madras High Court to decide whether Mr Vijiaraghava's dismissal comes under this head Altogether the case is one of considerable public importance, and the result will be awaited with much interest all over India"

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE

The *Times of India*—On the 3rd instant a deputation from the Indian Reform Association, including many native gentlemen, waited upon Lord Kimberley at the India Office, to urge the Government to raise the standard of age for candidates presenting themselves for examination with a view to enter the Indian Civil Service Professor Thorold Rogers, M P, introducing the deputation said that the requirements of the present regulations put a very severe strain upon young men between the age of 17 and 19, and he could not but think that the lowering of the *maximum* age from 21 to 19 had had a very disastrous effect upon the *personnel* of the service As regards the subject of examination, he thought that sufficient importance was not given to history Professor Max Muller thought it would be wise to go back to the system of educating candidates in India Lord Kimberley said that, that system had broken down so completely as to be now entirely out of the question Mr Bevie, M P said that the effect of the present regulation was to limit the choice to boys excluding University men Pundit Shyamji Krishna Varma laid great stress on the employment of native officials Mr Hegger, late of the Bengal Civil Service said that the alteration of the regulations had been made in the teeth of the opinion of the whole Indian service After a few remarks from Mr Wood, a former member of the Indian Civil Service, Lord Kimberley, in reply said that the most careful inquiries had failed to show that candidates sent out under the new regulations were in any way physically inferior to those admitted under the old system There was also an opinion among the older men in the service in favour of sending out very young men, and he referred to Lord Lawrence as one of those who held that view The reason of the change had been a desire that young men should be under supervision during the period which elapsed between their examination and their departure for India As to the exclusion of natives, he pointed out that within the past six years there had been 25 Indian candidates. He observed that the Government had made provision that one out of every six members of the Civil Service should be chosen from the natives of India This was as high a proportion as the Government of India felt justified in establishing at present When he first came into office he communicated with the Government of India on the matter He believed the course they would take would lead to some changes with regard to the statutory civil service but the conclusion he had come to on the whole was this—that the system having been altered only within the last seven years and there being no absolute proof of its having broken down he did not feel justified in making a change in the regulations In answer to one of the deputation, Lord Kimberley said he was aware that Lord Lytton had written to Lord Cranbrook to get an Act of Parliament passed to prevent natives becoming civil servants but if that could not be done then the age for passing an examination should be lowered which would practically have the same effect The deputation then withdrew

THE GAEKWAR ON TOUR

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NOWSAREE APRIL 19

The *Times of India*—It is a noteworthy fact that of late native princes have learnt to appreciate the benefits of undertaking tours of inspection in their territories, with a view to the remedy of abuses and the proper understanding of matters which come before them for settlement The Nizam travelled through a part of his dominions last year, and his Highness is said to have been benefited immensely by the trip His Highness the Gaekwar undertook a tour in the Northern Division of his dominions in the first cold weather after his assumption of the powers of government with the result, it is said, that many useful measures suggested themselves to him and are now well nigh matured. During the early part of the year it was rumoured that his Highness contemplated making another tour, and it was thought in some quarters that the Kattywar division of his Highness's dominions would be honoured with the presence of the royal visitor The Gaekwar's choice, however, ultimately fell upon the Southern or Nowsaree division The news of his Highness's projected visit was received by the people of Nowsaree with feelings of loyal joy This was the first time that they had had an opportunity of paying their respects to their royal master after his assumption of power, and they resolved to be equal to the occasion The Government officers co operated with private gentlemen in the work of preparation, and the arrangements made left nothing to be desired

The 28th of March, the new year's day of the Shalivahan era, was fixed for his Highness's departure for Nowsaree, that day being regarded by the Mahrattas as one of the most auspicious days in the whole year In the morning of the day named it is customary for the Gaekwar to hold a durbar and to receive the obeisance of his subjects including dumkdars officers &c An interesting feature of this year's durbar was the fact that the Maharaja took the heir apparent, H H Prince Fatesing Rao, to sit with him on the *gadi* The spectacle thus presented gave great satisfaction to all present and there was an active but friendly competition between local durbarees as to who should present the finest dress of honour and the handsomest *nuzar* to the Maharaja and the infant prince On the conclusion of the durbar a move was made in the direction of the railway station the road from the palace to that point being in a very short space of time crowded with people all anxious to witness the departure At the appointed time, and after the Maharaja in accordance with custom had dutifully asked leave to depart of her Highness the Maharani Jumna bai and of her Highness Lakshmi, his Highness proceeded to the station where he was received by General Waston Agent Governor General, and a large concourse of officials and others A guard of honour, supplied by the 26th N I was drawn up on the platform A little before the Maharaja arrived at the station the Maharani and the little prince came in and were shown to their saloon carriage The special train which was to convey his Highness and suite was timed to start at 4 30 P M and punctual to time she slowly steamed out of the station amid the enthusiastic good wishes of all present At the request of certain gentlemen of Surat, it was arranged that a brief stay should be made at the Surat station The train arrived at the point indicated at about 6 o'clock The station was tastefully decorated with flags and foliage and was very brightly illuminated Chairs were arranged for the Maharaja and party and a design of something like a coat of arms was observable in the background There were present on the platform Mr Fulton District Judge of Surat Mr Jagjivan Das Mr Adnjee the Nagar Sheth and a goodly number of gentlemen of the station As soon as the train stopped Mr Fulton and a few other gentlemen approached the Maharaja's saloon and conducted him to a chair His Highness *maharanee* and officers were also conducted to chairs Refreshments were liberally provided After introductions and conversation, the Maharaja returned to his saloon and the train moved on His Highness appeared pleased with the attention shown to him by the people of Surat

Nowsaree was reached in due time The station was one blaze of light the illuminations being on a very grand scale The whole length of road from the station to his Highness's palace at the other end of the town a distance of about a couple of miles was brightly lighted by means of numberless *bottles* arranged in the usual style At the station his Highness was received by the Sabha and other principal State officials at Nowsaree and the representatives of the Parsee, Hindu and Mahomedan communities On alighting from the train his Highness proceeded to a carriage in waiting for him at the station and after receiving from the Dastoorjee the high priest of the Parsees a warm welcome, a procession was organized, and his Highness drove in State to the palace The road was thronged with people throughout the entire route, the whole of the population of Nowsaree, excepting perhaps, the sick and bed ridden, having turned out to catch a glimpse of their ruler, of whom they had heard so much, but whom few of them had before had an opportunity of seeing The crush was so great at certain points that the police had by no means a light duty to perform in keeping the crowd from the road

On the following evening his Highness was received by the townsfolk at a big *mandwa* (something like a temporary pandal) got up for the occasion The *mandwa* was quite full over a thousand people having assembled within its limits. An address of welcome was read in the Guserateo language by the Dastoorjee, and having been enclosed in a silver casket of exquisite workmanship, was placed at the foot of the *gadi* After *attar* and *pan* had been distributed, the whole assembly moved out to witness the display of fireworks which had been arranged a short distance from the *mandwa* Everything went off well until a sudden gust of wind carried a spark from the fireworks on to the *mandwa*, which being constructed of very inflammable materials, immediately took fire and was completely destroyed in an incredibly short space of time The occurrence was purely accidental and such as might have been avoided if greater precautions had been taken But the startling suddenness of the incident caused people to pay more attention to it than they would otherwise have done, and a gloom was cast over the subsequent proceedings which it was not easy to dispel His Highness, however retained his usual calmness of demeanour in spite of the confusion which prevailed Fortunately no one was injured although for a time something like a panic prevailed amongst the dense crowds of people who had assembled not only from Nowsaree and the districts in its immediate vicinity but from British territories, where such sights as those described are rarely witnessed It was thought by many that the superstitious prejudices of many who regarded the occurrence as an ill omen would induce the Gaekwar to give up or at any rate postpone his tour, but early on the following morning he surprised everybody except those who knew him best, by getting on his horse and trotting off to Mahuwa a taluka station, nearly fifteen miles from Nowsaree Mahuwa is a small village on the river Purna with a population of about 1 500 souls There is a *shiradar* or revenue magistrate's office in the place The Gaekwar's Government maintains a vernacular school there and a small dispensary An old Jain temple, of not very attractive appearance from outside but an excellent piece of architecture inside, is also to be seen in the village From Mahuwa begins the jungle portion of his Highness's Nowsaree territories. The three talukas of Mahuwa, Vyara, and Songad are known as the *Jain* (forest) Mahals, and the other talukas as the *Rash* Mahals. The *Jain* Mahals are a dread to the officials, and Songad is actually described as *Kala pani* The fact is that for the greater part of the year these parts are extremely unhealthy, the damp of the forest and the decomposition of vegetable matter producing malaria and consequent diseases There could be no better proof of the unhealthiness of the climate than the enlarged liver and spleens of the permanent inhabitants of these parts But Mahuwa is only the advanced guard of the jungles As you move towards Vyara and Songad the conditions become intensified The country gradually loses the character of a plain and assumes a rugged appearance The population also differs from that of the plains The people are extremely poor and as simple as they are poor Three or four earthen pots, a small thatched hut about five feet square, and a spade or an ill fashioned axe or the primitive arrows are all the earthly property of his Highness the Gaekwar's ryot in these parts His food is *kanji* or *bolai* and his clothing consists simply of a rag round his waist He roams about the jungle eats berries and drowns the cares of life in potent draughts of toddy or Mahuwa liquor A more striking illustration of hopeless poverty it is impossible to imagine But the ryot, above all, is truthful to a fault and pays the sowcar immensely for his ignorance The sowcar here is what he is elsewhere, but he has the advantage of dealing with more ignorant people than are to be found in other parts, and he makes the most of this circumstance His Highness did a lot of business at Mahuwa He had long rides in the morning saw with his own eyes the land the systems of cultivation in vogue, the habits of the people, and met the people in their own houses, questioned them as to their wants and general condition, and no doubt thought of the necessity of adopting measures for their amelioration The solicitude of their master in their behalf could not but lead the ryot, on the other hand, to hope for better days

I will reserve for a future letter details regarding the subsequent incidents of his Highness's tour

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

DISTURBANCE IN SPAIN

Madrid, 3rd May—Small bands of Republican insurgents have made their appearance in Catalonia but are being dispersed by the troops

FRANCE AND CHINA

Shanghai, 4th May—The State of affairs is Pekin is peaceful, but preparations for defence still continue

RENEWED INDIAN DISTURBANCES

London, 5th May—All Indian debentures off railway by the Secretary of State are to be removed Out of eight millions due in August next two millions have been applied for five years, and three millions for seven years to 3½ per cent

CHANGES IN THE INDIAN ARMY

London, 6th May—Mr Cross replying to a question in the House of Commons last night, said that the correspondence respecting changes in the Indian Army was now complete and will shortly be produced

DEBATE ON GOVERNMENT DELAY IN SOUDAN

Mr Gladstone has fixed the 12th instant for a debate on the motion of Sir Michael Hicks Beach, condemning the Government delay regarding General Gordon

RECONNOITRING UP THE NILE

Cairo, 5th May—Three British Officers attached to the Egyptian Army have been sent up the Nile to reconnoitre with a view to future contingencies

THE ORIENTAL BANK BUSINESS SUSPENDED IN COLOMBO

Colombo 5th May—Business here is at a stand still The Oriental Bank premises are guarded by police

Colombo, 6th May—The Ceylon Government has guaranteed the payment of the Oriental Bank notes

"BARON" VON HAMBURGH

"Baron" Von Hamburgh has been tried at the Colombo Criminal Sessions, and sentenced to three years imprisonment with hard labour, for obtaining money under false pretences The other charges against him were withdrawn

THE LIQUIDATION OF THE ORIENTAL BANK

Bombay, 6th May—A special telegram to the *Times of India* dated London, Monday, reports that *The Times* states it is expected the creditors of the Oriental Bank Corporation will receive seventeen shillings and sixpence in the pound The payment of this amount will absorb the capital and reserve liability

The other Exchange banks declined to help last week They are unaffected by the failure of the Oriental Bank

A CESSION BY PERSIA TO RUSSIA

St Petersburg, 5th May—The Caucasus official *Gazette* states that Persia has ceded to Russia Harakhs, which will become the capital of the Tejend district

RUSSIAN ADMINISTRATION AT MERV

St Petersburg, 7th May—The Governor-General of the Caucasus has started for Merv to carry out the organization of Russian administration there

THE QUEEN'S RETURN TO ENGLAND

Darmstadt 6th May—The Queen left here for England to day

THE EGYPTIAN CONFERENCE

London, 7th May—The Egyptian Government demands that Egypt shall have a voice in the proposed Conference

THE FAILURE OF THE ORIENTAL BANK

Bombay, 7th May—A special telegram to the *Times of India*, dated London, Tuesday says that the shares of the Oriental Bank yesterday were at 35 discount, but were unsaleable

The appointment of a professional liquidator is generally deprecated

OFFERS MADE TO DEPOSITORS.

The Eastern banks offer depositors half the amounts of their cash accounts

EXHAUSTION OF RESOURCES OF THE CEYLON COMPANY

Their notes of the Ceylon Company are exhausted

The Company is indebted to the Oriental Bank to the extent of £ 00,000

SUSPENSION OF THE CEYLON COMPANY

Colombo 7th May—The Ceylon Company has suspended payment

THE ORIENTAL BANK'S NOTES

Oriental Bank notes are refused by the Banks owing to scarcity of silver, but are accepted by Government The note circulation is Rs 36,00,000 It is believed that the Ceylon Government will issue a State paper currency

LIMIT OF AGE FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE

Bankipore, 7th May—A crowded meeting of the residents of Patna, held to day, adopted a memorial to the Secretary of State, praying that the limit of age for the Civil Service of India be raised to twenty-one years

THE RUMOURED CESSION OF SARAKHS TO RUSSIA

London, 9th May—Earl Granville, replying to a question in the House of Lords last evening said that no official confirmation had been received of the cession of Sarakhs by Persia to Russia, but he promised to make enquiry on the subject

His Lordship said that the Russian Government had assured the British Government on the 4th of last September that Sarakhs would be always outside the Russian frontier.

OPEN BREACH BETWEEN LORDS SALISBURY AND R CHURCHILL

An open breach has occurred between the Marquis of Salisbury and Lord Randolph Churchill, the latter wishing to reorganise the conservative party on a popular representative basis

TURKEY AND THE EGYPTIAN CONFERENCE

It is understood that Turkey will adhere to the proposal of an Egyptian Conference provided that the whole question be discussed She also urges that the Conference should meet at Constantinople

DISAFFECTED GARRISONS IN EGYPT

Cairo, 8th May—The garrisons of Dongola and Koroska are in a disaffected state Egyptian reinforcements have been ordered to both places

INVITATION FOR A THREE PER CENT INDIAN LOAN

London, 8th May—Tenders are invited for a 3 per cent loan of three millions sterling for India, at a minimum of 93¼

RESTORATION OF THE BANK ABANDONED

The attempt to restore the Bank has been abandoned

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, MAY 12, 1884

THE SALEM MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S CASE.

THE well known and eagerly watched suit brought by Mr Vijayaragava Charry, an elected Municipal Commissioner of the ill fated town of Salem, against the Secretary of State for India, as represented by the Government of Madras, came to a termination, in the High Court of Madras, on Saturday the 3rd instant, when the Judges who tried the case namely Messrs Justices Kernan Muthuswami Iyer, and Hutchins, delivered judgment The judgment was, as might have been expected from the beginning in favour of plaintiff, and though the amount awarded, namely, Rs 100, may, at first sight appear small, and might be taken as nominal damages, yet the principles of constitutional action vindicated by the judges and the lesson taught to the Madras Government that even despotic and irresponsible administrations, such as we have in India, cannot ignore such principles with impunity, are invaluable boons to the people of India at large, and show that even in this country justice is stronger than official and gubernatorial despotism The decision, moreover, proves, beyond doubt, that we have English judges in India and native judges who are independent of the Government and honestly and fearlessly discharge their sacred duties, and that, without putting themselves in direct antagonism with the members of the Government, they can clearly state their opinion on the unconstitutional action and conduct of that Government It must be added, with reference to the small amount of damages awarded (though with all costs against the Government) that the plaintiff admitted that he had suffered no pecuniary damages in consequence of the illegal, malicious, and libellous conduct of the Madras Government towards him, and that he would be satisfied with any amount the judges might award him, provided that their decision vindicated his character and position amongst his own people and the world at large

A brief relation of the story of the suit may not be uninteresting to our readers. Mr Vijayaragava Charry, a well known and popular pleader of the district of Salem, enjoying an extensive practice, highly respected and esteemed by all classes of the community of the town, was elected, by popular vote, a Municipal Commissioner, in February 1882, was gazetted and took up his duties in the same month. The section under which he was appointed was section 9 of the Madras Towns Improvement Act, No 3 of 1871, which provides that such elected Commissioner shall hold office for three years, or until such time as his successor shall be elected, and he shall also be re-eligible for election, but the section also provides that "the Governor-in-Council may, from time to time, accept the resignation of any of the Commissioners so elected, or may remove any such Commissioners for misconduct or neglect of duty" It will be necessary specially to bear in mind that the wording of the section on the subject of the removal of a Commissioner is very specific He can only be removed for some specific act of misconduct or for neglect of duty, and as all public servants in the employ of the Government of British India, who may be deemed guilty of misconduct or neglect of duty, are furnished with a copy of the charge or charges against them, and they are called upon for any explanation or defence they might offer, before they are removed or dismissed, it is not to be supposed for a moment that Municipal Commissioners will not be afforded the same right, which is a right incorporated in the statutes of the realm Especially would such a right be conferred on members of the Indian Municipalities, who, beyond the official dignity and social position which such an office gives them reap no pecuniary gain, in the shape of salary or emolument, but devote gratis a very considerable portion of their time and abilities to the service of the Government and the public As the sequel will shew, the Government of Madras acted directly contrary to their own declared principles and solemn regulations in the case of Mr Vijayaragava Charry, in his capacity as an elected Municipal Commissioner In July 1882, the first of the unhappy riots between the Hindus and Musulmans of the town of Salem took place, and troops had to be sent down to quell the disturbance and overawe the rioters After a temporary lull, the riots broke out again in August following, with even greater violence All this time, Mr Vijayaragava Charry continued to be a Municipal Commissioner, and was amongst the most active, as was subsequently proved, in affording his aid and using his personal influence in quelling the riots Nevertheless, he was accused of aiding and abetting and instigating the Hindu rioters against the Mahomedans, was put upon his trial, and sentenced (we think) to transportation by the Special Sessions Judge Mr Wigram On an appeal, three Judges of the Madras High Court unanimously concurred in honorably acquitting Mr Vijayaragava Charry of all participation in the riots Upon such a turn in the case, the Government of Madras seems to have caused secret enquiries to be made regarding Mr Vijayaragava Charry's conduct, which they still appear to have taken as demanding some mark of official disapprobation It is not necessary to enter into all the details of these enquiries, as they are set forth in the numerous reports, statements, and memoranda filed in behalf of the defence of the Government, at the hearing of the suit It will suffice to say that the principal officer deputed to institute these enquiries and submit reports was Mr C D

Maclean, Collector and District Magistrate of Salem, between whom and Mr. Vijayaragava Charry, there had been open antagonism at the Municipal Board, both before, during, and after the riots of July and Agst 1882 It was mainly on the secret and confidential reports of Mr. Maclean, that the Government of Madras, on the 29th May 1883, nine months after the riots and about four or five months after the honourable acquittal of Mr Vijayaragava Charry, published a notification in the *Fort Saint George Gazette* dismissing him from his place and position as a Municipal Commissioner, on the ground of misconduct, but not stating of what that misconduct consisted, or of affording him the smallest opportunity of explaining or defending his conduct When Mr Vijayaragava Charry memorialised the Government for a copy of the report or reports, on which any of the charges of misconduct against him might be founded and also to afford him an opportunity of explanation or defence, so reasonable a request was curtly refused. Mr Vijayaragava Charry had no alternative, in order to vindicate his character, but to file the suit which has terminated so successfully, and the decision in which presents the Governor of Madras-in-Council in the rather novel light of that ogre of a giant who swallowed up the dwarf, because he was a dwarf It was agreed, in defence of this monstrous action of Mr Grant Duff and his colleagues in the Government, that the Governor of Madras was the sole judge of what was and what was not misconduct on the part of a public servant, and that he need not assign any reason for his acts, and that Mr Vijayaragava Charry had no right to call his dismissal in question! This of course, was very special pleading in behalf of the Governor of Madras, and the learned advocate of the Government was paid for endeavouring to make the best of a very bad case But the judges of the Madras High Court have admirably, though in very quiet but firm language, set aside and demolished this very fine notion of high imperialism and "divine right" of Governors Their lordships have clearly pointed out that misconduct in a public servant is a very concrete and palpable thing and must be *proved*, and that not even an imperious Grant Duff can take it for granted, and, in that delusion vilify and malign a public man's character, which is as sacred and indispensible to him as is Mr Grant Duff's character to Mr Grant Duff

THE INDIAN FUND

We have received all the printed papers the statement of objects and reasons, the prospectus, accounts of meetings, &c., of the "Indian Fund," which was founded and its operations set on foot on the 1st April 1883, at Sholapur All these papers form a Supplement to the *Mrratta*, well known and well conducted paper published at Poona, and we thank our contemporary for this courtesy in sending us these important and interesting documents The subject, however, of the "Indian Fund" is of so large an importance, from a national point of view, that no hasty or ill digested notice of the papers before us will do justice to the matter, which runs the risk of being thus spoiled in the handling We should like also to place before our readers and the general public in the Mysore Province *all* the details and arguments that will be necessary for our countrymen to understand the matter aright, as it is intended to extend the movement to this side of India. For this purpose, we shall make a special study of the papers and set forth the results next week in a leading article in our columns. In the meanwhile, the papers may be had either by applying to Secretary, "Indian Fund," at Sholapur, or at the *Mahratta* office, Poona

Original and Selected Notes

SMALL POX, in a bad form, prevails in Lahore and Rawalpindi.

MR. VAN SOMEREN POPE has been confirmed in his officiating appointment of Inspector of Schools in the Behar circle

A LAHORE correspondent telegraphs that the Ameer is energetically collecting transport for a march to Herat *viâ* Kandahar

IT is reported that the Ameer is levying a rather heavy tax in advance on trades and professions in Cabul, which is causing some indignation

A HADJI from Bokhara says that the Russians have established a telegraph station there, and that the line is being pushed on to Sherabad

A YOUNG Parsee lady of Bombay, who has already distinguished herself by translations from English into Guzerati, proposes to translate the Queen's new book into the latter language, and has applied to Her Majesty for permission to do so

DR M D KAVANAGH, of the Middle Temple, has received instructions from the Princess of Tanjore to bring forward her claims to the throne of Tanjore, to one-fifth of the territorial revenues, and to the private property now in possession of the receiver

THE NIZAM's State Railway appears to be a profitable concern The earnings for the half year ended the 31st December amounted to Rs 4,25,980, and the disbursements to Rs 3,01,483 This leaves a profit of Rs 1,24,106 In the corresponding period of the previous year, the surplus was nearly Rs 30,000 more, the exact amount being Rs 1,51,664

A SIMLA correspondent confirms the statements regarding the probable transfer of the management of the Rajputana Malwa Railway to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Company He says—'Ever since 1881, negotiations of various kinds have gone on with one set of people or another with a view of getting a lease of the Railway, and it now seems likely that an arrangement will be come to with the B B and C I Directors'

An extraordinary escape from being killed, occurred on the Indus Valley Railway recently A mother and child were in a compartment alone, and between Pudirun and Dadu the mother having fallen asleep, the child managed to open the door of the carriage and tumble out On the arrival of the train at Dadu, the mother awoke, missed her child and reported the circumstances to the guard The youngster was eventually discovered uninjured in body, but sadly depressed in spirits, lying on the line

REPORTS have been received of serious floods in the valley of the Tigris' A communication from Bagdad dated the 8th ultimo states that the river had risen on the previous day to such an extent that twenty one dykes had been broken down and several places inundated The town of Bagdad is surrounded by water, and the crops in the neighbourhood, which were very promising this year have been destroyed Owing to the rigorous measures taken by the Governor the town has been placed out of danger for the time

THE *Daily news* says—Some times ago we stated that a memorial asking for the extention of trial by jury to all classes of her Majesty's subjects in India and the separation of judicial and executive functions, had been addressed to Lord Kimberley by sixty or seventy Indian gentlemen residing in London We hear that Lord Kimberley has forwarded a copy of the memorial to the Viceroy We understand that Lord Ripon's attention has been called to the matter in Calcutta, and that he has expressed his general approval of the views of the memorialists

COCOANUT oil is said to be a cure for scorpion stings A correspondent writes to a Bombay paper—"I was at one time stung by a scorpion in the palm of the hand, and a native of Singapore, where I was at the time, being present, recommended its application as a certain cure. I followed the advice given, but in the meantime sent for the ordinary remedy, ammonia. This latter I had no occasion to use, as in less than two hours the whole of the swelling, which was very great, had disappeared The only other inconvenience was a slight irritation for about six hours The cocoanut oil was well rubbed in almost immediately after I was stung"

Local and Provincial

5TH REGIMENT, N I—On Saturday last, the families and guard of the 14th Regiment, M N I, arrived from Bengal in Bangalore, by special train

POLICE TEST—The Special Test Examination for the Police force of Bangalore generally will be held on the 14th and 15th instant at the Central College So far as we learn, there are three candidates from the Cantonment police, namely, two inspectors and a head constable

DESERTERS—The police of both the Cantonment and the Pettah have been requested to look out for two deserters, Privates Swiney and Chester, of the 1st Oxfordshire Light Infantry, who deserted the regiment, on the evening of the 6th instant one of the men carrying away blanket and a rug

TOUR OF INSPECTION—Major General Rowlands, C B, Commanding Bangalore Division will proceed to-morrow evening by ordinary train, *en route* for Ootacamund and Wellington on a tour of Inspection The General will be accompanied by the Assistant Quarter Master General of the Division and an aide-de-camp

C AND M STATION—On Wednesday forenoon last, Colonel H M S Mayath took charge of the office of District Magistrate and Municipal President of the C and M Station of Bangalore and of Inspecting officer of the Resident's Treasury from Colonel J M Smith, who has reverted to substantive appointment of Paymaster of pensioners at Bangalore

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER KOLAR—Mr Karve who was for a long while Executive Engineer at Kolar has been transferred to Kadur On Wednesday evening last, there was a meeting of the residents of Kolar at which Mr Karve was presented with a purse of rupees which was read by Mr Nagambhatta Moodaliar First Grade Pleader, and complimentary speches in Canarese and Sanskrit were delivered by two pleaders of the Munsiff's Court Mr Karve made a suitable reply

SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATIONS—The Special Test Examinations will be held this day, Monday, the 12th instant, and following days at the Central College Papers were posted up on the Notice Board of the College, on Friday last, and these papers state the hour at which each question paper will be given out, and consequently the candidates will learn when they will be required to attend for the respective tests for which they intend appearing There is also a copy of the rules to be observed by candidates posted up Fifty five candidates have registered their names in Bangalore

THE VOICE OF INDIA—The eighth number of the Voice of India for this year is just to hand It as usual, contains the best and choicest of collections from the Native papers A column for correspondence has been added to this number. The correspondence we are glad to see, has been restricted to questions on Indian Matters, leaving the individuals and associations possessing the information to communicate direct with the writers putting the questions Much credit is due to the conductors of the Magazine for the energy with which they are conducting it We wish them every success, and would very strongly hope that our country will support the Magazine.

CAUGHT IN HIS OWN TRAP—The *Daily Post* has the following from its correspondent at Kolar, regarding a policeman who was caught in his own trap

The other day we witnessed a suggestive case before our Assistant Commissioner and 1st class Magistrate In a certain robbery case brought up by the Bowringpet Taluq Police for trial, a Police constable, who was standing near one of the prisoners when he was being examined, with his staff poked him to say what he said before the Police Of course, the prisoner retracting every word he had said before the Police, stating that he was compelled to say so before them owing to their ill treatment The prisoner was shrewd enough to expose the treatment he must have received from the constable and addressed the Bench to judge as to how he may have been treated out of Court when the conduct of the Police is such in an open Court The learned Judge rightly charged the Police Constable with an assault and sentenced him to 15 days rigorous imprisonment. The poor Constable betrayed himself in this case, which ended in the discharge of the accused persons

POLICE PATELS IN INAM VILLAGE—The Dewan has been pleased to pass the following order regarding the appointment of Police Patels in Inam Villages, and the extent of their remuneration—When the Inamdar of a whole village fails after due warning to make satisfactory arrangements as regards the Police duties of his village by the appointment of a competent Police Patel, or Head of the Village Police, the Deputy Commissioner must select a competent resident villager as Patel and entrust to him the Police duties of the village. The remuneration for such Patel should be fixed at a reasonable amount not exceeding 4 of the remuneration which the Patel will be entitled to receive in accordance with the scale sanctioned for Government villages The inamdar will be bound to pay the remuneration thus fixed yearly, and it will be collected like the Government demand of jodi If the Deputy Commissioner deems it more expedient to add the Police charge of the Inam village to that of Patel of neighbouring Government village, such an arrangement may be made, and the separate appointment of a Patel for the Inam village may be dispensed with The remuneration to the Patel of a Government village for the Police charge of an Inam village should be fixed and collected as above specified If the Inamdars of Ganjams at their failure to appoint a Police Patel for their village, the Deputy Commissioner will take steps to make an appointment in lieu thereof

THE LATE MR S DEVARAJ IYER M L—It is with very great regret we have to record the death, at Madras on the 6th instant, of Mr S Devaraj Iyer, M L, who was well known in the Mysore Province After a short practice as a pleader he went to Mysore as Sheristadar of the Ashtagram Division for a short time. He was a very popular advocate of the Mysore Bar The following account of the deceased gentleman appears in the *Madras Times*—We regret to announce the death, at his residence Tondiarpet, yesterday, of Mr S Devaraj Iyer M L, one of the Advocates of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Madras, and an Advocate of the Chief Court of Mysore The deceased was enrolled by the High Court in 1879 The cause of death was the result of a lingering fever from which he had been suffering for the past six months, and though he tried the effect of constant changes of station and climate, he obtained no effectual benefit The deceased, who was only 38 years of age, enjoyed a very extensive practice, not only in Madras, Bangalore, and Mysore but in the Mofussil stations of this Presidency generally At the commencement of the magisterial enquiry in the Salem Riots' cases, Mr. Devaraj Iyer assisted in the defence, while he also instructed Mr Willie Grant, but he retired before the trials came before the Sessions' Court In the extensive case of Abdool Karim Saib which occupied the attention of the Bangalore Sessions' Court for nearly six weeks, Mr Devaraj Iyer was engaged, and in nearly every case of

importance, involving questions of Hindu law, his services were always eagerly sought for. His acquaintance with the leading and most recent authorities was remarkable by reason of which he was always prepared with some ruling in support of others cited in opposition to his case As a pleader he was earnest, but deliberate and thoughtful, brief and to the point, and his arguments were ever listened to with attention by the Court he addressed Deceased was the author of a series of the Bombay High Court Reports Digest, compiled at a time when he was an advocate of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg During his career he succeeded in making a large sum of money, much of which was invested in landed property in Salem, Bangalore, Coimbatore, &c He was born in Salem, where he owned a house, and leaves a wife and four children to mourn his loss

KALASA TEMPLE—The following order has been issued by the Dewan—The temple of Kalasa in the Kadur District had a large extent of uttar lands which have been resumed giving it instead there of, a fixed annual money grant Besides the uttar lands, forest tracts, parts of which have been planted with coffee by lessees from the temple The forests contain valuable sandal trees also Under the sanads and other documents belonging to the institution, its right to the forests and to the sandal in them is beyond dispute The revenue from the coffee is credited to the temple, and the tracts are held by planters under contracts granted in the name of the temple As regards sandal however, it appears that the temple has not received any revenue for the last 12 years Prior to 1870—71 it is evident that the temple received the item of revenue Under the circumstances it was suddenly stopped, it is not clear, the Temple Shekdar explains that the Government which reserved to itself the right of collecting sandal and paying the temple its value, did not, during the last 10 or 12 years, make any collection However this may be the right of the temple to the sandal is unquestionable, and both the Deputy Commissioner and the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, recommend the continuance of the right holding that the non payment for 12 years should not be considered a lapse of the clear right of the temple The Dewan is quite of this opinion The further question is whether, as in the case of uttar or tank garden lands these forest tracts also should not be resumed and a money annual grant substituted The managers and others interested in the temple, which is of great note in that part of the country complain bitterly against such an arrangement This in the opinion of Government, will practically amount to confiscation, as the proposed resumption is unauthorized, the validity of the inam itself being beyond question The inam in question should therefore be clearly demarcated and confirmed to the temple, on the distinct understanding that a settlement of all coffee lands in accordance with the Rules of 2nd August 1881, will be forthwith introduced and strictly adhered to The coffee holdings will therefore be duly demarcated and assessed, the title deeds or pattas being issued by the Deputy Commissioner in the name of the temple As regards the sandal, it is advantageous to the temple and safe as regards the more important interests of Government to have it periodically collected by the Government agency and sold along with the Government sandal, the proceeds, after deducting the cost of collection, being credited to the temple funds The temple is of note as already stated, and has a very fair income It is necessary therefore that its funds should be in safe hands and economically administered The Amildar as suggested by the Deputy Commissioner, should therefore be directed to inspect the temple and examine its accounts and submit a report upon its existing management and financial condition, which, together with the opinion of Deputy Commissioner on the adequacy or otherwise of the present arrangement and his proposals for its improvement, should be submitted for orders.

The Mysore Gazette.

Bangalore, Saturday, May 10 1884

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE DEWAN TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE

The 7th May 1884.—No 20 Mr Mahammad Ali, Assistant Commissioner, Tumkur District, is granted privilege leave of absence for 10 days with effect from the 5th May 1884

The 8th May 1884—No 21 Narasanna, Amildar of the Channagiri Taluk, Shimoga District, is granted 15 days' privilege leave of absence with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same

The 9th May 1884—No 22 Venkatakrishnaya, Shiristadar of the Arsikere Taluk, is appointed to act as Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Arsikere Taluk, during the absence on leave of Ramaswami Iyer, the permanent incumbent, or until further orders

No 23—Mr J Stephens, Sub Assistant Conservator of Forests, Hassan is granted six weeks' privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of the same

Mr K Prabhakara Rao, Forest Probationer, Bangalore, is placed in charge of the Sub-Assistant Conservator's Office, Hassan, during the absence of Mr Stephens on leave, or until further orders

The 10th May 1884—No 24 Mr S H Vardon, Assistant Commissioner, is granted privilege leave for three months from the 10th instant, or such date as it is availed of

General Summary

MADRAS.

POLICE REWARDS—At the last University examination for the F A and Matriculation tests Dr Duncan the Registrar, has reason to believe that some of the papers had got out prior to the examinations He accordingly put the matter in the hands of the Police, and Inspector Upshon, was entrusted with the case Mr Upshon, with the assistance of Sub Inspectors Jay Sing and Ponnoswamy Moodely, succeeded in arresting seventeen candidates who had received the papers by post Having secured the candidates primarily concerned they traced the fraud to printers employed in the Government press The University has therefore paid Rs 500—the amount of reward offered—to the Commissioner of Police for disbursement to those engaged in detecting the case Of this sum Inspector Upshon has received Rs 270 sub Inspector Jay Sing Rs 100 and the other officers Rs 30—*Mail*

AN ACCIDENT—A correspondent informs us that the other day a fatal accident befel the keeper of the elephant belonging to the Srirangam temple The elephant was brought to Trichinopoly to take part in a grand procession and being goaded by the mahout the animal attacked and killed him—*Standard*

A CONCESSION TO BARRISTERS—Yesterday, at the High Court, in Chambers, His Lordship Mr Justice Kernan, intimated to the members of the Bar present that he would allow them the indulgence of appearing before him without their gowns when making applications in Chambers Some of the gentlemen of the long robe availed themselves of the indulgence at once

M SARAPATHY CHETTY'S INSOLVENCY—Yesterday, at the High Court, in Chambers, before Mr Justice Kernan Mr Wilho Grant instructed by Mr Morgan on behalf of Messrs. McDowell and Co, informed his lordship that the creditors were coming to some arrangements with the insolvent He wanted to know if another meeting of the creditors was to be held He said that an objection was raised at the last meeting held at the Official Assignee's office The Official Assignee had objected to the votes of the creditors as the insolvent had not filed his schedule and the creditors had not proved their claims. Some of the creditors had since proved their claims and he wished to know if another meeting should be held or not His Lordship asked if there was any difficulty in selling the shops Mr Grant replied in the negative. His Lordship said that the Official Assignee was quite competent to sell the shops. Mr Grant said that the creditors wanted a special Assignee in order that the liquors might be sold to better advantage Mr Justice Kernan wished to know who wanted the special Assignee. Mr Grant replied Messrs Dawson and Coleman Mr Norton for the Official Assignee, intimated to his Lordship that the majority of the creditors did not desire a special Assignee Mr Laing objected to the appointment of a special Assignee His Lordship wanted to know if stock could not be sold by tender Mr Grant said the question was whether a special Assignee should be appointed or not The stock was valued at Rs 60 000 but Mr Grant said it was worth more, besides the insolvent had much landed and household property Mr Laing said that no schedule had been filed and that it would be a hardship to hold a meeting during the vacation Mr Norton instructed by Mr Robert Grant, said he had no objection on behalf of the Official Assignee to another meeting of the creditors being held Mr Laing said that a number of creditors were at Bangalore Mr Grant said the ten days time was sufficient to intimate to the creditors that another meeting would be held Mr Rowlandson said the Oriental Bank was also one of the creditors His Lordship fixed the 14th instant for the meeting of the creditors—*Ibid*

BOMBAY

EXPORT OF COTTON—During the month of March cotton to the value of Rs 1,29 84,182 was exported from Bombay

GUZZRAT NOTES—SURAT *Thursday*—Cholera has almost disappeared from the city The heat is very great, the thermometer registering 102 degrees in the house. The mail from Bhownugger to Gogo has been looted The postman was wounded and thrown into a nullah It is supposed that the robbery was committed in expectation of finding money, sent from Bhownugger to Gogo for postage stamps

A SCENE AT MEETING—SURAT, *Thursday*—A scene occurred at the meeting of the Surat Municipal Commissioners to day Ten of the elected commissioners protested against the conduct of the president in reference to the remission of a fine imposed upon the electric light contractors and forwarded a letter to the President embodying their protest Mr Kisshubhai moved that the letter should be disposed of before the business was proceeded with On the President disregarding the motion, the seven commissioners withdrew, and the meeting proceeded without them, although the agenda paper contained some important business.

AN ANNAS WORTH OF PINS—The head master of the Sholapore High School was recently in want of pins for the purpose of the annual examination of the school But pins are not manufactured in India, and articles of English manufacture must be obtained from the Store Department of the India Office, Westminster He head master could not put off the examination until he had framed his indent, sent it through the usual channel to the Secretary of State and received his pins So he boldly bought the pins in the bazaar and paid one anna for them. In fear and trembling he reported the matter to the Director of Public Institution, the director reported the case to the Government of Bombay, and the Government of Bombay solemnly recorded its sanction to the expenditure incurred The resolution of the Government of Bombay in due time meandering through the usual channel reached the head master, who did not lose his anna, while the principles of Government were triumphantly maintained—*Times of India*

MORE EUROPEAN CONVERTS TO MAHOMEDANISM IN CALCUTTA—The *Englishman* says —"Wellington Square, which was intended as a place of recreation and amusement for the people of the neighbourhood, especially children, has now become a veritable preaching ground for Mahomedan Mullahs Methodist preachers and other rival religious leaders It is currently reported that no less than thirteen Europeans have lately become Mahomedans, and that these perverts are about to be sent to Patna to be there received into the fold of the followers of the Prophet and initiated into becoming Mullahs There has been lately erected, on the western corner of the Square, a large *pucca* tank, provided with a water supply and taps at which Mahomedans may be seen every day washing their feet and hands before and after their devotions.'—*Indian Mirror*

BURMAH

THE LAST FIRE—With reference to the fire which broke out on Wednesday evening in the Lammadaw quarter we have been able to glean the following particulars. It originated in a house on the west side of 27th street. This house was used as a rattan store, and through the carelessness of some of the Burmese inmates, in flinging away one of the huge torches they call cigars, a pile of canes took fire, and when the proprietor found he could not extinguish it he closed the house and made himself scarce The flames soon extended, and in a short time the entire building, which was of wood, was ablaze A steady breeze was blowing, and the flames extended across and attacked the houses on the opposite side of the street, passing thence to 28th street. The greater part of both sides of 27th Street and the west side of 28th Street have been destroyed, and four houses on the east side of the latter Street The Masjid at the corner of 28th and Dalhousie Street was in imminent danger, and was only saved by all the windows opening into 28th Street being cut down The embers were still smouldering at five o'clock yesterday evening, and house No 82 in 28th Street was still on fire Captain Adamson, the Deputy Commissioner, was at the scene of the conflagration the whole of yesterday, and when we left the spot he was on the top-floor of house No. 82 actively assisting Head Constables Wilson and O Connor in cutting away and throwing out the timber-work of the building The Municipal Fire Brigade were hard at work, and so that there might be no intermission relieving batches of coolies were kept in readiness. In all 41 houses were burnt, and the loss of property is estimated at between ten and twelve lakhs of rupees. It has now been ascertained that something like 10 000 cases of kerosine oil were burned in the houses which the fire destroyed It is little wonder, therefore, that wherever the flames obtained a footing it was found quite impossible to extinguish them—*Rangoon Gazette*

Extracts.

MAHOMEDAN PROGRESS.

The *Indian Spectator*—The Mahomedans of India will find much food for reflection in the advice given them the other day by the Chief Justice of Madras If they feel at a disadvantage in the race of life, they cannot blame the Government but themselves for the backwardness. The State has always been ready to help those who know how to help themselves. In fact, that has generally been the policy of the British Government in matters educational As Sir Charles very clearly showed, Mahomedans have no reason to be discouraged There are members of the community enjoying the highest posts in the public service and if more are not found therein it is because they do not qualify themselves in larger number Having said so much for the Government, we must not forget to add that the scope for civil and military employment both for Hindus and Musulmans, is too circumscribed to be of much avail.

The Times of India—A native correspondent writing from Cuttack a few miles from a station on the Bengal Nagpur Railway sends us the particulars of a revolting piece of barbarity committed under the sanction of the social customs of a section of the Hindoo community It seems that a beautiful young Hindoo widow of the Binni caste, and professing the Dhunda tenets, resolved to perform the necessary ceremonies to denote her widowhood. As many of our readers are probably aware, it is customary for Hindoo women to have their heads divested of hair after the loss of their husbands The young Binni woman to whom we have referred agreed to the performance of this rite, but the hair was removed in such an inhuman way as to excite the disgust of our informant The barbers instead of shaving the head with a razor, or resorting to some other simple method of removing the hair plucked it out by the roots, "just as weeds are rooted up in a cultivator's field or husks taken of a cocoanut." The wound is caused by the brutal violence of the operation bled profusely, and the poor creature must have suffered agonies of pain The incident occurred in the broad light of day under a tree in the village, and the participators in the ceremony, far from fearing interference, probably considered they were doing a righteous act Our correspondent is justly indignant at the inhumanity displayed in this matter, and urges that Government should take steps to prevent the practise of barbarous customs which inflict pain and injury upon innocent and helpless creatures. He argues with some force that as Government have prohibited *suttee*, they ought to see that a cruel form of torture is not substituted For our own part we have little faith in the good which may be wrought in a

matter of this description by the influence of the enlightened members of the native community than by any Government interference, the motives actuating which are sure to be misconstrued and which may fail to produce the desired results

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE

The *Pioneer* —As a matter of course Lord Kimberley's refusal to admit the idea of any further change in the age for entrance into the Indian Civil Service is being taken up as a grievance by the native newspapers In the style with which we are all familiar, Mr Gladstone has betrayed the trust of the Indians by not rewriting the acts of the Conservative oppressors who preceded him, and it is a pity to see that even some English newspapers, who might have been expected to have understood the case better, are taking the same warped and mistaken view of the matter The fact is that our native friends are taking an exaggerated view of their own importance when they suppose that the change was introduced with an eye to the benefit or detriment of Indian candidates If these had been passing into the service in any appreciable numbers before the alteration was made there would have been some ground for considering how it was likely to effect their special case, but the truth is that up to before the reform of the conditions the supply of native candidates had practically ceased altogether In the years between 1873 and 1879 when the new system first came into effect three native gentlemen in all entered the Bengal Civil Service out of a total of 110 successful candidates, so that if Lord Salisbury then and Lord Kimberley now, have been actuated by a malevolent hostility to Indian interests, it is a consolation to feel that they can only do the most infinitesimal harm The changes of 1878 were effected it need hardly be said, in the interests of the great body of successful candidates, and also of the much larger body of the unsuccessful Abundant evidence was forthcoming to show that a two years residence at a cramming establishment in London to be succeeded after the examination by another two years spent in London without control or supervision of any sort, were not the most favourable conditions for bringing up young men with the *morale* that was desirable in a picked service

THE STATE OF BURMAH

The *Indian Daily News* —One of the most pressing political questions of the day in India is how long the Government will suffer things to go from bad to worse in Burmah More and more attention must of necessity be directed to the Afghan and Beloochistan question, and this being so, on what ground of policy or military duty does the Government manifest indifference to the state of affairs in Burmah that is in its rear? We grant that the Burmese monarchy is not a very powerful state, but weak though it may be, it may become a centre of intrigue at an inconvenient time and a means of continuing a larger force than a mere garrison would be As for the authority of the King that is clearly not sufficient to keep his realm together He has no reserve in the organisation of his kingdom, no hold upon the loyalty of his subjects, no second line of troops—such as his soldiers are—and no stores of money or revenue to be drawn upon in times of emergency He has practically lost the Shan dependencies, and he cannot put down a rising of the Kachyens in the Bhamo District If there were any real strength at Mandalay, the Kachyen rising would be contemptable to a degree, and yet we see it paralysing trade, and making the King's authority in a way which fills the whole country with terror and anarchy Mandalay is in ruins because of the weakness of the Government. Incendiarism has become the favourite mode of attack on peaceful communities by bands of dacoits and, under the cover of the flames, they rob at will and without resistance What has happened at Mandalay is happening at other towns An outbreak of fire reveals the impotency of the Burmese administration, and is the signal for a cessation of trade, and for all who can to emigrate to British territory If Lord Ripon meant what he said at Rangoon, he is bound to protect trade, and to cause it to be protected He has in this cause for interference But the chief reason why he should not let Simla turn an indifferent glance eastward is to be found in the political difficulty caused by a wholesale immigration of Burmese into British territory It is a danger to allow masses of population, not bound by any but a temporary tie to the British Government and having all their hopes and regards fixed beyond the border, to settle unchecked and without administrative organisation in British districts. The British Government cannot allow a State upon its borders to fall into a condition of unredeemed anarchy It must acknowledge itself responsible for order in such a case

THE MADRAS MAHOMEDAN ASSOCIATION AND THE NIZAM

On the 22nd ultimo a deputation of the Anjuman i Islamiah of Madras waited on His Highness the Nizam to present an address of congratulation on the occasion of His Highness' installation to the throne of Deccan The deputation consisted of Ahmed Muhiudeen Khan Bahadur (Secretary to the Association) and Ahmed Hussain Khan Bahadur, accompanied by Moulvi Syed Shah Vajiuddin Ahmed Sahib Kaderi, Haji Hafiz Ahmed Ali Khan Bahadur, Zeherudden Ahamed Khan Bahadur, Fakhruddin Husain Khan Bahadur Haji Muhammad Ghouse Sahib Kurnoolu, Hafiz Muhammad Raza Sahib Safavi Muhammad Abdus Salam Khan Bahadur Hakim Syed Shah Niramuddin Sahib Kaderi, Hakim Idris Hussain Sahib, and Muhammad Ghousal Islam Moyan Sahib son of Hafiz Sudral Islam Khan Bahadur (members of the Association resident at Hyderabad) On arriving at the palace they paid their tribute of respect to His Highness to whom they were introduced by Nawab Moulvi Mir Darshan Bahadur, Mothamin Jung (Secretary to the Council of State of Hyderabad) and a nazar was presented by Ahmed Muhiudin Khan Bahadur, which His Highness was graciously pleased to accept The address (in Persian,) which was engrossed on a tastefully decorated vellum, was then read by Moulvi Syed Shah Vajiuddin Sahib and was presented by Ahmed Muhiuddin Khan Bahadur in a silver casket engraved with his Highness's full title His Highness's reply (in Persian) was as follows—"Verily I listened to your congratulations with an accepting ear and I express my admiration at your firmness and resolution, and your good will towards me for that you have taken the trouble of a long journey and have come hither with a religionist feeling to greet me Although the Mussulmans of other parts of India have with much love and sincerity given expression to their joy (on this occasion) but those of Madras and Arcot have from bygone days a special interest in the welfare of this State a fact which is figured on the pages of history I am very glad and happy to find that you, like your other co religionists and countrymen, have taken the lead in the national progress, have founded an Association for the spread of knowledge and sciences, and the social improvements and have prepared yourselves to serve your nation and religion May the Lord of the universe recompense and reward your excellent labours with public applause. You know full well that no one has ever risen from the zero point of adversity to the highest pitch on prosperity and glory unless his ladder has been made a firm resolution and noble efforts, and that no one has arrived at the fountain head of honor and dignity from the darkness of contempt, unless he has taken good sense and grace for his leader Hence it is necessary for the Madras Mahomedan Associations and also other societies of similar description that they should endeavour vigorously to perform their duties, and be not afraid of prolonging hopes, trying journeys, and other impediments in their way, as sincere efforts are sure to be crowned with success by the Grace of the Almighty Creator With regard to a separate memorial forwarded to me by the members of the Anjuman i Islamiah of Madras, asking me to become one of its patrons, with the utmost happiness and pleasure I express my willingness to accept the request, and I strongly hope that your Association will excel its sister societies in effecting the desired reforms amongst your co-religionists, and prove the means of glory both to the country and religion

THE "NARSIMAH JAYANTHEE" FESTIVAL

The *Madras Mail* —The annual Hindu festival called the *Narasimha Jayanthee* will be celebrated to-morrow It is dedicated to Vishnu, one of the Hindu deities, in honor of the second of his ten different incarnations, in which, according to the *Mahabharatam*, he assumed the form of a man and lion combined (*Narasimhum*) with the avowed object of annihilating a cruel giant king named Hiranyan, who is said to have lived in days of yore Hiranyan, it appears, was a very devoted servant of Brimah another of the Hindu deities He once made a solemn resolution to go into the midst of a great wilderness and there invoke the god Brimah for many years, exposing himself to the inclemency of the weather and the dangers of that solitary abode, and abstaining from nourishment of any kind While he was fulfilling this vow, Brimah appeared to him in the wilderness one day, and Hiranyan falling prostrate on his face, prayed to him to grant that he may not die at the hands of the gods, of the dwellers in the aerial regions, of giants, hermits and evil spirits that he may not fall a victim to serpents, lions, tigers, bears, elephants, yet even trees and inanimate objects. His prayer was granted, and from thenceforward he became a very powerful giant king, holding his sway over Indran, the sky god, and other deities, and by his extraordinary power combined with cruelty, he eventually succeeded in getting every one to fall down and worship him as a god This reign of terror lasted for a very long period The gods, at last feeling indignant at the intolerable conduct of Hiranyan appealed to Vishnu for protection Vishnu from that time forward sought an opportunity to kill Hiranyan The opportunity arrived at last Hiranyan's son, Prahalathan from his infancy was a truly devoted disciple of Vishnu In his school days, before he commenced his lessons, he was wont to acknowledge the god, and invoke his assistance by repeating the words Hari Namo,' in spite of the warnings of his master to say 'Hiranya Namo' according to the prevailing custom as ordered by Hiranyan himself This circumstance was brought to the notice of Hiranyan who was greatly enraged thereby and commenced from that time to torture and torment his son Prahalathan The son, however, survived notwithstanding the many fatal means adopted by his father to kill him Disappointed at this, Hiranyan sent for his son, and remonstrated with him as to who was this god whom he was determined to serve so faithfully and well Prahalathan replied — He is omnipresent he can be in yonder pillar or elsewhere he is everywhere' Provoked at this reply Hiranyan listened with great rage to one of the pillars of his palace and defying his son to show Vishnu there he kicked against it with all his might, Vishnu came out of the pillar forthwith in the form of a lion and man combined With his leonine features and the frightful rolling of his eyes, he put terror into Hiranyan, while at the same time he was looking with mercy upon Prahalathan who was laying prostrate and worshipping him from afar Hiranyan resolved however to combat his opponent and accordingly armed himself with weapons A severe contest ensued in which Hiranyan was killed From thenceforward Prahalathan was made the ruler of that place, and the promise made by Vishnu at the onset to the gods at their request was thus consummated In commemoration of this *avatharam* or incarnation by which Vishnu took the form of man and lion, the Rajpoots Maharattas, Guzerattees and other Hindus of the Vishnu sect observe to morrow the anniversary of this event, as a very solemn day and spend it in prayer, fasting and alms giving, and worshipping a picture of the Narasimha incarnation in Hindu temples dedicated to Narasimha, the image of this god will be taken out in grand procession to morrow night

APPOINTMENT OF NATIVES IN THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE

The *Hindu* —It will be remembered that in 1879 certain rules were published regarding the method of making appointments in the Uncovenanted Civil Service According to these rules "no person other than a native of India shall be appointed to an office carrying a salary of Rupees 200 a month or upwards without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council or of Her Majesty's Secretary of State These rules, however, were not applicable to certain Departments of State, viz., the Opium Department, the Salt or Customs Department, the Survey Department, the Mint, Public Works and Police Departments It will be observed that the Settlement Department in which the policy advocated by the above article has been perpetrated is not one of the Departments thus excluded Indeed the Governor General commended the service of the natives in this Department and adduced their distinction in it as a reason for the gradual employment of larger number of natives in Customs, Opium and Salt Departments If there is one species of work for which natives are better qualified than Englishmen, it is the Department of Settlement, which requires a knowledge of accounts and an acquaintance with the ways of the agricultural classes But it has been more than once complained that these rules have been more honoured in breach than in observance There is no doubt that the Government of India and the Home Government are earnest in the matter But their good intentions are defeated by the insidious operation of self-interest on the part of local officers and Governments Speaking in 1881 in the House of Commons on the Indian budget, Lord Hartington said "The Honourable Member also thought that the instructions of the Secretary of State were not carried out in respect to the appointment of Natives I *should be most happy if my honourable friend would bring to my notice any case that he knows of in which those instructions have failed to be carried out*' All I can say is, he added, that the rule is that no European except Covenanted Civil Servants or Military officers, should be appointed to any office of over Rupees 200 a month without distinct sanction from home, and stating the grounds on which that appointment is made The subject is that in all appointments of this kind, Covenanted Civil Servants of the Government of India or officers of the army, or natives should be appointed and that no appointments should be made of Uncovenanted Europeans without the strict sanction of the Government at home' How far this object is carried out is clear from some of the appointments which the Madras Government has recently made We learn that in sanctioning the appointment of an European to the Registrar's place in the Board of Revenue the Secretary of State distinctly made the Madras Government to understand that it would be difficult to obtain sanction to another similar appointment If Lord Hartington were in the India Office the Local Government would have politely intimated to him with a request which bears signs of the greatest jobbery on its face But Lord Kimberley is an unaffected Secretary who permits himself to be "educated" by the members of his Council Those of them that represent Madras in that Council may perhaps be managed by Mr Tirumalai friends here Lord Hartington wanted to be brought to his notice any instance in which the instructions of the Home Government have failed to be carried out Here are two instances and of one, unfortunate luck young man will probably be part from the date of the issues appearing in the *Gazette* Again Mr Bring in his financial statement of 1882 assured the public that strict care would be taken in seeing that instructions of the Government of India and of the Secretary of State were not ignored He said —

"Before leaving this subject I wish to observe that, while the number of European officers employed in the Civil Service has been largely reduced the business of civil administration shows no diminution, but is likely to increase with the progress of the social, industrial and commercial needs of the growing population It is the intention of Her Majesty's Government and of the Government of India that a constantly increasing share of the work of the country shall be performed by the natives of India Not only will this gradual change afford to the rises which already hold educated natives and the chief native families to the British Government, but the work will be performed more economically than hitherto The number of native gentlemen holding offices of trust and position has increased during the last three years and will continue to do so under the combined influence of the annual admissions to the Covenanted Civil Service in both England and India and the rules of 1879 regarding the appointments to the Uncovenanted Service *A strict observance of the latter by Local Governments and a liberal interpretation is indispensable and will be enforced by Her Majesty's Secretary of State and the Government of India* (Italics are ours —ED) In this way the Government of India has every confidence that the intentions of Her Majesty's Government both at home and in India will meet with fulfilment and the reasonable aspirations of the people of India be in due time satisfied'

Major Baring added further on "*The admission of Europeans to the general Uncovenanted Service has been forbidden and they will gradually disappear from its ranks*" The Government of Madras does not evidently entertain much regard for these intentions and orders It is to be hoped that the malicious jobbing officials who try to convert the human service into a close preserve of their families and relations will receive from Her Majesty's Government the rebuke that it deserves

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

(From the Daily Paper)

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH]

London, 14th May—On the resumption of the debate on Sir Michael Hicks Beach's motion in the House of Commons last evening, Mr Forster and Mr Goschen made speeches severely criticising Mr Gladstone's declaration of the previous day, as being incommensurate with General Gordon's danger

The Marquis of Hartington referred the impossibility of risking a British expeditionary force before September, and his Lordship said that if it was necessary, and the prize exhibits of the expedition proved the country would not grudge any sacrifice to rescue General Gordon, and the beleaguered garrisons

The House negatived the motion, with a majority in favour of Government of 303 votes against 270, the Irish members voting with the minority

News from the Cape states that rebellious Zulus have been repulsed by the British Resident

Paris, 14th May—It has been decided to recall the bulk of the expedition from Tonquin

London, 16th May—Mr Gladstone, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that the place where the Egyptian Conference would be held, is not yet fixed The basis of the Conference, he said, was contained in the British Government's invitation to the Powers It was, however, within the discretion of any Power to raise any other question but a financial one, but as so it would be like calling for an Conference He could not undertake to say that the Powers would forbear from going beyond the terms of invitation

Constantinople 14th May—The Turkish Government has agreed to a Egyptian Conference, to be held in London Midhat Pasha is appointed

London 14th May—Today's *Observer* states that Arabs have been received at Cairo to join in the march of a British force consisting of ten thousand men in October next to relieve General Gordon The Expedition will be under the command of Lord Wolseley

Cairo, 9th May—The Governor of Dongola reports that the country southward of Dabbeh is in open rebellion

Khartoum is now completely invested, messengers being unable to reach the town

Cairo, 11th May—The Mahdi has ordered Osman Digma to take Dongola and advance into upper Egypt

Simla, 10th May—Owing to arrangements made by the Secretary of State at home, there is no reason to anticipate that it will be necessary to borrow in India this year The Government has not at present any intention of raising a loan

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, MAY 19, 1884

"THE INDIAN FUND"

Whatever efforts are made by the natives of India, and in whatever part of this vast country are deserving of the utmost encouragement and support, if those efforts are directed to advance the moral, social and material progress of the people, and to raise them gradually to the condition and status of the communities of civilised Europe, whose virtues and whatsoever is good in their intellectual, moral, and social qualities, we may copy, while we reject and avoid whatsoever is evil and undesirable Efforts of the kind of which we speak have, no doubt, been made, from time to time, in various parts of India, and have been attended by varied success, more or less permanent, but the great defect of such efforts has been hitherto the absence of unity and cohesion and often even such attempts on the part of natives of India have been marred by sectarianism and local prejudices, so that like a house divided against itself, we have not been able to stand We have not been able to make headway in that desire for progress which we all of us really and truly have at heart, and which all of us can really and truly help forward, if only we can cast off prejudice and think anew"

It was no doubt, precisely, with such ideas that an extensive and liberal movement was set on foot, in the beginning of April 1880, by the leading men amongst the educated and enlightened classes in the Bombay Presidency, the first operations of which began and are being continued in the celebrated city of Sholapur The main object of the movement is to raise such a fund amongst the natives of India, throughout the country, as will provide a sufficiency of money to confer educational prizes and scholarships in India, and if possible, to afford deserving young men means to proceed to and reside in Europe, with the view of obtaining first class industrial and scientific knowledge, discipline, and training, so that in time they may bring their attainments to bear for the benefit of their own country and countrymen

As the contents of the printed papers containing the prospectus, setting forth the aims and objects of the movement, together with what has been already done in Western India, during the course of one year's operations, are not known in this Province, we are sure we cannot do better than introduce our readers and the general public of Mysore a little more in detail to a knowledge of the movement There are many considerations unfavourable and favourable to the natives of India, which have led to this movement, the object of which is to remove obstacles to advancement as far as possible, and to encourage and facilitate all the means which are at hand for the successful attainment of the object in view Among the former considerations may be enumerated, 1stly, that the natives of India are generally in a backward condition as compared with the civilised nations of the world, and that they are, therefore, unable to cope with the latter, 2ndly, that India does not possess institutions which can afford a superior education to her children in arts and sciences, so as to enable them to stand on an equality in open competition with other civilised communities, and that private enterprise is incapable of founding such institutions, 3rdly that the required capital for such an outlay cannot be raised by private enterprise alone, and that, therefore, the circumstance points to raising it by public subscription, the interest alone of which can be used for the purpose, 4thly, that owing to the ignorance of the majority of the population to understand the advantages of the proposed scheme, the subscription payable by each individual, however small, cannot be made general, and, 5thly that for such purpose, the Indian population will have to work as one body, which in its present divided condition, will be difficult, unless it is dealt with as one mass of people These are the *unfavourable* conditions, *per contra*, the favourable conditions are, 1stly, that the natives of India have both an intellectual and physical aptitude to rise to any degree of perfection and prominence in arts, sciences, and industries, inasmuch as the civilisation of the modern world has been based on the old civilisation of India whence all civilisation took its rise, 2ndly, that in the absence of suitable institutions here in India, our talented youths might be sent to Europe, there to acquire the requisite education and training and, on their return to the native country, they would be material aids in pushing on the advancement of which we are so desirous, 3rdly, that though India is a poor country her population is immense, and a light subscription spread over the whole area of the country, would produce the required capital, which may be raised at half anna in the rupee of the income of each individual native of India, 4thly, that the educated, though few, are scattered throughout the land, and their efforts would instruct the people in the nature and character of the movement, sixty such men in each city or taluk, getting five hundred subscribers, at an average of one rupee per head, would secure a capital of Rs 30,000 which would serve as a permanent fund, the interest of which would support one youth in foreign parts, and 5thly, that different sections of Native society, in various parts of the country, have only to unite and co-operate, with singleness of purpose, to secure the desired end Such being the arguments for and against the movement for the formation of the "Indian Fund," we must confess that there is great encouragement in the fact that the former arguments prevail The "Prospectus" which is the next paper before us, repeats the fact that it is only an old world and unreasonable prejudice which has hitherto prevented natives of India, except in isolated instances, from going to Europe and there studying the arts, sciences, and industries, at their very fountain-head, but that in these days of the spread of education and enlightenment, that prejudice has been very perceptibly removed, and that therefore, the question now resolves itself into how best to utilise this happy result The most practicable solution is afforded in the formation of a general fund, to be called "The Indian Fund" This fund, it is proposed to collect in each Presidency and Province, and the districts and taluks of each Presidency and Province, the central spheres of operations being the capital cities, so that the movement might be extended all over the country, and as the subscription is but half anna in every rupee of income, it is within the reach of all The prospectus thus continues —

"The success of the movement rests more on the support given to it by the whole Indian population, than the munificence of private individuals The task of inviting subscriptions has been immensely lightened, by the appointment of Sub-Secretaries, each of whom will have to manage only his own circle of friends and acquaintances The work of depositing subscriptions has also been greatly facilitated inasmuch as a Sub-Secretary or even a subscriber has only to send up the amount collected to any of the Banks mentioned, and to forward the Bank's receipt, with a list of subscribers accompanying it, to the Secretary, to enable him to issue the necessary certificate to the members.'

Then follow the "Rules for the Indian Fund Association"—the method of raising the fund, which is to be devoted to educational purposes only—the administration of the Fund—and conditions relating to candidates for the benefits of the Fund—for all of which we must refer the reader to the printed papers, a copy of which may be seen at our office, but for the reader to possess himself of a copy, he should apply to the office of our contemporary of the *Mahratta*, at Poona

Before concluding, we must notice two points which will greatly commend themselves to the attention of the public The first point is that operations have already been begun in the district and taluks of Sholapur, and in the city itself, where a sufficient sum of money has been raised to afford a monthly interest of Rs 40 on the capital, and this sum has been equally divided in scholarships amongst four youths, namely, a Hindu, a Mahomedan, a Parsee, and a Eurasian This last item of information brings us to our second point, to which we would call the special attention of the public, and that is, the *strictly catholic* character of the movement The promoters with a wisdom, moderation, and foresight, which are highly creditable, have taken only the four great sections of the population of India not allowing the slightest place for differences of race, or creed, or caste These sections are the Hindus, the Mahomedans, the Parsees, the Eurasians and domiciled Europeans (these has being considered but *one* class) and any member of these four great classes may become subscribers to the Indian Fund, and reap all the advantages and benefits of this truly great movement, for it has been rightly decided that the educational boon shall be shared equally amongst the youth of all four classes

A movement so liberal and catholic as this ought surely to commend itself to the general population of the Mysore Province, we mean amongst the Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsees, and Eurasians and domiciled Europeans of Mysore. We sincerely hope that the men of education and enlightenment in Bangalore, Mysore, and other large towns, will give the movement their best and most practical consideration and action.

THE STANDARD OF AGE FOR THE I C S

It is only by constant and persistent agitation, that the present Secretary of State for India and his Council will be induced to listen to the reasonable complaint that, in the matter of the standard of age for candidates for the Indian Civil Service, the Earl of Kimberly and his Colleagues—at all events, the majority of them—display an amount of ignorance and obstinacy, which would be amusing, but that the results are so discouraging and disastrous, and discourage and restrain the natural ambition of those amongst the educated natives of India whose means and circumstances justify them in indulging in such an ambition In a recent issue, we had an article on this question, when we commented upon the fact that Lord Kimberley refused to grant the request of a body of natives of India, now in England as students, that the standard of age might be raised from 19 years to 21 years We are glad to note the consistency and persistency of action, which we have above adverted to on the part of our countrymen, for, we observe from the English papers just to hand that the "Indian Reform Association," a society formed of the leading English friends of India and of all those natives of India who are now there with some definite object in view, on the 3rd Ultimo, sent a deputation of its members to the India office, to wait on the Secretary of State with the object of asking him to reconsider his determination not to raise the standard of age of candidates for the Indian Civil Service which his lordship had previously announced The deputation was composed of a large number of those interested in India and the progress of her educated classes Amongst the Europeans, were Professor Thorold Rogers, M P, Professor Max Muller, one of the truest and staunchest friends of India and Mr Bryce, M P, and among the natives who spoke, was Pandit Shyamaji Krishna Varma Professor Thorold Rogers is reported to have dwelt forcibly on the injury done to the Indian Civil Service by allowing those who were almost boys, both in mental and physical capacity, to compete for the Service Professor Max Muller said, it would be better if candidates were educated in India, where they would learn the habits and customs of the people, and acquire at least a colloquial knowledge of some vernacular language Mr Bryce said that the present system limited the selection of candidates to mere boys, and excluded men of the English Universities from competing Pandit Shyamaji Krishna Varma urged the employment in the Service of a larger number of educated natives of India But to each and all of these representations, the Earl of Kimberley turned a deaf ear, and the only reply which his lordship would vouchsafe was, that "the most careful enquiries had failed to shew that candidates sent out under the new regulations were in any way, physically inferior to those admitted under the old system" Then as to the number of natives of India admitted as candidates for the Service, Lord Kimberley said, that "within the past 4 years there had been 23 Indian candidates Parliament had made provision that one out of every six members of the Civil Services should be chosen from the natives of India This was as high a proportion as the Government of India felt justified in establishing at present When he first came into office, he communicated with the Government of India in the matter He believed that the course they would take would lead to some changes with regard to Statutory Servants, but the conclusion he had come to on the whole was this—that the system having been altered only within the last seven years, and there being no absolute proof of its having broken down, he did not feel justified in making a change in the regulations" It is all very well for Lord Kimberley to say that one out of every six appointments in the Indian Civil Service is reserved for natives of India, but what is the use of this reservation, when it cannot be taken advantage of owing to the standard of age for candidates being still fixed at the maximum of 19 years? Practically, the door of the service is closed to educated natives As for the 28 Indian candidates within ten years, the far larger proportion of them succeeded in passing seven long years before the standard of age was reduced from 21 to 19 years, and but a very, very small number have passed since the reduction of the standard It is now certainly over seven years since any fresh additions of natives of India have been made to the Indian Civil Service. Lord Kimberley fell foul of Lord Lytton whom he charged with having been the instigator of the measure which now practically closes the Indian Civil Service to natives of India, but Lord Lytton has emphatically denied the charge, so that we have the edifying spectacle of two British noblemen calling each other's veracity in question in public The *Indian Statesman* (Calcutta) however, sets the matter at rest thus—"It is well known that the limit of age was reduced for the competitive examinations of the Civil Service to diminish the chance of native youth competing successfully, and Lord Kimberley now tells us that the late Viceroy, Lord Lytton, recommended the change for this express purpose, but the responsibility for its adoption rests beyond doubt with the India Council The change was strongly disapproved by Sir Louis Mallet and it was believed two years ago that the regulation would be rescinded The India Council has proved too strong for the remonstrance, and until that Council is got rid of there is little hope of improvement in any part of our rule. Three or four men therein of broad and generous views are systematically outvoted by their civilian colleagues

Original and Selected Notes

TRIBAL disturbances are reported from Afghanistan The fighting amongst the independent tribes towards Agros is becoming more general The British outposts are being strengthened as a precautionary measure

THE Hon'ble Nanabhai Haridas has been confirmed in his appointment as one of the Puisne Judges of the Bombay High Court He has been acting in that capacity for fourteen months He was formerly Government Pleader at Bombay

THE 15th (Battery) Sikhs are again under orders for Quetta They are to pass through Lahore on Sunday It is understood that this regiment will be used to protect the railway works, and will take part next September in the expedition against the Kohat Pathans

A SPECIAL telegram to the *Pioneer* dated London 8th May, states with reference to the Oriental Bank that Lord Derby has directed two and a half lakhs of rupees to be sent to Bombay and Mauritius in case of a crisis The Governments of Ceylon and Mauritius due notice to appoint an assistant liquidator"

THE *Englishman* has and other Indian papers in the complimentary mode as to the delay in the transmission of telegrams from Madras to Calcutta A short and a "deferred" message last week transmitted — "this message was despatched from Madras at 18 hours 6 minutes on the 5th instant and only reached Calcutta office at 6 hours 30 minutes on the 9th"

A FIRE broke out at Port Said on the afternoon of the 24th ultimo, by which one-half of the Arab quarter was destroyed The marines and blue jackets were called out, and rendered efficient service The fire originated in a coal yard at the opposite end of the town Four thousand Arabs have been rendered homeless by the disaster

WHEN driving through the city of Hyderabad on Saturday morning, 10th instant, the Nizam had his little son and heir-apparent in his arms The people flocked around the carriage in crowds to see the boy, and seemed greatly pleased, as did the Nizam himself Hitherto it has been a very unusual thing for the ruler of Hyderabad to go about so much amongst his subjects as the present Nizam does

THE Government of India has advanced the Calcutta Municipality five lakhs without interest This fact was last week considered in Calcutta as an almost certain indication that the loan required by Government would be raised in London this year, because the sanction had been given to the Municipality to raise their loan in London, and it was evidently considered by Government that it would be bad policy if it and the Calcutta Municipality borrowed at the same time in the same market

MR LAL MOHUN GHOSE, in his recent speech thus clearly points out the necessity of separating the executive from judicial functions —

Under our system our Magistrates are not only judicial officers, as in this country, but they are also vested with large executive powers The consequence is that they have often to initiate a prosecution in their executive capacity as head of the Police, is chief Revenue officer or as chief of the local Municipality, and then they are found in the anomalous position of having to act as Magistrates the very cases in which they are virtually the prosecutors. Well, Magistrates are but men, and as might be expected under the circumstances cases of gross injustice and oppression are daily occurring

According to the latest news from Cabul contained in the Lahore paper there are over five thousand prisoners in the Cabul jails, of whom about a thousand are women They are treated, it is said with great cruelty by our friend, the Ameer The news letter goes on to say that, according to a rumour in the city, seven Russians have come in disguise, one being an emissary from the Russians Governor General at Tashkend His Highness the Ameer daily visits the troops in garrison, and inspects men horses, and guns The Russians, we are next told—out this part of the letter being evidently nonsense must be accepted with reserve—are encamped about forty miles from Herat and is soon as an English force leaves Quetta the Russians will move to Herat

THE *Madras Mail* says that the transfer of Mr Ramachendra Iyer to the High Court of Mysore, creates a vacancy in the important office of Chief Justice of Travancore, which it will soon be the duty of the local Government to fill up Mr W E Ormsby, the senior Puisne Judge, has every qualification for the Chief Justiceship, and it is generally felt that his claims to succeed Mr Ramachendra Iyer can scarcely be overlooked He has served twice as long in the Court as any of his colleagues, and we do not suppose that the Sirkar will allow him to be superseded on any ground connected with religion or race He is a barrister of the Middle Temple of twelve or fourteen years standing, and a distinguished graduate in Arts and Law of Trinity College, Dublin As Professor of Law in the Trivandrum College, he has greatly advanced legal education among of the Munsiffs having been his pupils He is believed to enjoy the friendship and the good opinion both of the Maharajah and the Dewan His fitness for the Chief Justiceship is everywhere admitted and his promotion to that office will be generally regarded as an act of justice on the part of a wise administration

THE *Amrita Bazar Patrika* seriously believes that, a monster meeting for the recall of Mr Grant Duff will in no way help the cause of its removal, but may, on the contrary, help him to stick to his post In India the settled policy of Governors is to support an official who has managed himself by his acts to be unpopular and to be openly denounced by the natives of the soil But yet such a meeting will have no doubt a most salutary effect upon the principles which guide the general administration of the country Mr Grant Duff, if he could be induced to say at all and to stick to his post after such a demonstration would try to rule more quietly than before But then such a demonstration will have a very salutary effect upon those who actually rule in India, and the Governors they put in charge of Indian Provinces No British minister would like that, the pain he would pass a vote of censure upon the ruler of a Province, not would the rulers themselves like it Even Sir Ashley Eden, that bully Governor, on the eve of his departure, betrayed his hankering after an address from the people The fact is, no ruler of a Province would like to be hissed out of his place by his people If Madras can actually bring about such a demonstration, it will do a thing never before, perhaps, done in India

THE *Amrita Bazar Patrika* says, that the indirect confession of Lord Kimberley that the age of the candidates of the Civil Service was lowered only to keep the natives out of its precincts, is not a discovery either to the people of India or Anglo-Indians here The Queen's Proclamation has become a stumbling block in the way of the present rulers of the land When the Proclamation was penned it was done with all sincerity The prospect of losing the Empire, and the scenes of misery and bloodshed that were then fresh in the minds of men, had softened the hearts of Englishmen, and awakened their sense of duty to the people of India But Englishmen began soon to forget the scenes which had influenced them when they were fresh, and repent of the promises made to the people of India in a fit of generosity The Englishmen who rule India are convinced that a second mutiny is not possible in India A sense of security has made them indifferent as to the effect of their actions upon the people of India If it is all so, the moral precept taught by the prophets sent by God then there is no policy that, the British rulers of the land not following But if there is any truth about the moral Government of the world the wanton breaking of pledges solemnly given on oath, must be followed by a disaster

Local and Miscellaneous

THE DEWAN—Mr K Sheshadri Iyer, B A, B L, Dewan to His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore arrived last Saturday morning at Bangalore from Ootacamund, by the ordinary mail train

MADRAS MILITARY ACCOUNTS OFFICES—The *Madras Times* says that it has been finally decided to move the Military Accounts Offices of the Madras Presidency capital to Bangalore, to be located in the old Fort

VISITORS TO BANGALORE—Having taken themselves of the closing of the Madras High Court for the long vacation, several members of the Madras bar, with their families, both European and native arrived at Bangalore on Saturday 1st, to spend the holidays here

CRIMINAL SESSIONS, C AND M STATION—The Sessions Court of the C and M Station was opened last Thursday, the 15th instant, but there was no case to try, and so it proved what is known as a "Maiden session," but there was nobody to present the presiding judge with a pair of white kid gloves

"YOUNG MEN'S UNION" PETTAH—Mr J Cameron Esq Superintendent of the Lal Bagh and Mr M Guru Rao advocate have presented a large number of books to the "Young Men's Union" Pettah for which each of the donors has had the thanks of the members of the society conveyed to him

WEATHER—There has been a decided improvement in the weather We have had rain at night off and on during the past week though the showers were not much to speak of There however is much cooler and the nights and mornings are pleasant There is very indication that we shall have more rain

COORG NOTIFICATION—Mr C J Weir, Acting District Magistrate of Coorg is authorised under the provisions of Section 337 of Act X of 1882 (The Code of Criminal Procedure) to take down the evidence of witnesses with his own hand in the English language Mr Weir is empowered under the provisions of Section 5 of Act XII of 1869, to try cases falling under that Act in Coorg

DR CHOKSI—Dr Choksi who has been in charge, for some time, of the Mysore Medical School has severed his connection with the institution and intends to proceed to Bombay, *en route* to England for the purpose of completing his medical studies, and competing for higher degrees. The doctor's pupils intend presenting him with a farewell addresses and a keep-sake before he leaves Bangalore

FALSE PERSONATION—We understand that at the recent special test examinations in law, held at the Central College, Bangalore, an attempt was made at false personation A native of the Naidu caste, a Madrasee, had sent in his name for the examination, and had obtained permission to present himself as a candidate at Banga-

fore, whether he appears to have come with his attempted "double sell," a smart Brahmin youth, who is open for a certain hire to pass examinations for those who cannot pass them themselves, of course, varying his places of performance each year. Another native, however, heard of the fraud which was about to be attempted, came up to Bangalore, and reported it here Whether the object was partially carried out or not, we cannot say, but the attempt has been discovered, and the Brahmin and the Na doo are in a pretty fix now

POSTAL DEPARTMENT, MYSORE PROVINCE —A correspondent, sends us the subjoined intelligence regarding the Postal Service of the Mysore State :—

I hear that the working of the Post office in the Mysore Province will be made thoroughly imperial and will be transferred over to the British Postal Authorities in India, who, in consideration of the same, will pay a certain net sum every year to the Mysore Durbar. Rumour also has it that the D. G of P. O, who is now on a visit to Bangalore, is already negotiating with the Mysore State on the point "Is it true? If so, will you please make some observation on it in your next issue?

POLICE PROSECUTION — Mr J B. Lyall the Bro. h Resident in Mysore, has been pleased to pass the following order on Police prosecutions :—The Resident in Mysore having received and considered the reports called for in his proceeding No. 668/670 —375, dated 30th June 1883, regarding Police officers below the grade of inspectors being allowed to conduct prosecutions before Magistrates, I am directed to state that Mr. Lyall sees no reason against Police officers in charge of cases being permitted by the Court to give any information necessary with reference to the case, and to ask questions of the witnesses through the Court. This will probably answer the purpose, and make it unnecessary to ask the Government of India to enlarge the scope of section 495 of the new Code of Criminal Procedure. The Resident trusts, therefore, that the District and 2nd Magistrates will permit Police officers, other than Inspectors, who may be in charge of cases, to follow the course suggested above.

The Mysore Gazette.

Bangalore, Saturday, May 17 1884

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE DIWAN TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE

The 12th May 1884 No. 26 —Sweshadrieengar, Amildar of the Anekal Taluk, Bangalore District, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month with effect from the 6th instant

Vijyaraghava Mudaliar, Police Inspector of Anekal, is placed in charge of the Taluk during Sweshadrieengar's absence, or until further orders, and he is invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd Class during the period of his employment as Amildar

The 13th May 1884. No 27 —Major D. Coates, Assistant Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months with effect from the 15th July 1884 or from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

The 13th May 1884. No. 28 —Mr. B G. Krishnaiengar, General Assistant Commissioner, Tumkur District, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

No 29.—Mr Mahomed Ali, Khan-Bahadur, delivered over and Mr. P. N Krishna Murti received, charge of the Tumkur District and Treasury on the forenoon of the 9th May 1884.

The 15th May 1884. No. 30 —Narasimmaiengar, Amildar, Manjunbad Taluk, Kadur District, is granted 47 days' privilege leave of absence from such date as he may be permitted by the Sub-Division Officer to avail himself of the same.

Venkatramanaya, Taluk Sheristedar, is appointed to be in charge of the Manjunbad Taluk, and is invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd Class during his employment as Amildar, or until further orders.

The 16th May 1884. No. 31.—Mr. Nagana Rao, Assistant Commissioner, Kadur District, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd Class.

No. 32.—Mr. E. C. Shanmugavelu Pille, Assistant Commissioner, delivered over, and Mr. Mahomed Ali, Khan-Bahadur, Assistant Commissioner, received, charge of the Town Magistrate's Court, Bangalore, on the forenoon on the 12th May 1884.

No. 33 —Mr. Cooppoosawmy Mudaliar, Assistant Commissioner, delivered over, and Mr. Cheliengar, Assistant Commissioner, assumed, charge of the Mysore District Treasury on the forenoon of the 6th May 1884.

No. 34 —Gulam Ahmed Khan, Deputy Amildar, Srinivaspur, is granted two months' privilege leave of absence from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

Shama Rao, Police Inspector of Chintamani, is appointed to act as Deputy Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate, Srinivaspur, during the absence of Gulam Ahmed Khan or until further orders

No 35 —Under Section 134 of the Civil Leave Code, 6th edition, Mr. P N. Krishna Murti, Deputy Commissioner, Tumkur District, is granted extraordinary leave without allowances from the 30th April to the 8th May 1884, both days inclusive.

The 13th May 1884.—Mr. V H Karve, Executive Engineer, will, on the expiration of the privilege leave granted him in Notification No 1098, dated 27th March 1884, take over charge of the Shimoga Division from Mr A. S. Nagarkar, Executive Engineer, who will then relieve Mr Subrayer of the charge of the Kadur Division. The last named officer will revert to the Hassan Range as an Assistant Engineer.

General Summary.

MADRAS

ILLEGAL PRESENTS —It having come to the notice of the Collector of Tanjore that employes in his office have taken presents from village officers, he has warned the people against the practice, as both recipients and donors render themselves liable to prosecution under the Penal Code —*Mail*

FIRE —We are sorry to hear that a fire took place at Pulpanabapuram Brahmin street, by which 16 houses were burnt down. The loss is estimated at Rs. 15,000.—*Travancore Time*

THE WEATHER—Since Friday, 2nd instant, when there was a heavy fall of rain here, we have been favoured with several good showers and the climate is now cool and pleasant Ploughing and sowing are going on most vigorously —*Ibid.*

MUNIFICENCE.—We are glad to learn that towards the relief of the sufferers from the late fire at Quilon, our benevolent Dewan the Hon V. Ramiengar has given the sum of Rs. 2,500 on Government account and Rs 100 from his own private funds —*Ibid*

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.—Allahabad, 10th May —An influential meeting of the inhabitants of Allahabad adopted a memorial to the Secretary of State, praying that the maximum limit of age of candidates for the Indian Civil Service be raised to twenty-one years *Times of India*

TELEPHONES IN BARODA.—Messrs F Fischer & Co, have just connected a telephone line of five miles for the Baroda state. The telephones are of new and improved type. The line was inaugurated a few days ago in the presence of the Dewan, the Engineers-in-chief and a number of Sardars, and gave the utmost satisfaction Every syllable was distinctly heard at the end of the line, although the speaker was six feet from the instrument. The ticking of a watch was also heard by the listeners five miles off.—*Ibid.*

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT.—A rumour is current that an effort of influence has induced the local Government to postpone the introduction of local-self government into the town of Delhi, on the ground that it would not be workable owing to the intense bad feeling that exists between Hindus and Mahomedans in the city. Our native contemporaries are very indignant at this proposal, which they declare is without any foundation of reality, and that it only exists in the imagination of some interested persons who attach a fictitious importance to last Eid riots by some *bundmashes* —*Pioneer*

A ROPE-MAKING MACHINE —Baboo Prankissen Mookerjee, of Bolobatty, a clerk in the employ of Messrs Anderson, Wright and Co, has laid before us the plans of a rope-making machine invented by him, which was awarded a certificate of merit in the Calcutta International Exhibition. This is one of the most useful machines that young Bengal has up to the present time been able to turn out In the neighbourhood of Calcutta, labour has now become dear, and the object of this machine is to save it as much as possible. The inventor has succeeded in attaining this object, and there is no doubt this little machine will ere long be received as boon by the poorer classes engaged in the manufacture of jute yarn It is simple in construction, and cheap in price The following is description of the invention :—A light long shaft resting on brackets, and holding at equal distances toothed wheels, each of which is at right angles to two small pinions holding spindles on brackets, having springs to stop or move the spindle or spindles as required. The whole machine is set in motion by handle attached to one end of the shaft The only labour required is one man at the handle, and one man at each spindle, in place of two men at each spindle, as is required by the native made machines at present in use We can highly recommend the invention for simplicity and efficiency.—*Statesman*

Extracts.

THE MYSORE MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

The re organization of the Medical establishments in the Province has been under the consideration of His Highness the Maharajah's Government since the Rendition. At that time, a complete and immediate re-organization was contemplated, but in recognition of the inconvenience to all parties which would be caused by the reversion of a number of Medical subordinates to the Madras Government without previous notice, the Resident was of opinion that the proposed re-organization might be deferred for another year He accordingly intimated to the Madras Government in a letter dated 31st March 1881, that, on the expiration of the official year 1881—82, it would be necessary for the Madras Medical subordinates employed in Mysore, except such as might elect for the local medical service, to revert to Madras. On 4th May 1881, the Madras Government asked for a list of those Medical subordinates who might elect the local service of the Mysore Government. No steps have since been taken in this direction, and the question of contribution required to be paid to the British Government on account of the leave allowances and the pensions of the officials concerned is pressing for early decision There must, under these circumstances, be no further delay in deciding upon a suitable scheme for the local medical service.

2 His Highness' Government have given to this subject their very careful consideration, and they are of opinion that a medical service composed chiefly of duly qualified Natives is the one best suited for the requirements of a Province like Mysore.

3 The services of three Covenanted Medical Officers of the British service, now serving in Mysore, have been retained till the 31st March 1886 After that date, it will probably be advisable for the Mysore Government to have two European officers with high professional qualifications. One of these must be a Covenanted Medical Officer of high standing in the service, and he should be the head of the local Medical Department and the chief medical adviser to His Highness' Government, besides having charge of all Medical institutions and duties at Bangalore The other may be either a junior Covenanted Medical officer, or a European carefully selected from the profession in England, and he should have charge of all medical duties at Mysore

4 Besides these two officers, two Surgeons of local rank will be required, one for the charge of the Kadur District to be stationed at Chikmagalur, and the other for charge of the Shimoga District to be stationed at Shimoga. Of the two officers thus required, one (Mr Lincoln) is already in the Mysore service, but is now stationed at Hassan He should be transferred as soon possible to Chikmagalur and placed in charge of the Kadur District. Another Honorary Surgeon of local rank is required for Shimoga

5 Surgeons of the local service will be appointed always by selection and if possible from the local Assistant Surgeons Local Surgeons will be of three grades, viz :—

3rd Grade on...	Rs	350
2nd Grade on... . .	"	450
1st Grade on.	"	500

to rise from one grade to the next higher after 5 years' approved service. The salaries above specified will be regarded as full remuneration for all medical and other charges entrusted to them.

6 The next grade will be that of Assistant Surgeons.

7. The scale of pay for officers of the local medical service must necessarily be somewhat similar to what prevails in the neighbouring Presidencies of Madras and Bombay. Assistant Surgeons of the local service will therefore be of three grades as follows :—

I 3rd class Assistant Surgeons on Rs. 100 per mensem, to rise to the 2nd grade after an approved service varying from 5 to 7 years according to educational attainments.

II 2nd class Assistant Surgeons on Rs. 150 per mensem, to rise to the 1st grade after an approved service of 7 years.

III 1st class Assistant Surgeons on Rs. 200 per mensem

8 In addition to the salary above specified, every Assistant Surgeon will be given a fixed monthly allowance of Rs. 50 for medical charge of a station or hospital and for all medical duties which may be required of him.

9 Ordinarily, all persons entering the local medical service must begin as 3rd class Assistant Surgeons There ought to be no exception to this rule except in the case of persons, who, having acquired professional experience elsewhere, may newly take service in the Province

10. All persons to be appointed to the grade of Assistant Surgeons must have passed the Madras M B examination, or the L M S. examination of Bombay or Madras

11. The period at the end of which an Assistant Surgeon of the 3rd grade will be qualified for promotion to the 2nd grade will be in the case of a Madras M B. 5 years, and in the case of an L M. S. 7 years.

12 For the immediate work of hospitals, dispensaries, camps, &c, the local service of Hospital Assistants will be continued as at present. Any official of this rank, who may give proof of superior ability and professional aptitude, may, after 7 years' approved service, be permitted to study and to pass the higher qualifications, under special arrangements as to a portion of his pay being drawn by him during the time required for study. Upon passing the necessary examination he will be eligible for promotion to the grade of Assistant Surgeons

13. The rules regarding conditions of service, gratuities, pensions, and leave applicable to the officers of the local medical service will be the same as those which apply to other officers of the Mysore public service

14 Exclusive of the Medical officers employed in the Civil and Military Station (whose names should be removed from the Mysore list as their salaries and allowances will be paid out of the Station revenues), there are now under the direct service of the Mysore Government five Apothecaries and five 1st class Assistant Apothecaries, all belonging to the Madras medical service. There are three 1st class Hospital Assistants also belonging to the Madras service, but of these three, Appasami Pille has been reported by a Medical Board to be unfit for service, and he will accordingly retire immediately The Mysore Government are willing to retain the service of the other two, namely Mr. Arogyam Pille and Mr. Jiyerusamigaru, till 31 st March 1886. If within that time they pass a departmental examination in the subjects prescribed for the Madras L. M S examination they will be permanently appointed as Assistant Surgeons of the 3rd grade. In the meantime, they will draw an allowance of Rs. 50 in addition to their substantive pay and must pay the contribution required for securing them a British pension

15 Besides these officers who belong to the Madras Service, the Mysore Government has now in its service a Civil Surgeon on Rs 450, a Head Master of the Medical school on Rs 200, and an Assistant Apothecary on Rs. 100 * All these officers belong to the local service.

* Plus Rs. 20 house allowance and Rs 30 charge allowance.

16. It will be seen from para 4 above that besides Mr. Lincoln, the Mysore Government require only one other officer of similar rank. Mr Sassman, who is the senior among the Madras Apothecaries in Mysore and who has given proof of his possessing qualifications required for an independent charge, will therefore be offered the appointment of Honorary Surgeon on a monthly salary of Rs. 350 as remuneration for all duties which may be required of him If Mr. Sassman accepts this appointment, he must pay the prescribed contribution to entitle him to a British pension. The Mysore Government will pay his leave allowances, if no contribution of that account is required from him by the British Government Mr. Sassman should be placed in

charge of the Shimoga District as soon as possible

17 Mr Hall is also a 1st class Apothecary of standing and qualification, whose services His Highness Government would like to retain, but there may be no appointment available for him His name will therefore be entered in the list of Warrant officers to be returned to Madras on 31st March 1886 The Mysore Government will pay the required contribution for his pension and leave allowances till that date, and if before that an opportunity occurs they will also offer him an appointment in the local service, similar to that now offered to Mr Strasman

18 The other Warrant officers of Madras have to be returned to Madras This should, however, be effected gradually, so as to avoid all possible inconvenience to the Madras Government As they return to Madras, their places will be taken up by Assistant Surgeons appointed to the local service, in accordance with the foregoing scheme The Resident will accordingly be requested to move the Madras Government to arrange to take back the following Warrant officers and Hospital Assistants on or before the dates specified opposite to their names —

1st class Apothecary	Mr Wright	31st March 1884
2nd class do	Mr Wallis	
2nd class do	Mr Oliver	
1st class Assistant Apothecary	Mr Holland	31st March 1887
Do do	Mr Mahadeva	
Do do	Mr Smith	
Do Apothecary	Mr Hall	31st March 1888
Do Assistant	Mr Inchcal	
Do do	Mr Cotelho	
Do Ho. Asst.	Mr Arayan Pillai	
Do do do	Mr Jonas Gomez	

19 On account of the Apothecaries and Assistant Apothecaries named in the foregoing list, the Mysore Government will pay, till the dates specified opposite their names the contribution required to secure them British pensions Their leave allowances will be paid by Mysore and no contribution on this account is therefore required

20 It must be noted that the Madras Government was requested more than two years ago to take back the three officers, who, it is now proposed, should revert to Madras on 31st October 1884, and it is therefore believed that their return to Madras at 6 months' notice will cause no inconvenience In anticipation of the return of these officers to Madras, Mr P S Achyuta Rao, a Mysore student who has passed the Bombay L M S examination, is appointed Assistant Surgeon of the 3rd grade from 1st April 1884

The Senior Surgeon to the Mysore Government will be requested to advertise for two other candidates for the grade of Assistant Surgeons possessing the qualification noticed in the foregoing scheme Their class and pay can only be fixed according to their qualifications and standing in the profession

21 Mr Chokai was appointed on his present pay of Rs 200 in November 1880 and he says that he then had a distinct assurance, from the Chief Commissioner, as well as from Mr Ranganchariu, then Revenue Secretary that he would get an increase of pay at the end of two years The Dewan has been unable to find any record of such an assurance either in the Medical or the Educational Department, but from what is within his own personal knowledge and that of the officers whom he has consulted, the Dewan has no hesitation in believing that he was encouraged to accept an advancement after some service in Mysore In March last year Mr Chokai would have received this promotion but he made that impossible then by his own omission to furnish a statement he was called upon to make It is now not necessary to withhold the promotion from him any longer and therefore he will be appointed an Assistant Surgeon of the 1st grade on Rs 300 with effect as regards emoluments from 1st April 1884

*Pay . Rs. 200
Allowance „ 50
—
Total Rs 250

22 It is necessary at present to maintain the Local Medical School for the purpose of training Hospital Assistants for the local service The school must, in order to be of any use, be attached to some Hospital and Mr Chokai should be given an assistant of the rank of Assistant Surgeon of the last grade. The management of the school should be under the orders of the Medical officer in charge of the Hospital The school will accordingly be transferred to Mysore and placed under the general management of the Commissioned Medical officer there The Senior Surgeon to the Mysore Government will be requested to arrange in communication with the Secretary, Educational Department, for the transfer of the school to Mysore at an early date.

THE RESIDENT'S REPLY TO THE MEMORIAL

Office of the Resident in Mysore,
Bangalore, 5th May 1884

From Major H Wylie, C S I, Assistant to the Resident in Mysore

To J W Hayes, Esq, Sr, Honorary Secretary to the recent Public Meeting of certain inhabitants and rate payers of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of the printed copy of the Proceedings of the Meeting of the inhabitants and rate payers of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore forwarded with your letter of the 18th ultimo, and of the Petition to the Resident with signatures attached, and to say, that Mr Lyall recognises the fact that the Petition is signed by a large number of leading men, among the permanent residents of the Station, and that he has therefore given it his best attention Mr Lyall hopes that the Petitioners will believe that if his reply is generally unfavorable it is not from any absence of willingness on his part to accede to their requests, so far as seems to him possible

2 In regard to the first of the Resolutions passed at the Meeting Mr Lyall observes, that the reasons given by the mover and the seconder for asking the Resident to take measures to have the tax on Trades and Professions cancelled, are shortly,

(1) That the money is not wanted,

(2) That municipal taxation here is already high

(3) That the tax will impede trade and industry and place the people of the Civil and Military Station at a disadvantage when compared with the people of the Pettah of Bangalore and

(4) That it is unfair as the Military are exempt from the tax

3 None of these reasons appears to the Resident to be sound —

(a) As to the first, I am to say that the Municipality has at present a balance to its credit, the result of surplus of revenue over expenditure in some former years, but is actual current and estimated future income is insufficient to meet the proposed future annual expenditure The Board proposed the Tax because they considered the Conservancy of the Station still very far from complete, and that more money should be spent on it In this opinion Mr Lyall agrees with the Board, and it is evident that the Petitioners do so also for they ask Government to make them a very large grant out of the Excise Revenue to enable the Municipality to better conserve and sanitize the Station, and to carry out a system of drainage and of water supply There is in fact, no danger at all of the Board having more money than they can spend with great public use and advantage

(b) As to the second reason, I am to remark that the mover of the Resolution seems to have made his calculations of the incidence of Municipal taxation by treating all Municipal Revenue as taxation As a matter of fact, only the Octroi and the House Tax can be called Municipal taxation, and the Civil and Military Station is one of the most lightly taxed places in India Mr Lyall knows of no town where so much is done for the residents with so few charges There are no special rates for cleaning latrines lighting roads, &c, as there are in most places The fees paid by retail vendors of liquors are now levied under the Municipal Regulations as registration fees but these fees, till they were assigned to the Municipality for certain purposes in 1872, were levied in the Civil and Military Station as Excise Revenue and as levied in the State as they still are almost everywhere elsewhere India The Excise law now in force in the Civil and Military Station contemplates such fees being levied by the State, and it is only because the State has refrained from levying Retail vend License fees under the Excise Act that the Municipality is enabled to collect a large revenue under the name of Registration fees The Government assigned this Revenue to the Municipality to help it to pay for the Police and afterwards substituted the Hospital and Dispensary for Police charges Money paid by rubbish contractors, lessees of market stalls or of lands assigned to the Municipality is Municipal Revenue, but not Municipal taxation So also the land revenue which the Government has as a favor granted to the Municipality, and the annual grant which it makes for the repair of main roads, are in no way Municipal taxation, and are sources of income which very few other Municipalities have the good fortune to enjoy The only two taxes, the Octroi and the House tax, are more lightly assessed than in other places The Octroi is on three articles only, all of the nature of luxuries, the House Tax is at 5 per cent on value instead of at ten per cent as at Madras and in many other places If the incidence of revenue derived from these two taxes is compared with the incidence of Municipal taxation at Madras, Poona, Allahabad, Karachi, and other places, it will be seen, that including the Trades and professions tax, the incidence of taxation in the Civil and Military Station will still be comparatively very low In some cities of India, a Municipal tax on trades is collected in addition to a License tax on trades which goes to Imperial Revenue In the Civil and Military Station there is no Imperial License tax

(c) As to the third reason, I am to remark that the fact is not noticed that in the Pettah of Bangalore, a Mahatarfa tax is levied on shopkeepers and artizans which, it is believed, goes lower than the Trades and professions tax and as higher on those it touches It does not touch the higher Professions or Companies and is in this respect not so fair Merchants, Officials, and professional men, ought certainly to pay their fair share of local taxation in a place like Bangalore At present, they pay almost nothing

(d) As regards the fourth reason, I am to say that if the Government exempts the officers of the Military Department it will no doubt as elsewhere give a grant to Municipal Revenue equal to the amount at which they would be assessable The tax is therefore the fairest which the Municipality could impose not the most unfair It the tax on Horses and Carriages had been imposed, most horses of Military Officers would have been exempted without any equivalent being received by the Municipality

4 The Resident is of opinion therefore that no good objection can be taken to the Board's action in proposing this tax and it was sanctioned by the Government of India not hastily as was said at the Meeting but after full enquiry and deliberation Mr Lyall regrets therefore that he is unable to comply with the request contained in the first Resolution Mr Lyall is surprised to see that the mover expressed in his speech astonishment that the consideration that the tax would effect their own pockets did not prevent the Board from proposing it The Resident hopes the Board will always be above the influence of such a consideration

5 In the second Resolution, the local rate and the local cess on Arrack is claimed as a right on the ground that by the Order of the Government of India Every local Board should have entire control over the proceeds of all local rates and cesses levied within its jurisdiction for its own special purposes As to the local rate the meeting have without any precedent or authority applied this name to the one rupee by which the still head duty per gallon levied on arrack, issued for the shops in the Civil and Military Station and Pettah, Bangalore, is higher than the duty levied on issue, for the shops in country places This higher rate still head duty is however not a local rate within the meaning of the orders of the Government of India referred to In the South East portion of the Punjab, the Government has put the rates of still head duty lower by one rupee than the rest of the Province, because the spirit drinkers of the South East are poor and they demand a cheap liquor No one has ever suggested that the excess duty in the rest of the Punjab is a local rate Throughout India the original system of liquor excise was the simple plan of farming the monopoly of manufacture and sale for towns, villages or other defined areas to the highest bidder Under such a system the price realized for the monopoly of a thriving Town or Cantonment was always much higher than that for a country district consuming the same quantity of liquor The reasons were that in the Cantonment, smuggling or illicit manufacture of liquor were easily preventable, and also that the townspeople and soldiers were able and ready to buy at higher prices than the country people If the latter did not get liquor cheap, they would illicitly distill for themselves or go without The higher still head duty levied in Bangalore Station and Pettah is only an equivalent to the higher price which the monopolies fetch, if farmed to the highest bidder on the old system The whole still head duty is therefore State Revenue The Government might of course assign a part to the Municipality, but if it did so, it would be necessary in accordance with orders of the Government of India referred to at the meeting, to insist upon the Municipality defraying fully equivalent charges heretofore met by Government from State revenue, and the Municipality would not therefore be in a better financial position As to the local cess on liquor, the Resident has for some time had under consideration the question of making over to the Municipality the local cesses on liquor and on Land Revenue, which have hitherto been retained Orders will presently be issued on this subject, but for so long as the Municipality bears no part of the charges for education, it will probably be necessary to retain that portion of these cesses which is intended to be applied to educational purposes by the orders passed when the cesses were first imposed

6 As to the third Resolution in which the Resident is asked to postpone the election fixed for the 30th April 1884, and to take the management of the election out of the hands of the President of the Municipality and place it in those of a non official Committee of rate payers, I am to observe as to the first point that in consequence of delay in preparation of the lists, the President of the Municipality has already had to postpone the date fixed for the nomination of candidates under Rule 7, the delay of election by vote will be declared on the nomination day, and no doubt the President will in fixing a date, allow full time for the complete testing and publication of lists of voters As to the second point, I am to say that it would be quite opposed to practice in other parts of the world and, in Mr Lyall's opinion objectionable in principle, to make over the management of the elections to an irresponsible Committee of rate payers, there must be some responsible official to manage, and a better one than the Ex Officio President of the Municipality could not be named Rate payers interested in the election may very properly and usefully form themselves into Committees as is done in England and elsewhere and work in recommending candidates and in seeing that all persons entitled to vote are aware of the fact and advised to attend at the revising or registering offices The Resident observes that at the Meeting complaint was made of only one such office being open this was certainly a grievance, if it has, Mr Lyall believes been since remedied It was also apparently thought a grievance to have to attend an office at all, but this seems a mistaken idea Complete and reliable lists cannot be compiled simply in the President's Office, as occupiers as well as owners may be entitled to vote, and as an education qualification is required the rough lists which can be prepared in the Municipal Office must be tested and completed by attendance of persons claiming the right to vote or to stand as candidates before some revising officer This has to be done in other parts of the world

7 The fourth Resolution asks the Resident to order the Nominated Commissioners now serving in the Board to all retire together at the end of June before their term of office expires Mr Lyall has no power under the Regulations to pass an order of the kind, and he would not think it proper to present if he had the discretion Mr Lyall considers that the Commissioners in question have deserved the commendation in this Resolution and in the speeches of the mover and seconder, that it is contrary to the public weal to be grateful to them for the services they have rendered to Municipal business while it may be inopportune

8 As to the fifth Resolution I am to say that the question of holding of the election under the new rules proposed was referred by me to the Municipality lately, and the majority of the members were against the change Mr Lyall thinks it will be best to leave at present the rule as it is and bring up the question again before the Municipality some time hence It is a question upon which Mr Lyall will be ready to accept the opinion of the public concerned, as indicated by the votes of the elected members of the Board It does not appear to him an urgent question If, however, it is thought to be urgent reasons should be given, and the names of eligible persons excluded by the rule as to residence should be collected and quoted

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) H WYLIE,
Assistant to the Resident

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

(From the Daily Papers)

[UNDER THE TORMS]

London 18th May—It is reported that the British Government has resolved to prepare an expedition to Khartoum, almost immediately and that their half party starts at the end of July, when the Nile permits the passage of small steamers

Tahiti 19th May—At a crowded meeting yesterday Sardar Dual Sing presiding it was resolved to memorialize the Secretary of State for the age for the Civil Service to be raised to twenty one A National Fund Committee was appointed, and nearly Rs 3000 were subscribed on the spot There was great enthusiasm

London, 20th May—Mr Gladstone replying to a question in the House of Commons last evening said that Her Majesty's Government would adhere to the original basis of the proposal for an Egyptian Conference, and that as soon as the interchange of views between England and France was concluded, the other Powers would be consulted

Cairo, 19th May—Egyptian troops at Assouan are moving in detachments to Kiosko and Wady Halfa and troops are being despatched from here to Assouan to replace them

Five hundred rebels maintain close hours continued firing on Suakim last night but fled as soon as British sailors were landed

St Petersburg, 19th May—The arrival of Prince Dolgorukoff at Merv is announced

London, 21st May—The Government has invited tenders for thirty river launches, and other indications show that an expedition to Soudan is being prepared No announcement of an official character has, however, yet been made with reference thereto

Madras 21st May—An influential meeting of natives held here adopted a memorial to the Secretary of State praying for the limit of age for the Civil Service to be raised to twenty-one A National Fund Committee was appointed, and Rs 1,000 was subscribed on the spot

London, 22nd May—The *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes a paragraph stating that an expedition will be prepared immediately for the relief of General Gordon, and will consist of 10 000 strong under the command of General Lord G Wolseley, will start in autumn

The expedition will use the Suakim-Berber route

Everything in fact has been virtually decided, unless General Gordon succeeds in making his escape from Khartoum.

Cairo, 21st May—Several British naval officers in Egypt are engaged in making preparations for fitting out a naval expedition to Assouan

Paris, 21st May—The French Government has decided to increase largely its forces in Madagascar

London, 23rd May—Mr. Cross, replying to a question in the House of Commons last night, said that Government sactions the Quetta railway, which will be completed with due despatch

Ootacamund, 23rd May—The Oyster reef lighthouse off Akyab, was entirely destroyed by a cyclone on the 17th instant

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, MAY 26, 1884

NATIVES AND THE CIVIL SERVICE

In a recent issue of this journal, we published a leading article on the unsatisfactory conditions under which educated natives of India were admitted as candidates for the Indian Covenanted Civil Service, the two most formidable barriers being the extreme minimum of nineteen years of age at which a candidate could present himself, and the inconvenience, expense, and risk of his being compelled to leave his own country, travel all the way to England, and there reside for two or three years for the purposes of study It will be remembered that the Earl of Kimberley, the Secretary of State for India, in replying to the deputation which waited on him to urge upon him the removal of these two grievances, said that Lord Lytton while Viceroy of India, had suggested to Lord Cranbrook, the then Secretary of State for India, that an Act of Parliament should be passed excluding natives from the Covenanted Civil Service or that could not be done, that the minimum of age should be reduced to nineteen years Of course, if Lord Lytton had done this, and if Lord Cranbrook had acquiesced in it, then we should have had the rare spectacle of two noblemen of lofty rank and high official positions, deliberately breaking faith with the people of India and acting with the most heartless hypocrisy It would seem, however, that Lord Kimberley has been speaking under a grievous mistake, and will out first verifying his assertions, for, Lord Lytton writes as follows to the *Times* of London, in reply to the charge brought against him —

"I did not ask Lord Cranbrook to get an Act passed for the exclusion of natives from the Indian Civil Service, and I did not propose that if this could not be done, the same result should be effected by lowering the standard of age From the date of the Queen's Proclamation, down to the commencement of my own Viceroyalty, no serious effort had been made by any Indian Government to give systematic and regulated effect to the principles put forth in that Proclamation, respecting the employment of the Natives of India in the Civil service of the Crown Not the least assiduous efforts of my own Viceroyalty were directed to the attainment of this object, and guided mainly by the views expressed in a singularly wise despatch addressed, I think, to the late Lord Mayo by the Duke of Argyll The result of them was embodied in a long and elaborate minute, and what I proposed to Lord Cranbrook was not the exclusion of natives from the Civil Service of India, either by Act of Parliament or by lowering the standard of age, but the exclusive reservation to natives of a large number of civil appointments previously held almost entirely by European members of the Covenanted Service, together with the withdrawal from the Uncovenanted Service of certain other appointments to be held henceforth by natives only, with an official *status* equivalent to that of a Covenanted Service"

It is clear, then, that Lord Lytton, so far from desiring to exclude the natives from the Covenanted Civil Service, was desirous that they should be more largely admitted into its ranks, and that on easier and more advantageous terms It strikes us that had Lord Lytton's suggestion been carried out, educated natives would, by this time, have had a far larger share in the higher administration of the country than they have at present As we understand Lord Lytton's proposal, it is that a number of high official appointments usually conferred on European members of the Covenanted Service, should be reserved for and given to natives of tried experience and ability, who had already entered the service of the Government in the ranks of the Uncovenanted Service, and also that a number of the highest appointments in the latter should be exclusively bestowed on natives By the adoption of the latter proposal, the two almost insuperable barriers now presenting themselves to the educated natives in the prosecution of a laudable ambition, would be obviated, while at the same time, Government will obtain the services of men against whom the charge of youth and inexperience cannot be brought We shall not have the obstacle of the low minimum of age which calls upon comparative boys to go through the educational ordeal of grown up men, and, so far as the natives of India are concerned, there will be no necessity for them to go to the inconvenience, expense, and risk to life and health which a long period residence in England entails Indeed, it seems to us that Lord Lytton's proposal had all the merit of a well matured and efficacious plan, pregnant with advantages to the Government, the public service, and to faithful and deserving servants of the state It is hard, therefore, to conceive why his lordship's suggestion was not made, or why he himself abandoned it, in favour of that most objective measure the Act of 1870 regarding "statutory civilians," by which a man is drafted into the ranks of the Covenanted Civil Service of the country, not because he has some special merit or claim in himself, but because his father happened to do some service to the state, or that he himself is "the scion of a noble house." While we shall strenuously advocate the employment of educated natives in the higher branches of the administration, we, at the same time, do not, and cannot, support any scheme which has not in it, as its chief advantage, the highest intellectual test to which a well educated man can be subjected Lord Lytton's first scheme, it appears to us, secured the selection of tried and experienced men already in the service, without reference to the standard of their previous education, and so far, there is no insuperable objection to its adoption, but his second scheme—the "statutory civilians"—was an abortion and ought never to have had any effect given to it. An addition, however, might have been easily made to his lordship's first proposal. It might have been ruled that, besides the promotion of deserving public servants from the ranks of the Uncovenanted to those of the Covenanted Service, periodical examinations for the educated youth of the country to have a chance of entering the latter service might be held at certain selected centres, in India. This remark brings us to a point in the discussion of this question on which we have over and over again insisted in these columns, namely, that examinations for admission into the Covenanted Civil Service should be held simultaneously at London, Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras, and, perhaps, also at Lahore and Allahabad, at certain given intervals, and when we say examinations, we mean precisely the same examinations, so that all the candidates will be exactly on an identical footing, so far as an intellectual ordeal is concerned, and it is quite obvious that as regards also the place of the trial, all the candidates will be situated alike. We think that, should the measure be adopted, we can well afford to waive for the present the question about raising the minimum of age required in candidates. At all events, it is evident that if both plans of admission into the service are carried out, namely, by selection of tried and experienced officers already in the Uncovenanted ranks, and by examination of the young and educated, the operation may be so applied that the latter shall not exceed the former in number. Indeed, the plan may be adopted of advertising that only a certain number of places will be available for candidates who present themselves for the examination, as is done with the Indian Medical Service There can be no doubt at all that the standard of age is too low at present, but if once the concession is made that the examinations for the Indian Civil Service may be held in central places in India as well as in London, there would be ample time after that to agitate for the question as to the age of competitors There can be no doubt that the policy of the British Government of India from time immemorial was to give the natives a larger share in the administration of their own country. It is not only the Queen's Proclamation of 1858 that embodies that policy for the first time Sir Thomas Munro, one of the ablest statesman and politicians India has ever had, wrote thus sixty years ago, in December 1824, (as quoted by the *Madras Mail*) —

"One of the greatest disadvantages of our Government in India, is its tendency to lower or destroy the higher ranks of society, to bring them all too much to one level, and by depriving them of their former weight and influence to render them less useful instruments in the internal administration of the country." "Our present system of Government, by excluding all natives from power and trust, and emolument, is much more efficacious in depressing than all our laws and school books can do in elevating their character. We are work up against our own designs, and we can expect to make no progress while we work with a feeble instrument to improve, and a powerful one to deteriorate. All that we can give them without endangering our own ascendancy

should be given All real military power must be kept in our own hands, but they might with advantage, hereafter, be made eligible to every civil office under that of a member of the Government The change should be gradual, because they are not yet fit to discharge properly the duties of a high civil employment, according to our rules and ideas"

"We can never be qualified to govern men against whom we are prejudiced If we entertain a prejudice at all, it ought rather to be in their favour than against them"

The present British Government would do well to ponder the words quoted above, and as sixty years have wrought quite a perceptible change in the education, enlightenment, and progress of the natives of India, we think that the British statesmen and politicians of the present day have far greater reason for sustaining the policy above indicated

THE MYSORE STATE RAILWAY

It is very disheartening to us to learn, as we do from time to time, that the Mysore State Railway, that is, that portion which is opened between Bangalore and Mysore, a distance of 86 miles, does not pay, at all events, has not begun to show that the line will pay, a circumstance much to be deplored in a new railway, especially when we consider that the interest on the loan of twenty lacs raised for the purpose has to be paid out of the traffic receipts It is a curious fact that the line should not pay, when it is worked in the most economic way—economy which is very little short of parsimony When guards are paid between ten and twenty rupees, firemen between seven and twelve, and no engine driver gets more than Rs 100 a month, we tremble on the one hand for the safety of the travelling public, while we are surprised, on the other hand, that the receipts are not in a flourishing condition We are indebted to the *Bangalore Spectator* for the figures we now give, the figures referring to the half year ending 31st December 1883, as contrasted with the previous half year The expenditure on locomotives, carriages, waggons, and the traffic department generally was Rs 72,010 1 2 for the half year, as compared with Rs. 95,882 9 7 for the previous half year Under the heads of general, special, and miscellaneous, was Rs 16,088 1 2 against Rs 21,266-0-11 There is a slight a very slight increase in the total earnings, which for the last half year were Rs 3 63,939 12-7 and for the previous half year Rs 1,58,393-7-9, the increase being in the goods traffic, while there is a falling off in the passenger traffic This latter is, of course greatly to be regretted, as it shows that the line is not very popular with the travelling public The receipts under this head for the last half year were Rs 53,560 14 0, while for the previous half year, they were Rs 1,03,195 12 10 In the six months ending 31st December last there were 8,247 more of third class passengers, but this fact did not increase the receipts for passenger traffic The increase in goods traffic is only apparent, as it arose only from the conveyance of materials for construction, there having been a decrease of Rs 1,083-5-0, in actual goods traffic The net earnings amounted to Rs 74,639 9-8, which showed an increase for the half year of Rs 36,400, but the earnings were insufficient to cover the half yearly payment of interest on the loan by Rs 11,514 6 1, the interest amounting to Rs 86,090 Since its opening the line has earned (up to 31st December last) Rs 2,74,806 10 2, but the total interest chargeable was Rs 3,11,395-0-10 There are various items of savings shown in the accounts, amongst the largest being Rs. 12,090 5-11, being from "running expenses," out of which there was a reduction of Rs 3 240 9-11 from the wages of drivers and firemen and labourers, but there was an actual increase of Rs. 825 in the salaries of engineers. In "General charges, there was a saving of Rs. 7,123-10-1, of which Rs 6,000 constituted in saving in the Telegraph Department alone

We hope to return to a consideration of the subject of the Mysore State Railway in an early issue.

Occasional Notes.

SALAR JUNG, the Minister at Hyderabad has been betrothed to the Nizam's sister. The ceremony of betrothal was to take place yesterday

According to a special telegram from London to the *Pioneer*, dated the 14th instant, the Oriental Bank depositor's dividend is unlikely to be declared before the autumn

SIR JOHN STRACHEY, late Finance Minister of India, and formerly Lieutenant Governor, N W P, is giving a course of six lectures at Cambridge University, on the subject "How we Govern India"

It is reported that a severe earthquake has taken place in the Panjshahr country lying on the southern slopes of the Hindu Kush Shocks are still occurring daily and the inhabitants have been obliged to leave their houses, and camp on the adjacent hills

As to some of the recent improvements introduced by the Maharajah of Cashmere is an ice factory and a broad cloth mill Both these places are under the immediate supervision of Mr W R G. Campbell Mechanical Engineer to His Highness The ice factory yields from one to two tons of ice daily

A serious collision occurred at Agra last Wednesday evening between two engines on the Rajputana line near the Catcherry. An engine returning from the fort to cantonments ran into an engine going from cantonments to the fort with great violence Three Europeans and two natives were severely injured

The latest Afghan news is that Mir Ahmed Shah, Superintendent of the Cabul Excise Department, and hitherto a great favourite with the Amir, has been imprisoned for embezzlement of the State revenues and his property confiscated Bahram Khan Ghilzai cousin of the late Azmutullah Khan, once the most powerful of the Ghilzai Chiefs, has been expelled from Afghanistan

We hear that Mr Justice Vanabhai Haridas received a telegram on Saturday last confirming his appointment as a Judge of the High Court The following notice on the subject was laid on the editors table at the Bombay Secretariat on Tuesday last —"Her Imperial Majesty the Queen has approved the appointment of Mr Haridas to the High Court of Judicature in Bombay"

The 'block' of business in the Calcutta High Court has become so hopeless that the Chief Justice will perforce have to report the state of matters to the Government Three hundred 'causes' are waiting for 'hearing' and with no hope of getting it to all appearance for the next eighteen months Instead of two, says a local paper, there ought to be six Courts sitting on the Original Side to get through the arrears that have accumulated

A rumour has reached Peshawur that Mahomed Isa Khan, Governor of Turkistan, has been killed or severely wounded in a recent engagement with the Meer of Maimuna The Ameer is reported to have stated in durbar that the Russians accompanied by Akub Khan, were at Merv and would presently march on Herat It was necessary that the Afghans should be prepared to defend Herat recall in British aid The latter alternative was protested against by all present, who declared they would rather die fighting like Ghazies

News from Baghdad states that fears are entertained that the overflowing of the Tigris will be followed by an epidemic The floods extend over an area of about one hundred square miles. As this water dries up it is feared that disease may break out. Already there is said to be a foul smell from the stagnant water round Baghdad The plague of 1831, when over 60,000 persons are stated to have died in Baghdad, was preceded by a great overflow of the Tigris.

Some time ago Mr Cordery strongly recommended that a judicial assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad should be appointed. The orders of the Government of India are now awaited in regard to the appointment. It is believed that the post will be given to either Colonel Szczepanski, or Colonel Menzies It is stated that Mr W B Jones, c s, late Resident at Hyderabad, and ex Commissioner of Berar, is the author of the scheme to reconstitute the Berar Commission The reconstitution has produced considerable dissatisfaction amongst those affected

The question of a Chief Court for British Burma is still engaging the attention of the Government of India The Secretary of State, it is said, is opposed to creating more than two Judges the Government of India think three are required, while Mr Crosthwaite, during his officiating term of office, recorded his opinion that four at least were necessary The whole question of the administration of Justice in Burma is now being threshed out and it is certain that some steps will be taken to put an end to the complication and delays which are now notorious

The educational despatch from the Government of India to the Secretary of State went home by last week's mail The despatch merely discusses the important questions of policy on which the Commission have made recommendations, and ask for an early expression of the Secretary of State's views The recommendations regarding indigenous education are especially approved It is proposed that Municipal Committees and Local Board and not separate bodies should be School Boards for the areas over which they have jurisdiction We understand that no decision on the question of Imperial legislation on the subject of education is intimated

Among the items of recent Afghan news are the following —A well-known robber, Sadu, who has given the Ameer trouble for a long time, has lately added to his exploits by carrying off 800 camels laden with provisions intended for the troops in the Maiwand country The Ameer is interesting himself in the question of the use of tobacco A holy Mullah has declared its use to be against Mahomedan law The Ameer has decided to submit the case to the Council of Mullahs from all parts of the country If all agree to the Mullahs reading of Mahomedan law, the use of tobacco is to be prohibited in Afghanistan if not, those who have declared its use unlawful are to be punished An order has been recently issued in Cabul that all married women are to wear khaki coloured veils and unmarried women white veils The Ameer is cutting down his civil list He has ordered a reduction in the Kizilbash list of salaries and pensions to the amount of a few lakhs of Kandahar rupees

The Collector of North Arcot addressed the Government as follows on 9th April — "In continuation of my letter, No 30 dated 9th instant reporting with reference to G O, Public No 304, dated 21st February last, that the Mahant of Tirupati had promised the amount of the estimate for the water-supply of Upper Tirupati, I have now the pleasure to report that the Mahant has also promised another sum of Rs 25,000 for the provision of chattram accommodation in the same place He has, besides, lately given Rs 14,708 for the construction of an hospital at Lower Tirupati, as well as other smaller sums for useful public purposes He wishes that the Government should be informed that the pagoda has laid out Rs 1,10,846 in the last 23 years on repairs to the 1,000 pillars' mantapam at Upper Tirupati and on other works of which the following are some — Repairing the road from Tirupati to Alipiri and in making roads in the town Repairing the hospital at Tirupati Repairing the road from Alipiri to Tirupati and to Narasimha Tirtham Repairing the Murthinayancheruvu at Upper Tirupati Establishing People's Park at Tirupati." The Government observe with satisfaction the liberality with which the endowments of the pagoda are administered.

Mr. Cassels a term of office having expired speculation is rife as to who should be his successor The London *Times* has thrown the weight of its authority on the side of a person whom we should have least expected to be in the running for a seat in the Council of the Secretary of State for India Mr Maclean is a man of great power and information, but in all his career he has been too much of a partisan, and has too frequently been arrayed against the true interests of India to make a good councillor to the Secretary of State His views on Indian politics have always been notoriously illiberal, crooked, and short-sighted His only merit is that he is a vehement speaker, and commands a facile and trenchant pen He himself looks upon the post as sour grapes, and we trust we shall be saved from the misfortune of having in the Indian Council a pronounced jingo, and a dear enemy of native interests Mr Cassels has a few supporters for his nomination But he has not we are afraid distinguished himself for any originality of views or active intelligent interest in Indian questions, save on one occasion when he betrayed the true interests of India in favour of Manchester by exerting himself for the repeal of the import duties Otherwise he has been conspicuously indifferent and has generally subscribed to the official view To our mind Sir James Caird is a far more eligible candidate than either Mr Maclean or Mr Cassels. Sir James's intimate acquaintance with the many agricultural and economic questions which affect India—an essentially agricultural country—would enable him to render very valuable assistance to the Secretary of State His accession to the Indian Council would materially strengthen it, and would, we venture to think, meet with universal approbation

Local and Provincial

The Resident —We understand that the Resident Mr J B Lyall is expected back from Ootacamund by the end of the current month

Holiday —Thursday last having been Ascension Day, and Saturday last the anniversary of the Queen's birthday, all the public offices and courts were closed

Judicial —It is stated that, as the Sub Court of Tumkur has been removed to Bangalore, one of the two Munsiff's Courts, probably the Town Munsiff's Court, will be closed

Munsiff of Hassan —Mr Venkata Rao, Munsiff of Hassan, having taken leave for two months, Mr Lakshmana Rao, Shenstadar of the Nundydroog Division has been appointed to act for him

The Maharajah —His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore returned to Mysore town from Ootacamund, on Friday last, and will come into Bangalore, as usual, about the middle of next month

Arrival —Major General H Rowlands, v c, c b, commanding the Mysore Division, returned to Bangalore on Friday morning last, from a tour of inspection to Ootacamund, Wellington, and Trichinopoly The usual salute was fired on the occasion

Queen's Birthday —There was a review of all the troops in garrison of all arms, on Saturday morning last, on the South Parade ground, C and M Station, in honour of the sixty sixth anniversary of the birthday of Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India A royal salute of 31 guns and a *feu de joie* were fired on the occasion

Charges Against an Inspector —A Mahomedan inspector of Police of the Kunigal Taluk is now undergoing preliminary trial before the First Assistant Commissioner of the Bangalore district, on charges of bribery, extortion, and culpable homicide not amounting to murder It would seem that the victim was the potail of the village.

JUDICIAL PARAPHERNALIA.—Not satisfied with vesting our Advocates with *gowns*, the Chief Judge considers it necessary that himself and his colleagues should be attended in Court with all the paraphernalia usually observed in High Courts. The Judges, when proceeding from their chambers to the Bench, will be preceded by a jemadar carrying a silver mace. There are at present three solid silver maces in the Resident's Treasury which have been in disuse from time immemorial, and these will now be utilized by the High Court of Mysore. During the Criminal Sessions the presiding Judge will be vested in ermine, and will be preceded by three Jemadars carrying the emblems of Justice, *viz*:—a sword, balance, and the crown. All that is necessary now is a sheriff, and we doubt not that ere long somebody will be appointed to fill this high post *En passant*, we may observe that Advocates attending the Court on the opening day will be required to do so in their gowns.—*Daily Post*

The Mysore Gazette.

Bangalore, Saturday, May 24 1884

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE DIWAN TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE

The 21st May 1884. No. 36.—Narsimmaiengar, Amildar, Manjarabad Taluk, Kadur District, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd Class and with special powers under Act XIII of 1859.

No. 37.—The privilege leave granted to Srinivasa Rao, Deputy Amildar of Huliyar Tumkur District in this office Notification No 13, dated 29th April 1884, is cancelled.

No. 38.—Mr. B. G. Krishnaiengar, General Assistant Commissioner, delivered over, and Mr. K. Muhammad Ali, Assistant Commissioner, received charge of the Tumkur District on the forenoon of the 15th May 1884.

The 23rd May 1884. No. 39.—The leave on forfeiture of full pay granted to Mr. D Devaraj Ars, Attache, in Notification No 319, dated 14th February 1884, is extended up to 31st July 1884.

The 23rd May 1884. No. 40.—His Highness the Maharaja is pleased to direct that from the 28th May 1884, a Chief Court shall be constituted for the Territories of Mysore, to be styled "The Chief Court of Mysore"

2. His Highness the Maharaja is further pleased to appoint Mr. Charles George Plumer, Madras Civil Service, to be the Chief Judge, and Mr. T R. A. Thumboo Chetty and Mr. A. Ramachendra Aiyer, to be the other Judges, of the said Chief Court.

The 23rd May 1884. No 41.—Under Section 17 of "The Mysore Chief Court Regulation, 1884," the Government of Mysore hereby appoints Bangalore as the place where the Chief Court of Mysore shall hold its sittings.

No. 42.—The Government of Mysore hereby declares and appoints that the Revenue Districts of Bangalore, Kolar and Tumkur, including the taluks comprised in the Chitaldroog Sub-Division, shall constitute the local limits within which the Chief Court of Mysore shall have and exercise the ordinary original Civil jurisdiction of a District Court referred to in Section 12 of the Mysore Chief Court Regulation, 1884, and also the ordinary original Criminal jurisdiction of a Court of Session referred to in Section 13 of the said Regulation.

No. 43.—Under Section 18 of the Mysore Chief Court Regulation, 1884, Mr. C G Plumer, Chief Judge of the Chief Court of Mysore, is hereby invested with all the powers specified in the said Section

No. 44.—The Court of the District and Sessions Judge of the Nundydroog Division and the Courts of the Subordinate Judges of Tumkur, Mysore and Chikmagalur, are hereby abolished with effect from the 28th May 1884.

2. A Subordinate Judge's Court shall be established at Bangalore with effect from the same date. This Court shall have Civil jurisdiction over the Revenue Districts of Bangalore, Kolar and Tumkur, the last named District including the Taluks comprised in the Chitaldroog Sub-Division.

3. Mr. C. Cress is appointed Subordinate Judge, Bangalore, with effect from the 28th May 1884.

4. Under Section 16 of the Mysore Civil Courts Regulation, 1883, Mr. C. Cress is invested with the jurisdiction of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Court up to Rs. 50, within the limits of the undermentioned Taluks:—*Bangalore, Hoskote, Anekal, Kankanhalli and Closepet.*

5. The small cause jurisdiction vested by Notification No. 176, dated 22nd June 1883, in the Munsiff and Additional Munsiff of Bangalore is hereby withdrawn.

6. Under Section 5 of the Rules relating to the custody and guardianship of minors the Subordinate Judge of Bangalore is hereby empowered to receive and dispose of all applications preferred under the said Section, provided that the greater part of the property of the minor is situate, or the minor resides, within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the said Subordinate Judge.

General Summary.

MADRAS.

REVENUE COLLECTIONS.—The revenue collected up to the end of March 1884 of the Fasli year 1293 of the Madras Presidency amounted to 2,71,67,145 rupees against 2,6,781,345 collected during the corresponding period of the previous year. The several items are Land Revenue, 3,51,04,784, Excise on Spirits 60,14,727, Opium and intoxicating drugs 2,19,113, Assessed taxes 4,61,292, Sea Customs 16,42,712, Land Customs 1,15,960, Salt 1,38,53,046, and Stamps Rs. 54,58,585.—*Standard*

THE LATE SALEM RIOTS.—We have not as yet heard the last of the late Salem riots cases. Mr Vijiaragava Charry, ex-Municipal Commissioner of Salem, who had obtained the sanction of the Judges of the High Court for the prosecution of nine witnesses who gave false evidence against him at his trial at Salem will proceed against them on Monday next, before Mr Stokes the District Magistrate of Coimbatore. Messrs. Spring Branson and Shadagopa Charriar will conduct the prosecution.—*Ibid.*

HONORARY MAGISTRATES.—In modification of the notification published in the *Fort St George Gazette*, dated 16th February 1875, page 276, His Excellency the Governor in Council directs that, with the approval of the Magistrate of the district, any two or more Honorary Magistrates (provided one be a pensioned Magistrate of experience) may, in their respective towns, sit together as a bench for the disposal of offences under the Municipal Act, or under the conservancy clauses of the Police Act, without the assistance of a salaried Magistrate, and such bench shall exercise third-class powers in respect of all such cases. *Ibid.*

BOMBAY.

CHOLERA.—There were seventeen deaths from cholera in Bombay last week Seven of the deaths occurred in Chowpatty, which is generally regarded as one of the healthiest districts in the city.

We understand that a Bhatia merchant named Shondaidas Mawjee, residing at Mooltanee Fort, failed on the 9th inst, the liabilities being estimated at about four lakhs of rupees. It is believed that the failure is due to losses arising out of cotton speculation.

EXECUTION OF A MURDERER.—On the 9th instant, Vittoo Hurree, the *dhobie* who was sentenced to death by Mr Justice Bayley at the last Criminal Sessions for the murder of his wife, paid the extreme penalty of the law at the Omeracarry jail. About 7 o'clock, on the arrival of Surgeon Major Hunter, the criminal was led from the condemned cells and the death warrant was read over to him by the superintendent of the jail The unfortunate man said nothing, and seemed to be perfectly resigned to his fate. As he ascended the gallows with a firm step, his face betraying no signs of extraordinary emotion, and he bid the crowd good-bye without a quiver in his voice As soon, however, as the hangman adjusted the noose, the unfortunate victim broke down completely. The cap was immediately drawn over his face and the bolt drawn The struggle that followed the drop was very short, and scarcely lasted two minutes His body was delivered over to his relatives for burial. While in confinement, Vittoo made a confession of his guilt, and said it was the wicked life his wife was leading that caused him to commit the crime.

BENGAL.

THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.—At a meeting of the Legislative Council to-day the bills amending the Legal Practitioners' Act and the Stamp Act were passed. Regarding the former the Hon. C P. Ilbert in a short speech explained that it contained two main provisions. First, it gave to certain non-chartered High Courts the power of enrolling advocates, and, second, it modified the rules as to the persons from whom advocates were allowed to receive instructions. The consideration of the Bill amending the Burmah Courts Act was deferred owing to the receipt by the Hon. C. P. Ilbert of some fresh suggestions from the Home Department within the past few days. The Council adjourned for a fortnight.

THE CALCUTTA WATER SUPPLY. Calcutta, *Thursday*.—Mr Harrison, the Chairman of the Municipality, delivered last night at the Dalhousie Institute an interesting and instructive lecture on the Calcutta water supply. After explaining the system and its working the speaker concluded by asking all present owing to the scarcity of water to become apostles of economy so far as the consumption of water was concerned till a better supply was obtainable.

A CENTENARIAN.—A remarkable example of longevity, and the "blessedness" of which a numerous progeny is said to be the sign, has ceased to exist in the mother of the late Baboo Peary Chuna Seen, who breathed her last yesterday morning at the good old age of 100 years There survive her a daughter of 68 years and descendants even to the fifth generation who number in all as many as 70 souls, of whom our well-known townsman, Dr. Bheobun Mohun Sircar, is the head.—*Statesman, May 10*

The public health of Calcutta is improving. The total number of deaths registered during the week ending the 3rd inst was 315, thus showing a decrease of 100, as compared with the previous week, but 22 more than were reported in the corresponding week of last year There was a marked diminution in the deaths from cholera, viz 106 against 207, and 174 in the two preceding weeks. Smallpox also is abating. The deaths from this cause were 17 against 24 and 32 in the two preceding weeks

Extracts.

WAR BETWEEN THIBET AND NEPAUL

The *Pioneer*.—Hostilities between Thibet and Nepaul have apparently commenced. On the 8th instant a report was received by the Durbar at Katmandhu that the Thibetans were moving forward troops to seize the stores which the Nepaulese officials have for some time past been accumulating on the frontier. Four regiments in all about 2,000 men, were at once despatched from the capital to avert this. The brigade despatched is under the command of General Puddun Jung, a younger son of Sir Jung Bahadur. The first object are of either side will undoubtedly be to seize and secure the Kirong Pass, the best of the routes leading into Thibet This pass is about 60 miles from the Nepaul valley, and was the scene of some hard fighting during the Thibetan war of 1855 The superiority of the Nepaulese forces cannot be denied, as they comprise twenty-six regiments, drilled on the English model and armed with Enfields and country-made Sniders; but they will find great obstacles to be surmounted Apart from the difficulties of transport, the cold probably will be a serious enemy to the ill-provided Gorkhali troops.

CHANGE OF PUBLIC OPINION

The *Statesman*.—it is very curious to observe how the tide of opinion seems to ebb and flow on all great questions of public interest. Thus for nearly forty years after the first Afghan war, an almost unwavering belief was held that it would be madness to meet the supposed Russian advance towards India, by crossing the desert that lies between Jacobabad and the Bolan Pass, to the south, or moving beyond the Indus to the Khyber Pass on the north One own conventions are not lightly taken up, nor are they lightly abandoned The proposal to meet the Russian advance, supposing that 'advance' to be real and not imaginary, is still as insane in our eyes to-day as it was in the eyes of every one thirty years, twenty, nay ten only ago. The conditions of the problem are the same they ever were. They have not changed in the very least, but public opinion, the opinion of the many ebbs and flows like the tide. You will see it setting in strongly in a certain direction for twenty or thirty years, when it seems to have spent its entire force and from very weariness to stand still The slightest impetus will now change its direction. The tide turns feebly to the ebb, gathering force and volume every hour until it sweeps nearly all minds a long with it like a torrent, and the protesting minority, be they few or many, are overborne by this tide until the movement has once more spent itself. The only advance towards Russia that is *not* insane in our own eyes, is a peaceful advance towards her by the railway. Is it not mournful that not a mile of railway can be made in Persia, because of the international jealousies between ourselves and Russia? Our military occupation of Quetta, except as an advanced railway position, we believe to be as worthless as it is costly; while the nation has done its best to make construction of a railway beyond it impossible, by its double invasion of the Afghan territory as an enemy. Go back but to the accession of her Majesty the Queen in 1837, and the Englishman was received with unbounded hospitality and welcome in every part of the Afghan territory, while for the last five and forty years, no Englishman dare set foot in it, because of the crimes we have perpetrated against its people.

THE TYRANY OF MAHRATTA RULE.

The *Pioneer*.—This is taken from p 113, Vol 1, of Forbes' *Oriental Memoirs*, and is the result of observations made in the Mahratta country between 1763 and 1783, and published, not with a purpose, or in controversy, but in the calm evening of retirement, at least 30 years latter "Marro was the nearest Mahratta town of consequence to the hot wells; by crossing the river it was within a pleasant walk, and we made frequent excursions to an excavated mountain in its vicinity. Marro is fortified, large, and populous; the governor resided at Poona, inattentive to the misery of the people, whom his dhuan, or deputy, oppressed in a cruel manner; [illegible] the system of the Mahratta government is so uniformly oppressive that it appears extraordinary to hear of a mild and equitable administration; venality and corruption guide the helm of State and pervade the departments; if the sovereign requires money the men in office and governors of provinces must supply it; the arbitrary monarch seldom enquires by what means it is procured; this affords them an opportunity of exacting a larger sum from their dueans who fleece the manufacturers and farmers to a still greater amount than they had furnished; thus the country is subjected to a general system of tyranny. From the chieftains and nobles of the realm to the humblest peasant in a village neither the property nor the life of a subject can be called his own. When Providence has blessed the land with the former and the latter rain, and the seed sown produces an hundred fold, the Indian ryot, conscious that the harvest may be reaped by other hands, cannot like an English farmer behold his ripening crop with joyful eyes; his cattle are in the same predicament: liable to be seized, without a compensation, for warlike service or any other despotic mandate; money he must not be known to possess; by superior talent or preserving industry he should have accumulated a little more than his neighbours, he makes no improvements, lives no better than before, and through fear and distrust buries it in the earth, without informing his children of the concealment." And again at Vol, II, page 339:—"Of all oriental despots the arbitrary power of the Mahratta falls perhaps with the most oppressive weight; they extort money by every kind of vexatious cruelty, without supporting commerce, agriculture, and the usual sources of wealth and prosperity in well governed States"

BRITISH AND NATIVE RULE.

A somewhat warm controversy has been carried on between the *Pioneer* and the *Statesman* during the past few weeks regarding the respective merits of British and native rule. The controversy arose out of a statement made by the *Indian Mirror* to the effect that "under the most intolerable forms of Oriental despotism the Indian people enjoyed generally a greater degree of prosperity than they had done since they passed under the British yoke" Replying to this the *Pioneer* observed that "doubtless none were more favoured under the Mahomedan viceroys of the three subahs than the enlightened Bengali Babus; and of these, again, none more prosperous than the editors of journals who made it their business, under the safe aegis of an impartial rule, systematically to traduce, malign, misrepresent and stir up disaffection against the strong Government which had raised them from the mire, and the existence of which was their only safeguard against relapsing into the slime of the Ganges." The *Statesman* took the *Pioneer* to task for the language it had used, observing that if it "were better informed as to the condition of the people under native rule, it won't not venture to reply with coarse insolence to the comments of the native press upon the fact that their condition has heavily deteriorated under our own." The Calcutta paper then proceeded to quote an extract from Mr. Mountstuart Elphinstone's report on the condition of the territories of the Peshwa, in which British and native rule in

Bom districts as compared unfavorably to the Burmese. The *Pioneer* in noticing the remarks of the "earnest contemporary, observed that a complaint in that quarter of "course insult" sounded amazingly like a complaint of sedition in the mouths of the Greeks. As a set-off to Mr. Mountstuart Elphinstone's report the Allahabad paper quoted from *Selections from Revenue Records* some passages from a description of the wretched condition of the districts of Etawah and Koel when they came into British possession in 1807. It seems to us that the best proof of the excellence of British rule is not what was written many years ago by writers who could only compare British rule as it existed then and the native rule of that day, and whose comparisons must therefore, be entirely inapplicable to the present condition of affairs, but the broad fact that under the British rule the population of India has increased to so enormous an extent as in itself to constitute a danger of no ordinary kind. If comparisons are necessary let the controversialists compare India as it is under British rule with Asiatic countries under native rule—such as Persia or Turkey. Then and then only will the British Government of India appear in its true character.

THE REPRESENTATION OF INDIA

The *Madras Mail*.—India is certainly not well represented in England. It is said that Lord Northbrook recently reminded a native member of the Club at Whitehall, which bears his name, that if his compatriots really wished the institution to be successful they must attend, and support it. The member hesitated for a moment, and then frankly acknowledged that he and his fellow students freq ented a small club of their own, in London, at which they ventilated their views, communicated to one another their grievances, and vented them in weighed against the Government of the day with touching impartiality. So lonely and long land to the youths who venture across the dark waters of the ocean one would imagine that they are now growing under an oppression similar to that of the Israelites in the house of bondage, the like of which had never been known in the "old times before them." We are reminded in Mrs. H. B. Percival's memoir of her excellent brother, the late Sir David Wedderburn, that some seven years ago he addressed a large and influential meeting in Bombay upon the representation of the people of India in England. The idea is based upon the principle, which underlies the whole system of the Government of Great Britain, that the right of representation is inseparable from liability to taxation. The maxim is founded upon justice, but it implies the proper appreciation of the principle of representation by the community thus affected. It is only a self-governing people that is entitled to claim a hearing through its representatives. That time has long passed away since the entire tribe could exercise immediate authority in the management of its public affairs. But when the tribe of freemen developed into a nation of freemen, it declined to part with its birthright and insisted that its chiefs should be guided by its wishes and opinions as expressed through its elected representatives. Nothing of the kind however, can be predicated of India. The Hindoos appear from time immemorial to have submitted to a government based with all presuming to murmur against the decrees of the Raja of the district, unless it was to repeated into open rebellion. Still less have the Mahomedans pretended to raise their voice in opposition to Emperor or Nawab, except with arms in their hands. The Emperor was the only answerable to God alone. He made and unmade his nobles. He conferred rank and inflicted degradation, according to his own sweet pleasure and caprice. His subordinates in their turn, abused the powers and opportunities conferred to them and now and again the oppressed subjects made known their grievances to the Padishah, who usually afforded them swift and summary redress, but they pleaded each his own cause, and the idea of representation never entered into their most imaginative conceptions. When the time comes, as it possible may do, for entrusting the Government of India solely, or chiefly, by means of native agency, representative institutions will grow out of the education that has been imparted to the people of this country, and if a truly a natural growth they may be expected to flourish as they have done with ourselves, for a like reason. Until then the less perhaps that is talked about representation, the better.

Sir David Wedderburn was fully justified in ascribing the apparent indifference manifested by the House of Commons towards Indian questions to the consciousness of its ignorance and consequent inability to form a right judgment, but we cannot commend the remedy which appeared to him as both desirable and feasible. He suggested that six delegates should be chosen by the three Presidencies to represent their views and wishes in the House of Commons. He would have given them power to sit and speak in Parliament to join in debates, and to present and support petitions but with a view to on general subjects. The plan would certainly not answer. At questioning time Ministers would find that they had to consult two Irelands, and between Irish and Indian matters there would be little time for the occasional insertion of a Bill relating to England, Scotland, or Wales, or to the Empire at large. It is a mistake to suppose that the three Presidency Towns are fair representatives of British India. In truth they represent to a great extent the section of anglicized Hindoos and Mahomedans who have forsaken the faith and practices of their forefathers, with no substituting in their place any settled convictions of their own. The Indian of the Indians is a country possibly less known to them than to European residing and working in the interior. Sir David Wedderburn proposed to strengthen the non-official element in the Indian Legislative Councils by conferring upon the three Presidency Towns, and a few other large centres of population the privilege of electing their own representative members. We question, however, whether the natives would take kindly to an elective system. It would be impossible to prevent unworthy respectable themselves or who revered the traditions of their forefathers, to go about canvassing for votes. The Municipal elections give a fair idea of what would happen. The most astounding men would come to the front but those are not necessarily the most trustworthy, or competent. If the Legislative Councils be enlarged and the non-official members shall possess as much votes as the actual servants of the State. A wise and strong Government would have nothing to fear, but a great deal to gain, from the disinterested support of the best directly dependent upon it for place and promotion.

THE LIMIT OF AGE
FOR
THE COMPETITIVE CIVIL SERVICE

The *Indian Ladash*.—The reply given by Lord Kimberley to the deputation from the Indian Reform Association has created intense dissatisfaction throughout the whole of India. The dissatisfaction is expressing itself in various ways. The whole Press, Native and Anglo Indian, is loud in its complaints and disapprobation of the cool treatment meted out by the Right Hon'ble Lord to the influential body of gentlemen who waited upon him on the 3rd ultimo. Public meetings are held at various places such as Bombay, Allahabad, Aligarh and Poona, memorials are adopted, and resolutions passed, expressive of the deep feeling of wrong and discontent which is widely prevalent. There is a call set forth by two eloquent distinguished towns men to our fellow countrymen in other Provinces to set afoot an organized agitation and united action for the redressal of this national injury. The political history of England is replete with lessons on the efficacy of organized agitation and we shall have learnt that history in vain if we did not avail ourselves of the same methods as these, for instance, adopted by the celebrated Corn Law League in order to obtain the reversal of a policy which is fraught with such deleterious consequences to us. Let our public Associations and cities and towns join in the great cause and each add its mite of labour for the acquisition of the common end. Let us be unceasing in our efforts and unremittingly watchful of our interests, and we may be sure our prayers will not be in vain. There is already no lack of sympathy and co-operation with us from enlightened Englishmen on this question. What with our own endeavours sympathetic assistance from English well-wishers and last but not least the favourable countenance of the Government of Lord Ripon, we may rest assured that we shall eventually succeed provided we do not sleep over our rights and grievances.

There can be no two opinions as to the unsatisfactoriness and mischievous character of the present limit of age. The majority of Civil Servants, University Professors, and eminent Indian administrators agree in thinking that nineteen is too low a limit of age for a youth to be wrenched off from general culture and to enter on the giddy life of an Indian administrator. Says Sir Charles Turner "The selection is made at too early an age. The preparation for the examination involves a system of education, which sacrificing the future to the undoubted present applies itself rather to the cultivation of the memory and the faculty of expression than to the development of powers of observation and original thought. The preparation involves an interference with the ordinary course of higher education and encourages a special system of teaching." Another experienced Anglo-Indian, Mr. D. C. Ibbetson c. s., says "My own personal experience leads me to the opinion, that while men who pass at 17 or 18 are necessarily among the cleverest who come out, they are often unfavorably distinguished by a mental rawness, and immaturity of character, and by being minutely instructed rather than highly educated." Many similar opinions might, if space permitted, be cited, but the sum of all of them is that the lowering of the limit of age has the effect of narrowing the field of selection, and of returning men who have purchased brilliance at the expense of solidity, where minds are all but total blanks as regards wordly experience, and whose education is too hurriedly pushed up. There are complaints about the physical capacities of these men, but they have received an official contradiction. Now if these objections are true of English youths, how much more so must they be of Indian youths who have to finish a double course of instruction, to compete in a foreign language and in a foreign country. If the limit is mischievous in the case of English men it is positively prohibitive in our case as it such indeed was intended to be the result by its authors. It must needs deprive the aspirants for that honor of any chance of a University training and must in fact make the number of such aspirants *nil*. It is obvious that if this limit is allowed to remain all those promises in Royal Charters of employing qualified natives in posts of trust and emolument must become a dead letter. However unfavorable, therefore, it may be for Englishmen to get the limit raised, to us it is most vitally concerns that it should not be allowed to remain so low.

The only reason assigned by Lord Kimberley for not complying with the prayers of the deputation is "that the system having been altered only within the last seven years, and there being no absolute proof of its having broken down he did not feel justified in making a change in the regulation. Might we ask if there was good reason for the alteration seven years ago? Was it found that the men turned out under the old system were inferior in point of intellectual calibre and incompetent to discharge the duties of their office? Was it complained by the Indian Civil Servants that the limit of age was fixed too high for them to begin their life in India? Was it complained by the Government of India or the Provincial Governments that their subordinates began their service too late? Is it not on the contrary the fact that the majority of Anglo-Indians and English gentlemen interested in the question was opposed to the change? Lord Northbrook suggested the limit of age at 22. So did Professor Jowett. Among civilians, out of 101 officers consulted only 27 voted in favour of reduction. The only ostensible reason cited by Lord Salisbury, the author of the change, is to give the selected candidates the benefit of University life after selection. But his Lordship ignored the fact that before the limit of age was lowered from 23 to 22, the majority of candidates consisted of men trained in the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge. Since then at each successive reduction in 21 and to 19, the number has successively fallen off. Professor Jowett said in 1878 "At present the number who offer themselves is smaller than might be expected. But if the age were reduced from 21 to 18 or 19 I should expect that the number of well qualified candidates would be diminished by at least one half. The selected candidates would be all school boys, and it is much more difficult to form an estimate of their real capacity at 17 or 18 than at 19 or 20." Formerly the candidates competed for the Civil Service Examination after finishing their career at the University, where as under the present system, we get men who by dint of hard work or accident obtain the requisite number of marks at the Civil Service Examination, and then lounge away their two years at a University as a preparation for their Indian careers. This is an obviously unsatisfactory arrangement. The plain truth is that whatever reasons might be ostensibly given, the true and the only reason was the desire of disabling Natives from competing for the Examination. The privilege of competition granted to the Natives was felt to be inconvenient, and if Lord Salisbury could have helped it, he would have, as desired by his lieutenant here, abolished it, but it was too transparently iniquitous to be accepted by Parliament, and hence the less transparent but equally efficacious mode was adopted, viz., the reduction of age. That the dislike of native competition was the mainspring of Lord Salisbury's action is evident from Lord Kimberley's admission in answer to a question from the deputation, his Lordship said "he was aware that Lord Lytton had written to Lord Cranbrook to get an Act of Parliament passed to prevent natives becoming Civil Servants, but that if that could not be done then the age for passing an examination should be lowered, which would practically have the same effect." This statement is indeed attempted to be contradicted by Lord Lytton, but we present to his Lordship his own words in his despatch to Lord Cranbrook No. 31 of 1878 dated May 2nd 1878 —

"In the opinion of the Government of India and most of the officers who have been consulted, it is desirable that when this special Native service is constituted, the ordinary Covenanted Civil Service should no longer be open to Natives. We deem this desirable in a matter of principle, because affirming as we do without hesitation that neither at present nor within any period of time practically calculable can the highest and most important executive posts of the Cov. C. S. be safely filled by Natives it seems to us highly objectionable to encourage Natives, to enter a service which ostensible offers them as legitimate objects of ambition posts to which it is notoriously impossible to appoint or promote them. This impossibility is so patent even to the Natives themselves that we believe our present proposals if fairly carried out would be widely welcomed by them as a very substantial boon. But so long as all the higher executive posts in the administration of the country continue to be nominally open but virtually closed to native agency, the constitution of the Cov. C. S. can never be wholly free from an element of uncertainty which tends to perpetrate growing dissatisfaction on the part of our native subjects, and chronic irritation among our European servants."

To this Lord Cranbrook replied —

"Your proposal of a close Native service a limited class with of high appointments attached to it and your suggestions that the Cov. C. S. should no longer be open to Natives involve an application to Parliament which would have no prospect of success, and which I certainly would not undertake."

Another reason for thus constituting the Native Civil Service and proposing to abolish the privilege of natives to compete for the Covenanted Civil Service or at least to reduce the limit of age so as to practically exclude natives from the latter service is thus stated by Lord Lytton —

"The difficulty indeed the utter impossibility of getting European officers of position and education to serve cheerfully and successively in subordination to natives of India is one which without may be thought of it from an abstract point of view no one with personal experience of India will underestimate."

Such were the counsels which prevailed in 1878. Since then mighty changes have taken place. In England the Right Honorable Gladstone has the sway. India has been enjoying peace and happiness under the benign and still more righteous rule of Lord Ripon. With our present rulers we flatter ourselves to think, more liberal counsels will find favour. If the exclusion of natives from the Competitive Civil Service was the only motive for disabling in 1878, as we say it was, it will at now be admitted to be a valid plea and *a sublatione tollit, cessat ipsa lex*. The more remarkable that the change was made seven years ago might not, we humbly submit to forbid the present Government from amending it if there was no valid reason for the change when it was made, and if the change is obviously injurious to the rights of Her Majesty's subjects in this dependency. The specious argument urged by Lord Kimberley that in spite of the lowering of the age, as many as 28 candidates appeared at the examination since 1878 is answered by the crushing retort made by Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee at the public meeting at Bankipore "But pray how many passed? One only one!" This one fact is enough to prove the difficulties of native youths aspiring to compete for the Civil Service. The fact that Lord Kimberley has once expressed himself adversely to our claims must not dishearten us. Our people must, we repeat, speak with one united voice of the injustice done to us, and with the mediation of our beloved Viceroy, even Lord Kimberley will be persuaded to admit the justness of our demands.

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ENGLISH EDITION.

THE

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ADVERTISEMENT.

The National Hall, Pettah,

BANGALORE.

N. SINGAIYAH AND FRIENDS

Beg to inform the public that all kinds of English and Native goods can be had of them at the cheapest possible rates.

All kinds of Commission works executed with the greatest care and at the least possible time.

Also they beg to inform their constituents that they have a large supply of valuable and cheap stationery, and that they are sole agents for the famous Kangra Valley Orange Pekoe Tea which can be had of them very cheap.

Spectemur Agendo.

Terms—Cash.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

(From the Daily Papers.)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

Simla, 24th May.—His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the aforesaid Order:—

To be a Knight Grand Commander.

His Highness Maharaja Chama Rajendra Wadiar Bahadur, Maharaja of Mysore.

To be Companions.

The Hon'ble Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart, Bombay.

The Hon'ble Charles Gonne, Bombay Civil Service.

The Hon'ble William Wilson Hunter, C. I. E., Bengal Civil Service.

Lieut.-Colonel Robert Murray, Bengal Staff Corps, late Director General of Telegraphs in India.

Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India, has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen, who by their services have merited the Royal favour.

To be Companions of the Order of the Indian Empire.

Alfred Woodley Croft, Esq., Director of Public Instruction, Bengal

The Reverend William Miller, Principal of the Madras Christian College.

The Hon'ble Kashinath Trimbak Telang, Barrister-at-Law, Bombay.

Benjamin Lewis Rice, Esq., Director of Public Instruction, Mysore and Coorg.

Captain G. O'Brien Carew, Deputy Director of the Indian Marine.

Sheikh Tharfuddin Raos of Shaikarpur, N. W. P.

Rai Kahar Lal Dey, Bahadur, late Teacher of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence, Sealdah Campbell Medical School.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Edward Stewart, Bengal Staff Corps.

Babu Durgah Charan Laha, Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta.

Edward Thomas, Esq., late of the Bengal Civil Service.

Titles Conferred.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon

Kunwar Girja Nath Rai, adopted son of Maharani Srimate Sham, Mohoni of Dunjpoor, the title of Maharaja as a personal distinction.

Upon Kunwar Udit Narain Singh Deo, Chief of Saraikela, the title of Raja Bahadur as a personal distinction.

Upon Gopal Das, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Punjab, the title of Rai Bahadur as personal distinction.

Upon Babu Kedar Nath Kundu Chaudhari of Mohiari in the Howrah district, and upon Soladi Nayadu Garu, Inspector of Police, Madras, the title of Rai Bahadur as a personal distinction.

Upon Hafiz Abdul Karim of Meerut, and upon Miah Mahbub Khan, Jaghirdar and Honorary Magistrate, Mozaffargarh district, the title of Khan Bahadur as a personal distinction.

Lahore, 24th May.—A monster meeting here yesterday, condemned the whole of the Lahore election proceedings, and adopted a memorial to the Local Government, praying for their cancellation or sanction only till the new Municipal Act comes into force

Rawulpindi, 25th May.—A crowded influential meeting, held on Friday, adopted a memorial to the Secretary of State, praying that the age for the Civil Servants be raised to twenty one years. A National Fund Committee was appointed, and nearly Rs. 1,000 was subscribed on the spot.

London, 28th May.—Mr. Gladstone, replying to a question in the House of Commons last evening, said that parleying between England and France with reference to the Egyptian Conference still continues. He said Her Majesty's Government will communicate with the other Powers on the subject, and he promised to inform Parliament of the result before the Conference commenced its sitting

Cairo, 27th May.—Letters have been received from Slatin Bey, which state that his supplies being exhausted, he has surrendered to the enemy, in order to avoid unnecessary bloodshed.

The Governor of Dongolo telegraphs that he has defeated the rebels and retaken Debbeh.

Zebehr Pasha has forwarded to the Government, letters from General Gordon, insisting upon Zebehr's immediate return to the Soudan.

The Khedive has written a letter to the Queen, requesting the rehabilitation of Baker Pasha.

It is stated that England has accepted the European control of the Egyptian finances, and that the Government are discussing the duration of the British occupation.

Cairo, 26th May.—Nubar Pasha demands the dismissal of all Europeans employed in the Ministry of the Interior.

London, 29th May.—News from the Cape states that the Boers have crowned Dinzulu, son of Cetewayo, King of Zululand, the Chiefs Oham and Usibepu agreeing to acknowledge him as such.

Paris, 28th May.—Admiral Miot, French Naval Commander-in-Chief in Madagascar, has broken off negotiations with the Malagasy Government, and is now blockading the whole of Madagascar.

Umballa, 28th May.—A largely attended meeting held here to night, adopted a memorial to the Secretary of State, praying that the limit of age for the Indian Civil Service be raised to twenty-one years. A National Fund Committe was also appointed.

Paris, 29th May.—At a general meeting of the Suez Canal shareholders, held to-day, the agreement of M. Lesseps with English ship-owners, was ratified.

Delhi, 29th May.—An enthusiastic public meeting here adopted a memorial to the Secretary of State, praying that the age for the Civil Service be raised to twenty-one years. A National Fund Committee was appointed, and over Rs. 1,000 was subscribed on the spot.

Bombay, 31st May.—A special telegram to the *Times of India*, dated London, Friday, says that the announcement of the death of Sir Bartle Frere has been received with universal regret, and deep sympathy is expressed with his family in their bereavement.

The *Times* states that the difference of opinion with reference to Sir Bartle's policy will not prevent the public from regarding him as a brilliant example of a courageous and devoted type of Imperial servant. By his death England has lost an illustrious son.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JUNE, 2, 1884.

THE NEW CHIEF COURT OF MYSORE.

WE have reported elsewhere, in our columns, this morning, the opening of the new Chief Court of Mysore, which ceremony took place on Wednesday last, the 28th ultimo. In the present article, we propose to consider, as briefly as may be, the constitution and character of that court and its public utility, under the provisions of the enactment which has brought forth and inaugurated its existence. It seems to us that the "Civil Courts Act" of 1884 was intended, by its framers to do away with a multiplicity of Civil Courts, and to confine the administration of civil justice to as few courts as possible, the new Chief Court being put forward as prominently as possible, at least for that portion of the Mysore Province the extensive districts and taluks of which we shall presently name. Now, the Chief Court seems to be a court of original civil and criminal jurisdiction to an extent which may look feasible enough in theory, but would be highly inconvenient in practice. This *original civil and criminal* jurisdiction of the Court extends over the whole of what was hitherto known as the Nundydroog Division, comprising districts and taluks which make up almost one half of the Province. The extent of territory consists of the districts of Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, and the sub-division of Chitaldroog, with their respective taluks; but, fortunately, the jurisdiction, so far as civil suits are concerned, begins with a value of over Rs. 5,000, being unlimited over the last mentioned amount, so that, we suspect, the number of original civil suits filed in the Chief Court, during the course of a year, will not be such as to overburden the three judges with work. But as it stands, suitors who claim over Rs. 5,000, and living in the remotest parts of the Nundydroog Division, at all the extreme points of the compass, will have to travel all the way to Bangalore, in order to file their cases, and, in many instances, be obliged to remain here for days, during which their business interests, in their own place, must necessarily suffer. This, we are afraid, will be the result of cases for over Rs. 5,000 which have to be filed on the original side of the High Court, but suitors in the Subordinate Judge's Court will be put to equal inconvenience and expense and delay. Under the new scheme, got up under the provisions of the "Civil Courts Act of 1884," there is to be, or, rather, there has been established but *one* Subordinate Judge's Court for the *whole* of the Nundydroog Division, and this court has been located in Bangalore, so that all persons having claims to put forward for over One thousand rupees, will have, in the manner, to journey to Bangalore, in whatever part of the Nundydroog Division they may reside, and whatever may be the interests they have behind in coming to Bangalore, and staying here for some days. Under the old system, there was one Sub Judge's court for each of the districts of Bangalore, Tumkur, and Kolar, and one at Chitaldroog, which then belonged to the Nagar Division. Under the new system, for instance, a person having a claim of over Rs. 1,000, as an original suit, in the town of Rampoor, the extreme boundary of the Chitaldroog Sub-Division, will have to travel a distance of 160 miles into Bangalore, to file his case, and then to see it to its end, being compelled to bring all his witnesses through that distance, paying for their travelling expenses, batta &c., not three fourths of which he will recover, though the Court, should he succeed in obtaining judgment in his favour. In short, the policy on which the changes in the Mysore Judicial service have been brought about seem to be founded on the principle *ex malitiam in parvo*, certainly so far as the safety and convenience of the public, and the speediness of justice are concerned. We cannot too strongly deprecate the adoption of such a policy. The administration of public justice ought to be cheap, speedy, and efficacious, and these are exactly the qualities that are wanting in the new scheme, which has been just inaugurated. There is no end of closing over the fact. Henceforth civil justice in one half at least of the Mysore Province will be a thing of vexations, delays, and avoidable expense to the suitor, and happy will be he who can maintain his serenity under circumstances so trying.

Of the three judges appointed to the Chief Court, there can be no doubt that two of them have every possible claim to the position conferred on them, namely, Mr. T. R. A. Thumboo Chetty and Mr. C. G. Plumer of the Madras Civil Service, the latter of whom is Chief Judge, and the former second Judge. Mr. Thumboo Chetty has an official service of over twenty eight years, over 17 years of which have been passed in the service of the Mysore state. He has risen from the lowest round of the ladder, and he has acquired a public and private reputation which is second to none in the Province. Mr. Thumboo Chetty's appointment as second Judge has been hailed by the public with much satisfaction. Mr. C. G. Plumer has always evinced an active and sincere interest in this Province, and it was his firm desire, we believe, to continue his services here in preference to reverting to Madras. He has been connected with the Judicial administration of the State for over two years, and there is not a member of the public who does not speak in the highest terms of him. In Mr. Plumer's appointment, then, and that of Mr. Thumboo Chetty, the public are very much satisfied. There would have been equal satisfaction with the appointment of Mr. Ramachendrah, the third Judge, but for the fact that he comes to the Province a stranger and Madrassee, who, in his person, has superseded the claims of many educated native Mysoreans, who naturally looked for promotion in the service of the state to which they have been attached by ties both

public and private, during all the years of their adult lives, ever since they began to indulge their ambition, as young men, to serve their country. Mr. Ramachendriah has all the qualities of a good judge—uprightness, legal acumen and learning, and independence, qualities which gained for him well deserved reputation in Travancore, whence he has come and where he was First Judge of the Chief Court of that state But in spite of all these qualities, the fact of his being an alien and Madrassee jars against the reasonable susceptibilities of the educated Mysoreans, who possess equal claims with himself to the post conferred on him

There is no use, however, in expatiating on the unpleasant side of a topic which was discussed for months before the inauguration of the new Chief Court of Mysore Now that the Chief Court has been opened, the three Judges appointed, and the work of the highest judicial administration put into swing, it remains for all loyal subjects of His Highness the Maharajah to accept the new order of things, and to give the heartiest and most uniform support to the *Maharajah's Government*

THE OPENING OF THE NEW CHIEF COURT

On Wednesday the 28th Ultimo, in accordance with previous notification, the new Chief Court of Mysore was inaugurated amidst much pomp and ceremony. The rooms of the new court-house are on the Western side of the Cubbon Buildings, and consist of three separate rooms, two for the hearing of civil suits, and one for a Sessions Court It is hardly necessary to state that the rooms have all been furnished in splendid style, the furniture, mats, benches for the Judges, the bar tables, chairs, &c, all being spick and span new, though smelling of recent paint and varnish The opening ceremony was held in the largest of the three rooms which is furnished with a bench giving accommodation for three chairs, for the use of the three Judges The bar-table is as usual semicircular in shape, and will amply give room for almost all the advocates, who alone are to be permitted to practise in the Chief Court The court house and the entrance doors thereto were densely crowded by a highly interested audience from all the public officers, and the bar table was overcrowded with advocates, the large majority of whom appeared robed in their black gowns, the wearing of which has been recently sanctioned, though there were three or four advocates in simple black coats The inauguration ceremony began precisely at 11 A M, when the three judges, preceded by chobdars bearing silver sticks, took their seats on the bench, Mr C. J Plumer (Chief Judge) in the centre, Mr Thumboo Chetty (Second Judge) on the right of Mr Plumer, and Mr Ramchendriah (third Judge) on the left Messrs Plumer and Thumboo Chetty were clothed in scarlet ermine cloaks, while Mr Ramchendriah appeared in the usual decent apparel of a respectable native gentleman We remarked that he did not even wear his cloak of a graduate of the Madras University, which is that of a Bachelor of Laws

The Judges being seated, Mr C Meenachiah, barrister-at-law, and Government Advocate, as leader of the bar, rose and intimated to their Honours that, before the Court began the business of the day, he would respectfully beg on his own behalf, and that of all the other members of the bar, to say a few words He and the members of the bar thanked His Highness the Maharajah's Government for the constitution and establishment of the new Chief Court, which was an augury of the Government's sincere desire to promote the administration of justice by all the means in its power, and to perfect that administration more and more Until this day, the Chief Court of the Province had been presided over by a single judge Now, however earnestly and conscientiously the single judge might endeavour to discharge his duties, yet there would be some amount of dissatisfaction in the public mind, at supreme judicial authority being vested in one person The present constitution of the Chief Court by which a plurality of judges was granted, was all the more appreciated, from the way in which the Court had been officered Mr Plumer, as Chief Judge, he (the speaker) said, had, by his numerous eminent qualities, and the suavity of his manner, won the entire respect and admiration of all the members of the bar, who had the good fortune to appear before him from time to time, and he (the speaker) said that nobody could have been more welcome as Chief Judge than Mr. Plumer Mr Thumboo Chetty, he said, was their own familiar friend, and was personally known to all the members of the bar He had been intimately associated with the judicial administration of the country during a long series of years, and had rendered himself thoroughly popular and respected, by all who know him, so that his accession to the bench of the Mysore High Court was heartily welcomed Of Mr *Ramachendriah, Mr Meenachiah said, he* know comparatively little personally, as he Mr Ramachendriah was a stranger in the Province. But Mr Ramachendriah had had a distinguished career as a vakeel of the Madras High Court, and he had rendered equally distinguished services to the Travancore state he had, therefore, claims on the sympathetic indulgence of the bar and the public of Mysore Mr Meenachiah concluded by repeating that the Bar were, indeed, thankful to the Mysore Government for the constitution of the High Court, and he devoutly wished that the Court would continue to shed its lustre over the judicial administration of the Province

Mr. Meenachiah having sat down amid subdued applause, which the dignity of the Court prevented from being more expressive, Mr Plumer rose, and with him, the other two Judges and the whole bar, and said that, in behalf of himself and his colleagues, he thanked the Bar for the flattering manner in which they had alluded to the Bench, through Mr Meenachiah He fully appreciated the benefits secured by the constitution of a High Court of three Judges He had himself felt the disadvantages of the Court being presided over by a single judge, and he was glad that he had now some one to assist him in the discharge of his important duties, and that the task devolved on two such distinguished gentlemen as he had the honour to be associated with Mr Thumboo Chetty, Mr Plumer said, he might call an old friend, having known him for the past two years, and he was glad to welcome him as a coadjutor on the Bench In Mr Ramchendriah, His Honour said, he was agreeably surprised to find one whom he had known as a student in the Cumbaconum College, many years ago, and he was, therefore, glad to renew the acquaintance of and welcome Mr Ramachendriah as one of the Judges of the Mysore High Court His Honour remarked, in conclusion, that His Highness the Maharajah, in constituting this new Chief Court, had been actuated by a desire to promote the welfare of the Province. He and his colleagues would do their utmost to discharge their important duties well and conscientiously, and he trusted that he and his colleagues would always, have the assistance of the Bar to further them in the performance of their laborious duties

The judges sat down amid an attempt made at applause which was suppressed The business of the day was then resumed, the advocates remaining, but the general public dispersing

Occasional Notes.

The Secretary of State has refused permission to the Calcutta Municipality to place a loan on the London market.

The Maharajah of Jeypore has abolished *all transit duties, with the exception of the* duty on opium and intoxicating drugs, throughout the Jeypore territory

A serious accident is reported to have occured in the Arsenal at Rawul Pindee last Friday morning It appears that some apparently empty shells were being examined, when one, which was not empty exploded, killing Sergeant Coplestone and two natives, and seriously wounding four others

The Secretary of State has decided that officers residing in England after the completion of their tenure of regimental command shall receive the furlough pay of their rank, at the rate of exchange fixed for the official year The furlough pay during furlough will continue that regulated under existing rules

Fifty square miles of forest have been swept away by forest fires near Ashland Pennsylvania Four lives were lost, and damages done to the amount of $112,000 Gilman Station, New York, has been destroyed The loss is estimated at $150,000 Gainesville, Florida, is partly destroyed, the loss amounts to $140,000

Arrangements are being made for a Conference between a number of Indian gentlemen residing in London and various members of Parliament interested in Indian affairs The object of the proposed meeting is to consider and discuss one or two questions which are specially engaging public attention in India at the present time

It has been stated that the Hon'ble Mr Hunter was prevented from appearing before the Railway Committee at an earlier date by reason of his being engaged upon the Education despatch which has just gone home The *Pioneer* states that he had nothing to say to the despatch in any stage of its existence, and has in fact up to the present moment never seen a line of it.

According to trustworthy news-letters received at Lahore, a sad affair has happened at Cabul The Ameer Abdul Rahman arrested Mustaufi Mahomed Hussain Khan, and imprisoned him On hearing the news the Mustaufi's wife and son committed suicide The son shot himself, and the woman threw herself from the top of a house The Ameer is said to be quite ready to march from Cabul, although he is suffering from bad health He is reported to be encamped outside the city

An officer of the 1st Goorkhas may be congratulated on being one of the very few persons who has been bitten by cobra and lived to tell the tale Very recently, while staying at Kangra, this gentleman was bitten by a cobra in the hand With great fortitude he seized his gun and blew off the finger which had been bitten, but nevertheless when medical assistance arrived he was almost insensible and it was only by keeping him walking about all night and administering large doses of brandy and ammonia that he was pulled through

A Simla correspondent says that the discrepancy between the statements of Lords Kimberley and Lytton as to the proposals of the latter regarding the employment of natives in the public service, appears to be due to an incorrect report of Lord Kimberley's speech in the *Times* Lord Kimberley is said to deny having charged Lord Lytton with proposing to exclude natives from the Covenanted Civil Service, either directly or indirectly, the words to that effect appearing in the published speech being due to a misapprehension of his Lordship's words on the part of the *Times* reporter

Since the fall of Merv, the Russians have been assiduous in their policy of winning the native chiefs by giving them appointments and commissions in the Czar's service In this way Mahtum Kali Khan, Skobeleff's opponent at Geok Tepe, has been made a Major in the Russian service as well as Governor of the Tejend district, *though his power in this capacity is probably purely nominal* Again Kara Kali Khan, frequently mentioned by O'Donovan and others as the most powerful chief at Merv, has received a principal appointment in the administration of the oasis; and more than a dozen other Merv chiefs have been presented with commissions in the army

Actual hostilities between Nepaul and Tibet have not yet broken out No further demonstrations have been made by the Tibetants, and negotiations are still carried on The Tibetants, it is believed, are now prepared to pay compensation for injuries done to the traders to the amount of ten lakhs, payment being spread over a period of ten years To this the Nepalese Durbar very rightly demurs. No interest is offered, and ten lakhs barely covers the actual loss suffered by the merchants, whereas the Nepalese contend that they are entitled to compensation for the loss of profits on the goods looted Meanwhile the Goorkha troops are having a hard time of it in the neighbourhood of the snows.

There seems to be some misapprehension about the recent announcement regarding the Annual Public Works Loan The announcement followed the receipt of a telegram from the Secretary of State, who said not only that it would be inadvisable *to raise a loan in India, but also that there* would probably be no occasion to borrow at all during the year, either in India or England The notification should, therefore, be read in the sense of this telegram Since it was issued the probability that Government would be able to get through the year without borrowing, is understood to have increased, and there is good authority for the belief that unless something exceptional happens there will be no loan.

Local and Provincial

The Resident's Return —On Wednesday morning last, Mr J B Lyall, the British Resident and suite, returned, by the ordinary mail train, from Ootacamund, after an absence of about two months A large number of the Civil and Military officers of the Station, and the leading officials of the Maharajah's Government were present on the platform on the occasion After a brief stay on the platform, the Resident proceeded to Government House escorted by a troop of Silledar horse A company of Barr sepoys was at the entrance to the station and presented arms. The usual salute was fired on the occasion.

The Bangalore Fort —It would appear that, on Friday last, the Military authorities at Bangalore and the British Resident received a telegram from the Government of India directing the immediate suspension of the work of demolishing the old fort of Bangalore The Government of India hold that the fort is the property of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, and does not come under the authority or disposal of the British Resident The Government has directed that such portions of the fort as have been already dismantled should be repaired, and rebuilt at once at the cost of the British Government These orders are now being carried out

No Thoroughfare —General Rowlands, Commanding the Bangalore Division of the Madras Army, seems determined to assert his authority in every direction in which he finds himself supported by military regulations Almost his first act after taking charge of the station was an order insisting on all Military Staff officers wearing uniforms during office hours, and now we learn that he has resolved upon closing the South Parade maidan to the public We understand that instructions have been issued for levelling and otherwise improving the ground after which it is to be planted with a particular kind of grass upon which none will be allowed to tread save, of course, the troops when paraded out 'No thoroughfare,' boards will warn the public that 'trespassers will be prosecuted', and henceforth South Parade will be made 'beautiful for ever' at an outlay of something over Rs 2,000 The General is well within his powers in taking these steps, and the proposed improvements will, doubtless, make morning rides round the Row all the more enjoyable, but might not all this be done without incommoding pedestrians who now take 'short cuts' across the plant It would not, we fancy, interfere with General Rowland's plans if arrangements were made for two narrow footpaths to run across the ground, one in a direct line with New Market road, and the other in an oblique line from the angle formed by the junction of South Parade and Brigade Roads, both paths meeting at a point opposite the Kirk The arrangement would materially shorten the way to the General Market to pedestrians coming from the populous neighbourhoods lying to the south of the ground in question —*Madras Times*

The Mysore Gazette.

Bangalore, Saturday, May 31 1884

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE DEWAN TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

The 27th May 1884 No 45—C Venkata-Rao, Munsiff of Hassan, is granted leave on medical certificate for two months from the 28th instant

Bulau Sharif, Acting Civil Clerk and Interpreter in the Chief Court of Mysore, is appointed to act as Munsiff of Hassan during C Venkata Rao's absence on leave, or until further orders

The 28th May 1884 No 46—Mr J Stephens, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, delivered over, and Mr Prahalada Rao, Acting Sub Assistant Conservator of Forests, received, charge of the Sub Assistant Conservator's Office at Hassan on the forenoon of the 21st May 1884

No 47—The undermentioned 3rd class Hospital Assistant having been found qualified on examination is promoted to 2nd class from the 17th May 1884

Third class Hospital Assistant V Velayudha Mudliar

No 49—Suriappa, Deputy Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of Middur, is under the proviso to Section 335 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, directed to take down *the evidence of complainants and witnesses* with his own hand in the Canarese language

No 50—Under the proviso to Section 335 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Judges of the Chief Court are empowered in Sessions trials to take down the evidence of complainants and witnesses in their own hand in the English language

No 51—Mr C Cress, Subordinate Judge of Bangalore is under Section 360 of the Code of Civil Procedure invested with the powers conferred on District Courts by Sections 344 to 359 (both inclusive) of the said Code

General Summary

MADRAS.

A NEW SOURCE OF REVENUE FOR THE MUNICIPALITY—The Municipality has this year given out on contract the harvesting of the lotus leaves and flowers which fill the various tanks in the People's Park and the Napier Park—*Mail*

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY—This morning an old native man was crossing the railway line between Kodumbakkam and Saidapet when the 7 a m mail train from Madras knocked him down injuring him severely He was dead and could not hear the whistle He was taken to the Saidapet dispensary, where he died in half an hour—*Ibid*

THE CHARGE OF DEFAMATION AGAINST THE "MADRAS TIMES"—In this suit Mr Howell charged the *Madras Times* for libel in respect of a letter in an article of which he had complained in the *Madras Times* Mr W M Schoolbred for short to excuse *trial at the* Town Police Court Mr Lyttelton to lay His Honour said that the defendants did not wantonly make the statement The accused, the editor, and the publisher of the paper were accordingly acquitted—*Ibid*

HYDERABAD

THE NIZAM'S FINANCE—The version of the minute issued in the financial critique of the Nizam's Government which appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* was mainly correct, but the surplus of the State being in debt to the extent of 4½ millions is a ludicrous exaggeration The gross amount of the actual *liabilities* is, we believe, little more than a crore, and has due to the treasury amount to 70 lakhs The cash balances are sufficient if properly husbanded, and it is clear that all that is wanting to place the finances of the country on a thoroughly sound footing is a little care and economy, combined with considerable reforms in the method of account Of the ability of the State to pay the guaranteed interest on the capital of the new railway company there can not be the smallest doubt, even were it to reach the sum estimated by the enemies of the scheme As it is the amount required will be less than 20 lakhs further diminished by the net income of the old line, now some three lakhs a year In spite of the favourable financial position, however, the new railway continues to exist, the most strident and unsparing obnoxious opposition

BOMBAY

WANTED, HUSBANDS—The marriage advertising *columns of the Social Reformer* are a curiosity Eight widows show their desire to be remarried, of these two only publish their charms—"(1). A Bengali lady, of Brahmin caste, who became a widow when she was 11 years of age, and who possesses a fair complexion and long beautiful hair, and whose moral character is most unexceptionable, is prepared to marry a gentleman of her own caste according to orthodox rites." "(2) Required a match for a Bengali widow of a Vaidya caste, aged 14 years, who had been married at her 11th, and lost her husband at her 13th She is of wheat complexion and of good features, can read and write Bengali tolerably well, knows the alphabets of English, and is very intelligent, can knit comforters, stockings &c *pretty well, understands cooking very well and* is very willing to work The candidate must be a member of Vaidya caste and of a respectable family He must be well educated and of good moral character" The ages of these widows vary from 12 to 20 Some of them lost their husbands six months after marriage—*Gazette*

BENGAL

FEMALE MEDICAL EDUCATION—The Government of Bengal have just displayed a commendable liberality in the cause of female medical education, by sanctioning in their entirety a number *of proposals of* Mr *Croft, the Director of Public* Instruction, for increasing the scholarships granted to female medical students It was pointed out by Mr Croft that the term of the scholarships granted by these students on passing the university examinations was not more than half long enough to support them through the prescribed course of study The latter requires a training of four or five years, the scholarships were only tenable for two Mr Croft therefore recommended that they should be extended over the remainder of the course in each case, and he further proposed that scholarships of Rs 20 a month tenable for five years *should be granted to all girls passing the* First Arts examination and going on to study at the Calcutta Medical College In spite of the inevitable liability implied in this proposal the Bengal Government have courageously sanctioned it at one stroke of the pen, accepting Mr Croft's conclusion, that the demand for female medical practitioners requires to be met in the first instance by measures of special en*couragement*—*Pioneer*

Extracts.

LORD LYTTON AND THE CIVIL SERVICE

The *Indian Mirror*—Lord Lytton while wishing to give the Natives as large a share as possible in the Civil administration of the country on grounds of policy and justice to the people as well as on the ground that the pledges given by the Queen's Proclamation of 1858 by Parliament and by Her Majesty's Government must be fulfilled, adhered to the three principles laid down by the Duke of Argyll in his despatch of 1871 viz., (1) that a large proportion of *British Officers must be* retained in the more important posts for the maintenance and stability of British rule in India, (2) that the appointments of Natives should be made to the judicial, and rarely to the executive branch of the public service, and (3) that the Native Civil Servants also did not receive the same pay as the English Civil Servants The chief object of Lord Lytton's project of a close Native Civil Service, negatively by Lord Cranbrook, was that the Natives *should* not be made eligible both for competition in England and selection in India Lord Lytton wanted the complete closing of the Covenanted Civil Service to the Natives, and Lord Cranbrook did not approve of this scheme So Lord Lytton is not our true but pretended friend His letter to the *Times* is *quite* characteristic of the man

THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE

Our Anglicised Maharajah is far away from his loving subjects—on the Nilgiri hills, evidently taking lessons in the art of governing from the Governor of Madras We do not miss him much It is to be hoped the time is not far distant when His Highness will take as divided an interest in our welfare, as he does in tennis and field sports Our Dewan is in Bangalore occupied in framing new regulations, devising unnecessary retrenchments which will chiefly affect all petty subordinates, projecting schemes for the further introduction of foreigners into the Mysore service, setting heavily on the Mysoreans still in the service, who obstinately decline to retire till they are turned out, but who cannot at present, with any show of decency, be sent adrift, and last, though not least, making arrangements for the marriage of one or two of his sons with Durbar pomp and splendour in the city of Mysore, to take place about the end of this month, and towards which of course our Maharajah will contribute liberally *Our cloth merchants* are unhappy and disconsolate, because there have been fewer marriages this season than last and their profits consequently dwindled down to almost nothing Trade is languishing, and much discontent is the result—*Statesman*

BORROWING IN THE RIGHT MARKET

The *Statesman*—For the first time in our history has the Government borrowed money upon terms that show a reasonable estimate of the position of Indian credit Reuter tells us that of the three millions of three per cent debentures for which the Secretary of State invited tenders a few days ago, no less than 96¾ per cent have been taken up at 93 11/16, and the remainder at a higher rate We may assume therefore that the average rate will not be less than 95¾ For the first time we say in our history, has the credit of India commanded proper recognition, and if the *Statesman* claims to have had some influence upon these *results, it is not without reason* For many years past, have we been insisting without ceasing both at home and in this country, that there is no balance sheet in the civilised world that would compare in point of credit with our *own, if the facts* were but fairly presented to the world instead of being mischievously concealed therefrom It has been a cruel wrong to the country, that the Government has persisted in presenting the public accounts in a shape that suggested to the world—that it was battling with a chronic deficit that no in *genuity could surmount, the fact being* that the deficit was created throughout, by annually charging masses of expenditure upon great works of public improvement to the ordinary expenses of administrating the country The position is at last understood at home but we owe no thanks to the Government for it The *terms upon which these debentures have* been issued show, we say, that the true position of the Indian balance sheet is beginning to be understood, and that properly speaking India owes no public debt whatever, her position being unique in this respect, that she has special 'assets' to show in her railways, canals, cash balances, opium factories, loans to municipalities, *&c*

ATROCIOUS MURDER AND ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE

This morning an atrocious murder and attempt at suicide was perpetrated in Perumal Coil Street, Black Town by a carpenter named Narayanasawmy Mudaly, who with his two wives lived in a house with several other natives The police were attracted to the scene of the murder by the screams of one of the female victims, and by the great noise of the crowd that soon assembled at the house The perpetrator of the crime bears a good character, and this makes it the more difficult to understand what prompted him to commit such crimes Only last night his marriage with the younger wife was celebrated by a Brahmin priest The ceremony was performed without any *tamasha* as is usually the case, and the newly married pair returned to rest The elder of the wives, a woman about twenty one years of age, was, it is said, very obedient to her husband She slept in a narrow passage outside the door of the room in which the newly married pair were Her only child, a girl of *three or four years of age*, had returned from a village a few days ago, where she had been staying with some relatives But even 3 and 4 o'clock this morning, the man got up and went to his elder wife, who was sleeping in the passage With a new knife he deliberately cut her throat from ear to ear He left her dead, and then went back to the other wife in the room, and attempted to murder her also, but she struggled hard to get away, and was stabbed twice, one wound being above and the other below the left ear She screamed, and woke the other persons in the vicinity and attracted a number of people to the house, the door of which was found bolted on the inside The man then cut his own throat Some of the persons in the house opened the door, and raised an alarm The police with Inspector Titness found the elder of the man's wives lying murdered in the place where she slept, and the younger of the wives with two gashes near her left ear, the man lying close by with his throat cut The young wife, apparently fourteen or fifteen years old, was immediately conveyed *to the Hospital for Women and Children* and the murderer (by whose side the knife was found) was taken to the General Hospital The Police under Inspector Titness are investigating the case An inquest will be held this evening—*Madras Mail.*

JUDICIAL CHANGES IN MYSORE

The *Standard*—This day, Wednesday, the 28th May, 1884, is to witness the most important, if not radical changes in the administration of civil and criminal justice in the Province of Mysore. As announced many months ago, a *Chief*, or, as some will persist in calling it, a *High Court for the Province* has been in contemplation, and the results of the deliberations of His Highness the Maharajah's Government, in conjunction with Mr. C G Plumer, of the Madras Civil Service, who has been sole Chief Judge of Mysore during the past three years, have been given in the official *Gazette* of Saturday last, from which we take the following. "His Highness the Maharajah has been pleased to direct the constitution of a Chief Court for his territories, consisting of three Judges, one European and two natives" The Chief Judge of the Court is Mr C G Plumer, who, during the sole tenure of that office, has given the highest public satisfaction, in the administration of justice merely as an appellate judge, in administration of Civil and criminal cases The next judge is Mr P R A Thamboo Chetty, who has been in the service of the Mysore State for nearly twenty four years, having risen to his present position from the lowest rung of the ladder and acquitted himself in a manner which has won general respect and esteem The third Judge is Mr A Ramachandra, B. A., B. L., once a distinguished student of the Madras High Court, and subsequently the First Judge of the High Court of Travancore. His appointment to Mysore, no doubt, is well deserved, and he will, without doubt, fulfil his high judicial functions in Mysore with the same distinction which he acquired in Travancore, but his appointment as third judge of the Mysore Chief Court has caused, with considerable grounds for it, much heart-burning and disappointment amongst a number of high judicial functionaries who have been distinguished not less by their personal merits than by the faithful services they have rendered to the Mysore State and not the least ground of their grievance is that they are all educated native Mysoreans, who naturally looked for approximative promotion in the service of their own State, and they feel that it is very hard their claims should be overlooked, and an outsider without such claims, whatever merits he may otherwise possess, brought over their heads, in a manner which appears to indicate a deliberate supersession of them by their own Government to which they naturally looked for better treatment Such are the three judges of the new Chief Court of Mysore—the first a foreigner, and the second and third both Madrasees, so that no educated native Mysorean takes part in the administration of justice in its highest phase, in his own country

* * *

Finally, we hear from a correspondent that there is to be what we hope we may not irreverently term judicial high jinks on the opening of the new Chief Court this day There are to be all the paraphernalia and ceremonials observed in the High Courts of Her Majesty in British territory There are to be *cobblers* (silver sticks,) gowns for the judges, a gown for the Registrar, and gowns for the Advocates and the judges are to walk in and out of court with much solemn pomp and ceremony We can only hope that the administration of Civil and Criminal justice in the Mysore State will be commensurate with these outward and visible signs of justice

EDUCATION UNDER DIFFICULTIES

A correspondent of the *Madras Mail* writes—"Members of the Young India party who believe that under Russian rule their lives would be a beautiful dream, would do well to study an article on the treatment of Russian student at Russian universities which recently appeared in *The Times* It is written by Stepniak, whose book, 'Underground Russia' attracted so much attention last year This article is rather too long for reproduction in full but one or two extracts may furnish matter for thought to the Native of India. It appears that whenever the conduct of the students offend a Professor, he at once sends for the police, and the military 'At the least show of resistance the foot soldiers make free use of the butts of their muskets, the Cossacks ply their whips, the faces of the students stream with blood, some are thrown wounded to the ground, and there is a terrible scene of armed violence, and unavailing resistance' The young native gentleman in Madras *whose friends, the other day*, thought him brutally misused because he was debarred from attendance at lecture at the Presidency College for a deliberate act of rudeness to his teacher, would find himself in an uncongenial atmosphere in Russia Another instance of the charms of Russian rule occurred at Moscow 'Professor Lernoff was giving a lecture on anatomy to an attentive audience, when, all at once, a loud and unusual noise was heard in the next room, and most of the students ran to see what had happened, nothing particular had happened but the Pro-

anger, enraged at the interruption of his lecture, complained to the authorities. The next day it was stated that the complaint had led to the expulsion of several members of the medical class.' The students ventured to hold a meeting, to call upon the Rector for an explanation. But instead of the Rector, came the Chief of the Police, with a large force of military, and ordered them to disperse. The students refused, where upon the aula was surrounded by the soldiers, all the issues were beset, the students to the number of 400 were captured, and, amid a square of bayonets, marched off to jail' Another aid to learning in the land of India's future benefactor is called 'administrative exile' The police spies have orders to watch the habits of all students, and to search their lodgings if they think it advisable If a suspected student is brought up for some slight breach of discipline the Government steps in, and exiles him to some remote village. A student of the Madras University sent to meditate at Karaoli for five years under police supervision, for having written a letter to the *Mail* on the annual exodus to the Hills would perhaps begin to doubt the reality of the Russian deliverance. Not indeed that under that rule the *Mail* could publish articles on such an objectionable subject. As for the fate of the Proprietors and Editors of native paper it is too awful to contemplate"

HOW CRIMINALS ARE PUNISHED IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

The *California Advertiser*.—Whether hanging is the worst use to which you can put a criminal or not is a moot question, but in the opinion of a majority of those who have given the matter consideration, the welfare of society demand such retribution There is many a murderous wretch who, having once experienced a prison life, had learned to disregard its comparative penalties and exactions, which in the case of some, at least, of finer mould, amounts, practically, to torture and a living death. There is always the hope of escape while life lasts, and, meanwhile the criminal is housed and cared for Life in a prison to the miserable creature, whose whole existence has been spent in crime, is comfortable, compared to that of the seaman when a brutal master or mate see fit to turn his vessel, into a floating hell Hence life imprisonment does not meet the requirements of society, and the death penalty alone seems, although not always adequately to do so. Hanging as compared to some of the old modes of ridding the community of criminals, may be considered as merciful in the infliction of the punishment of death. Barbarous nations are generally inclined to severe and vindictive punishments, and where they punish with death, to aggravate it by prolonging the sufferings of the victim with ingenious devices in cruelty. And even in civilised countries, in cases of political nature or of very great atrocity, the punishment has been inflicted with many horrible accompaniments Tearing the criminal to pieces, piercing his breast with a pointed pole, pinching to death, with red-hot pincers, starving him to death, breaking his limbs upon a wheel, pressing him to death in a slow and lingering manner, burning at the stake, crucifixion, sawing him to pieces, quartering him alive, exposing him to be torn to pieces and other savage punishments, were all formerly resorted to as modes of inflicting punishment. In modern times, however, public opinion is strongly disposed to discountenance the punishment of death by any but simple means, and the infliction of torture is almost universally reprobated. Under the Roman code many severe and cruel punishments were prescribed, as was the case in the Ancient Grecian States, but these were greatly modified as time progressed, and the most general form of punishment, in ordinary cases, seems, both in Greece and Rome, to have been by hanging In France, in former times, the punishment of death was often inflicted by breaking on the wheel, or by being torn apart by horses, as was the case of Damiens, who attempted to assassinate Louis XV. There is no question that the practice of such punishments shocks every principle or reason, justice and humanity. The usual punishment now in France is beheading by the guillotine or hanging—although the former practice is getting to be obsolete, except in the provinces bordering on the German Empire. In Austria the general mode of punishment is by hanging, while in parts of Germany it is never inflicted, the usual punishment being by beheading with a heavy axe, the criminal's head being first tied to a block. In China murderers are cut to pieces. In Russia the punishment of death is even now, not unfrequently, inflicted by the terrible knout, though such executions are generally private. In Turkey, in former times, strangling, and sewing the criminal up in a bag and throwing him into the sea were common modes of punishment, and, if report be true, the practice still prevails. In Norway and Sweden a common mode of treatment of criminals is to shut them up on an allowance of bread and water—the former without salt. This is regarded as a terrible punishment, dreaded even worse than death, and never fails to bring into subjection the most hardened and refractory convicts. In cases where sentence of death has been passed the execution is by hanging In the United States, as in England, hanging is the universal mode of capital punishment, while in the South American States it is generally inflicted by shooting.

RESTORATION OF HONOURS TO THE MAHARAJAH OF PUDUKOTA.

The *Madras Mail*.—PUDUKOTA, 22nd *May*.—A durbar was held on the 19th instant to commemorate the restoration of the title of "Highness" to His Excellency the Maharajah, with the salute of eleven guns By noon the durbar pandal was completed in the front of the palace square, it was supported by pillars covered with green foliage and lotus of all colours, beautifully decorated, near the upper entrance was the canopy of the Maharajah, in the front of the throne were arranged two rows of chairs, which accommodated the durbaras, the Political Agent, Major Court, the Judges, the Carbhars, &c, while there was also a row of chairs on both sides designed for the native gentry and the higher official suite, next a row of benches for the lower officials. The flag of the Maharajah was hoisted, the elephants with their costly howdahs, the polished chairs of state, the cavalry with their costly caparisons, the infantry with their characteristic dress, and the feudal chiefs, all made up a scene long to be remembered It was 4 P. M., all was bustle; crowds gathered to witness the sight, the officials had nearly all seated themselves by 5 P. M, all was expectation; not a breath was heard but the hum of the crowd, the bands played; our native instruments of music, the insignia of Royalty, began playing this announced the entrance of our ruler and his prince and heir The Maharajah was sparkling with diamonds and rubies, reflected from both sides of him from large sized mirrors placed near his seat. The Sirkole, the Honorable A. Sheshia Sastriar, C. S. I., had come a few minutes before, and expressed much satisfaction at the decorations, &c The Consort of our ruler was present in the Carbhars's cutchery opposite Upon the entrance of the Maharajah we heard the bands play, the people rushing, the drums beating, the elephants appearing in view with their *howdahs*, and we knew from the bustle that this was the procession which ushered the Political Agent, and so it was The representative of the Madras Government was warmly received by our ruler He came with Major Court and two other military officers. All of them took their seats, the Political Agent presented to His Highness the letter conferring on His Excellency and his heirs the hereditary title of "Highness" with the salute of 11 guns, the Sirkole read it publicly; and His Highness in reply made a brief address. At its close three volleys were fired, and eight prisoners were released to commemorate the happy occasion When His Highness entered, a salute was fired, and when the letter was read a salute of 21 guns was fired *Pan supari* and flowers were distributed to the durbiaras, sugar-candy was also handed round, after which the durbar broke up, we had also some dancing; and presents were given to the Sirkole. After the durbar broke off, His Highness and the political Agent drove to their lodge His Highness returned the visit of the Political Agent at 6 P. M., The next morning they had a hunt. In the evening at 5-30 P. M the prize distribution took place. His Highness, the Political Agent, and Major Court were present; the Sirkole was sadly missed, being sick at the time. The Headmaster of the School read his report. The necessity of a gymnasium was set forth. At the end of the report the students recited some verses We then had a dialogue between two young boys, thanking His Highness for his liberality towards the College. This being over, the prizes were distributed. The Political Agent said that he would be very much pleased to give prizes for gymnastic proficiency; he also hoped that the school fees would be gradually raised, but not all at once, to an equal scale with that in the British colleges. Towards evening large numbers of people went to the Residency Bungalow, and by 6 o'clock they left it to see the fireworks at the Bungalow. By 9 P. M. all was ready; His Highness had come there, and then the entertainment was given to the Political Agent and his suite. The fireworks were very fine. The next morning the Political Agent inspected the jail, &c, after which he returned to his bungalow, and towards the evening took leave of Puducota, and drove to Trichinopoly.

STOPPAGE OF THE DEMOLITION OF THE BANGALORE FORT.

The *Madras Mail*—The Bangalore correspondent of the *Times of India* states that the "Government of India telegraphed on Friday ordering that the demolition of the Bangalore Fort is to be finally stopped, the claims of the Maharajah for the restoration of the Fort to him being considered by the Government of India, to be proved by State correspondence to be very strong It is reported here on good authority, that the Maharajah insists on every stone removed from the Fort ramparts, since the commencement of the work of demolition, being returned to its place." We may say with reference to this that the work of demolition has not proceeded to any great length. The southern approach to the Fort has been considerably tampered with; but the ramparts, or the walls of the Fort proper, are practically intact The Fort may be useless from a military point of view in these days of big guns, and pebble powder and dynamite, but those who built it did not spare the stone in its erection; and when the Madras Government commenced the demolition His Excellency the Governor could hardly have realised the toughness of the job. The Madras Government did, however, pay the compliment to the builders of the Fort, of ordering the stones to be removed to the other end of Bangalore, and there to be used in the erection of the Place of Refuge. We beg our readers to ponder over this singular appropriation of property.

Shortly before the late Maharajah of Mysore died, it was open to the British Government to render its acknowledgment of the heir whom he adopted, conditional on the cession of Bangalore to Her Majesty. We made it our business at the time to advocate this. We represented that whatever arrangement might be made about continuing a nominal, or introducing a real native Government in Mysore, there was not the smallest chance of the retirement of British troops from Bangalore so long as India remained under British domination The moribund Maharajah had proved a most troublesome, and unsatisfactory puppet, and nothing was known of the little lad whom he wished to adopt The cession of Bangalore might have been arranged without injustice by a rectification of boundaries elsewhere, or by a material reduction of the subsidy that Mysore pays to the Government of India for protection. But it suited the authorities of those days to make a parade of a generosity that would have shocked Lord DALHOUSIE, and the opportunity was missed of making a *bonderbust*, or exchange, that would have been of mutual advantage Consequently, Bangalore, though garrisoned by British troops, and supported to a great extent by British residents, became native territory, and as such it must remain until the treaty with the Maharajah is modified by himself, or his heirs. For all that, the Madras Government calmly resolves to demolish the Fort that forms part and parcel of the property that was handed over unconditionally to the young Maharajah on his coming of age, and ascending the musnad It would have been easy to have proposed the effacement of the Fort are the Maharajah became the owner of it; but this was not done. Yet the Madras Government commenced to pull down the place without the legal owner's consent, partly on the ground that from a political point of view it was inexpedient to leave standing what might be used as a place of retreat by spirits disaffected to British bayonets And then the Government commenced to cart away the stones for its own works of defence against the Maharajah's subjects, which it is erecting, with the aid of Mysore coolies and Madras sappers, on ground that belongs to His Highness. We beg to ask what would become of us, if we took it into our heads to commence the demolition of the Government Male Stables that disfigure the beach opposite the *Mail* Office and carted the bricks away for the purpose of building an adjunct to our premises? Would not the learned Advocate General run us in? What is the difference between the conduct of the Madras Government in connection with the Bangalore Fort and the Place of Refuge, and an attack by us upon the Stables and our misappropriation of Government bricks?

The eagerness of the Government to efface the Bangalore Fort, has been stimulated—if it was not originally suggested—by the desire to admit air to those buildings within the Fort, which it has been determined, with or without the Maharajah's leave, to use as offices for the Madras Military Accounts Department. The Fort lies low; and its high and stout walls oppose a very stubborn barrier between the breeze outside and those buildings. Remove that barrier, and the *habitues* of the buildings will have a more liberal allowance of fresh air than is now possible. One thing leads to another. The Madras Government has laid itself open to the imputation of the Bangalore Correspondent of the *Times of India* of having decided upon the move from Madras to Bangalore "with indecent haste, and in utter disregard to the wants, comforts, convenience, and feelings of the subordinates of the Army Head-quarter Accounts' Department." And similarly, with indecent haste, and in utter disregard to the wishes of the Maharajah it commenced to pull down his Fort, and to make use of its stones. His Highness deserves well of his countrymen for the resistance that he has constitutionally offered to this usurpation of his rights and authority That resistance is the more to his credit, as it has been continued in spite of his frequent and friendly intercourse during the last six weeks with the Governor and the Commander in Chief at Ootacamund. It is resolved to remove the Madras offices to Bangalore, and in view to that early migration, Colonel CARTER, the Madras Military Controller, has taken Lockeley Hall, one of the finest houses in Bangalore But what is to become of the hundreds of the Colonel's subordinates who cannot afford Lockeley Halls? The Correspondent already referred to says that the supply of houses at Bangalore "is not equal to the demand for the accommodation of such an army of clerks many of whom, I am afraid, will have to sojourn for a while in tents, till some enterprising capitalist can run up houses for them." Where, however, is such a capitalist to be found? Mr. GRANT DUFF and Sir FREDERICK ROBERTS are not fixtures here; and at the most they will not remain in Madras more than thirty months longer Their successors will probably not share their indifference to the welfare and prestige of this City of Madras, nor their blindness to the disadvantages of scattering instead of concentrating Government offices, nor their callousness to the discredit of occupying *in forma pauperis* as the abandoned public buildings of a native State. The capitalist in Bangalore might venture to run the risk of running up some inexpensive houses if he dared to follow the Government's example, and resort to the quarry by the Fort walls; but he cannot be reasonably expected to build until he is satisfied that the ambiguous policy of Mr GRANT DUFF's Government will not be reversed by its immediate successor The Madras clerks may consequently have to "camp out," or live in a "hugger mugger" fashion, until the present tyranny is overpast, and the Government recovers its sense of duty to them, and to the Presidency capital The Maharajah probably does not regard with unconcern the invasion of Bangalore by an army of foreign clerks, whose proper field of duty is elsewhere, and his many subjects and countrymen who live in Bangalore cannot be expected to offer the right hand of welcome to a body of strangers whose quite superfluous presence must enhance the cost of all the necessaries of life, and send rents up with a bound We are assured that the Madras Government is determined to have its way no matter what the *Madras Mail* or the Mysore Maharajah may say to the contrary. But regarding, as we reasonably do, the impending exodus to Bangalore as but the prelude to the final removal of the Civil offices of the Government from Madras to the Nilgiris, we shall continue to protest against the scheme until it is an accomplished fact, or has been disallowed. We cling to the hope that with the aid of our contemporaries in the North, and of *The Times* correspondent in Calcutta, the Government of India may be brought at the eleventh hour to recall the sanction that it hastily gave to proposals that are fraught with mischief to this Presidency.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

London 1st June—A gratuity is to be given to the British troops engaged in the recent operations in Soudan, a single share amounting to two pounds sterling

Lucknow, 2nd June—A crowded and influential meeting held here adopted resolutions in favour of a memorial to the Secretary of State, praying that the age for the Indian Civil Service be raised, or competitive examinations held in India A National Fund Committee was appointed

St Petersburg, 2nd June—The Russian Administration of Merv is now working satisfactorily

Cairo, 2nd June—A despatch has been received from the Governor of Dongola, stating that the province is completely pacified

The Governor of Berber has defeated the rebels, and the siege of the town has been raised

News has been received that General Gordon continues to hold out at Khartoum

A band of insurgents kept two hours steady firing on Suakim last night, but afterwards retreated

Cawnpore, 2nd June—This evening a crowded influential representative meeting of the inhabitants of Cawnpore adopted a memorial to the Secretary of State, praying that the limit of age for the Civil Service be raised to twenty-one years A National Fund Committee was appointed

Cairo, 3rd June—The rebels yesterday renewed their attack on Suakim with great vigour, but were eventually defeated

London, 4th June—A railway accident, resulting in five people being killed and thirty injured, took place near Salisbury yesterday The cause of the accident was the train leaving the rails and being precipitated into the river Avon

Simla, 3rd June—On 23rd May a severe earthquake destroyed upwards of twenty villages on Kodan Island Many people are reported to have been killed The number is yet uncertain

Shocks had occurred during three previous days on the Persian and Arab Coasts, but no damage there or at Bassidore is reported

Cairo, 4th June—A telegram has been received from Colonel Kitchener stating that reports are current that the Mahdi is close to Khartoum and that the fall of the town is expected

St Petersburg, 5th June—The Russian Government has not yet come to a decision concerning the offer of submission made to Russia by the Sarjik Turcomans

Simla, 4th June—It is reported from Herat that Maimuna was taken on the 20th May by Issa Khan, Governor of Afghan Turkistan

Cairo, 5th June—A report is current here, that General Gordon has escaped up the Nile on a steamer from Khartoum

Osman Digma, with 7,000 followers, is preparing to attack Suakim

Benares 6th June—A crowded and influential meeting of native inhabitants here adopted a memorial to the Secretary of State, praying that the limit of age for Civil Service candidates be raised to twenty one years A National Fund Committee was appointed

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Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JUNE, 9, 1884

THE BIRTH OF AN HEIR-APPARENT

WEDNESDAY the 4th June 1884 will be for ever a red letter day in the annals of the Mysore State The birth of our Maharajah's son and heir in times so changed for the better, and under circumstances so auspicious as those at present, carries our minds back to the time when it was a very grave and moot question with the prince and people of Mysore (who had the sympathy of all other native states and people in India) whether the British Government would have recognised the adoption of the present prince, and, through him, have permitted the perpetuation of the Hindu dynasty of the Mysore State which Lord Cornwallis, in 1799 revived and restored in the person of His late Highness the old Maharajah, then a child of about five years of age In 1868, His Highness Krishnaraj Wodier adopted the present prince, in the hope that the British Government would recognise the act and concede the succession For five long years the old Maharajah was left in a state of painful suspense and doubt, the British Government having at first refused point blank to recognise the adoption, and persevering in that refusal with a determination worthy of a better cause, for nearly five years The interval was passed in dire disappointment, and in the trial of all sorts of strenuous efforts to induce the British Government to change its decision, and the aid of members of the Houses of Parliament had to be evoked, and the pen of so powerful an advocate as Major Evans Bell secured—the reader will remember his famous book the "Mysore Succession" When all this had been done, and a great deal of mental anxiety had wrinkled down the declining years of the old Maharajah, then the British Government awoke to a sense of justice, better counsels prevailed and Krishnaraj Wodier had the satisfaction, before he closed his eyes, of knowing that his adopted son had been recognised as the future ruling prince of the Mysore state The recognition came, we think, in the middle of 1868, and before the end of that year, the anxious old Maharajah had been gathered to his fathers, his last hours being soothed by the thought that, though he himself never reigned again his dynasty would be preserved and his kingdom restored in the person of the young Chamrajendra Wodier Then followed thirteen years more of British rule, till March 1881, when His Highness Chamrajendra Wodier himself came to his own Since then, both prince and people had been watching and waiting, with very deep and sincere eagerness, for the advent of a son and heir, in relation to the hard and dry, but most essential and important, political question with regard to the succession to the *musnad* and in keeping up the Hindu Dynasty of Mysore kings, in which, it is sincerely hoped, there will never be a future again, from any cause whatsoever that the people were extremely anxious that our Maharajah should have a son and heir-apparent as soon as possible, and that this was the desire running in their minds, at the time of the birth of the second princess, was evidenced by the wide spread rumour, that the princess was a prince, an error which it took some little time to rectify throughout the Province Such an anxiety is but natural in a native state, especially in the newly restored and young state of Mysore, to retain which in its own possession the British Government displayed such evident desire, but thirteen or fourteen years ago There can be no doubt also that there are still British politicians who would like to see the Mysore state once more in the hands of their Government, in order that the country might be, as it was, during fifty years of British administration, a field for the employment of younger sons and other relatives of British Civil and Military officers placed elsewhere themselves in comfortable positions If there had been a failure of male heirs of the Maharajah's own begetting, His Highness, like his predecessor, might have adopted a son, in course of time, but then the recognition of such an act by the British Government might have turned out doubtful, at all events, there might have been equal difficulty in having the adoption recognised, as there was in His Highness' own case These considerations, however, have been now set at rest, by the auspicious birth of a prince and heir-apparent, on Wednesday last According to human calculation, guided by a higher Power, and with the tenderest human care, under the fostering hand of an overruling Providence, we may hope to see our Maharajah's eldest boy grow up from childhood to youth, from youth to manhood, by the side of his royal parents. If not we, old and middle aged men of the present day, but the rising generation of our young countrymen may live to see the infant prince of to-day take his father's place, in the fulness of time to come, when we old men and middle aged of the present years will have long joined the majority. Our Maharajah himself is scarcely twenty three years of age, and he may live to beget many more sons before he is forty, when he will be a hale and hearty man, just entering middle life, so that calculating the chances of human events as being under the control of the Almighty Disposer of all events, we may take upon ourselves to say that succession to the throne of His Highness Chamrajendra Wodier seems to have been secured.

It now only remains for us on behalf of the Mysore native public which we strive to represent, and of ourselves, to offer, first our homage to our sovereign as his loyal subjects, and, secondly, to proffer our respectful congratulations to His Highness the Maharajah and to Her Highness the Maharanee on the happy and auspicious event, the birth of a prince and heir-apparent which has crowned with additional felicity the sixth year of their married life May God preserve and keep in the palms of His hands their Highnesses and the family that is springing up around them, and realise to His Highness the hope of an heir to his name and the throne of his ancestors—a hope now so happily awakened

THE YOUNG HOPE OF MYSORE.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT).

Mysore 7th June 1884—Wednesday the 4th of June 1884 is worthy of being well remembered by the natives of Mysore. It was at about 10 A M, on this day, that our Maharaja had a son and heir born to him. It is now above a century and a quarter, that a reigning sovereign of Mysore had a son born It was on this account that the press on occasion was anxiously looked forward to by His Highness' subjects for some time Now their best hopes have been realised The country has been restored to its rightful owner, and the present royal accouchement has assured the people of the happy continuance of the dynasty

The usual preliminaries of an occasion like the present were all duly arranged, and the young prince's advent to this world was announced to the public by a salute of 21 guns This was shortly after followed by the almost profuse distribution of sugar to *each* and *every* house in the Town of Mysore. Inside the Palace the distribution of presents marked the rejoicings In the evening almost every house was illuminated in front, the illuminations in the large buildings being extensive. Some of the leading merchants and the Mysore Town Municipality also distributed sugar and fruits, on their own account in honor of the occasion.

Friday morning was fixed for the "*Poot-treshees.*" All the leading men of the Town attended on invitation, and I think several attended and testified their loyalty, without the rather troublesome process of managing to get an invite The hall of the Palace where the Durbar was held was crowded, so much so that several had to sit in place assigned on the groundfloor The Maharaja came to the Durbar Hall at about 8-30 A M, and sat on a silver chair, "Bhadrasanam." The usual "Moosre" or obeisance took place, and was followed by distribution of plateafuls of sugar, flower, garlands, pan and Dukahne The horoscope of the young prince was then taken in procession in a golden *Palanquin*, in the fort and was accompanied by all those that attended the Durbar

Our native astrologers, who in consideration of the royal personage concerned, have spared no pains over their calculations, assure us that the condition and position of the planets prophesy every thing that is favorable to the yong prince, his august parents, and his country This addition to His Highness' family, while it has enabled the Maharaja to discharge his debt to his august ancestors, has also enabled him to assure his subjects of the Almighty's grace towards the royal house of Mysore and the Mysore people generally

It was said that during the Durbar arrangements could have been made with a little more method, so that the duty of attendance might be made more pleasing But in our unqualified rejoicing on the present occasion, we cannot find place in our heart to think of these matters, but will pour out our heartfelt thanks to the most High for having vouchsafed to us this token of His benignity and grace, and send up our prayers to him to bestow long life and prosperity on the illustrious parents and their progeny. Wednesday and the two following days were observed as public holidays at Mysore.

Occasional Notes.

Sir Charles Aitchison the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, is confined to his bed with jaundice.

The Madras Local Boards Bill has been forwarded to the Viceroy and Governor-General for sanction

The difficulty between Nepal and Thibet is believed to be at an end, the Thibetans agreeing to pay the indemnity demanded

The Chief Commissioner of British Burmah declares that Moulmein is declining and the Judge's Court there is to be abolished

King Theebaw has declared by a royal proclamation his intention to take another wife. The Queen Soo-pyahlat is endeavouring to frustrate the accomplishment of his wish.

The *Indian Daily News* believes it is settled that General Hardinge, C B, Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, will succeed Sir Donald Stewart as Commander-in-Chief in India

The Simla correspondent of the *Times of India* says there is absolutely no truth in the reports which have recently gained currency to the effect that Lord Kimberley succeeds to the Viceroyalty while Lord Ripon joins the Cabinet as Secretary for India.

The Maharajah Holkar has consented to allow the Canadian Missionaries to purchase or rent a house in the city of Indore, provided they submit to the jurisdiction of the Durbar On this condition, they will be free to teach those who come to them within the compound of their house in the city

Mr Mahomed Pannah, the translator of the Private and Miscellaneous Secretary's office, Nizam's Government, has translated into English Professor Raxe's Chemistry, and has dedicated it to the Nizam, who having been pleased to accept it, has, in recognition of the translator Mahomed Pannah's talent and loyalty, given him a substantial honorarium

The recent railway accident at Kasur was caused by some boys grazing cattle heaping up ballast on the rails Thirteen persons were killed and fifteen wounded, four mortally The killed were all buried at the scene of the accident, and the wounded were taken into Lahore by a special train and are receiving every attention The injuries are something frightful, comprising ruptured lungs, backs and limbs, broken collar bones, fractures and facial injuries

Recent news letters from Afghanistan speak of further vigorous measures on the part of Amir Abdul Rahman Khan It is said that he has fined Muhammad Yusuf Khan, the Kotwal of Candahar, Rs 16,000 For what crime or offence this heavy fine has been imposed, is as yet not known The Amir is said to have raised the pay of each soldier of the Cabul Regiment from Rs 8 to Rs. 10 a month The Amir is reported to have sent orders for four regiments, each 600 strong, to be raised at Kandahar

The attention of the Government has for some time been given to the permission that has been Departmentally granted to some gentlemen in its employ to conduct audits and hold Secretaryships for private persons or institutions, and it has been resolved that it is not for the good of the State that this practice shall be continued Orders will shortly be issued prohibiting the acceptance of auditorships or Secretaryships by any one in Government employ without the express sanction of the Government

The Postal authorities are undertaking a good deal of new work A proposal has now been made for transferring the Registration of Assurances to the Postal Department, the experiment to be tried at first in the Mofussil, village Post-Masters being appointed rural Sub-Registrars The scheme is said to be under the consideration of the Supreme Government Another proposal in connection with the Post Office which, we understand, is at present under consideration, is that the letter-carriers in the districts shall have uniforms similar to those of the Sub Inspectors of Mounted Police, and shall be provided with horses and certain defensive weapons when on duty The object is to prevent robbery of mail bags while in transit, and to expedite the delivery of letters

Eye witnesses state that the last fight between the Ameer's forces and the Mongals took place on the 23rd April in the Ghalang Pass The Mongals were defeated and several of their villages burnt The Ameer's troops took a number of prisoners, but Sadu escaped, and is now said to be on the borders of Turkh His younger brother, Meer Asghar, was killed in the engagement The Ameer has dismissed the Mongal Maliks sent to Cabul, promising to treat the tribe well if they will give up Sirdar Mohammad Hassan Khan, Faiz Mahammad Khan, and Sadu The discontent among the trading classes in Cabul is increasing, and trade is failing off The Indian merchants advise their friends not to go to Cabul, and a number of Lohani traders have decided in future to avoid the place on their way to Central Asia with Indian merchandise

Further particulars regarding the cyclone which swept over Arakan, say that its violence was especially manifested at Maungdaw, where no less than 2,000 dwelling-houses have been wrecked and 6,000 injured; 46,000 maunds of paddy destroyed and 12,000 mounds of rice damaged To these disasters must be added five deaths, which have occurred from drowning and from falling buildings Minbya reports damage to property, but no loss of life Ratheedoung reports a violent gale, much damage to property and stock, and loss of 18 lives and many cattle by tidal waves, 14 bodies have been recovered Naf reports damage to buildings and records Myhoung reports wreckage along the coast, that the village has been swept away; much loss to life and cattle, buildings demolished, and records lost or damaged In Akyab harbour the *Rosina* and *Loch Lomond* have been got off, but the *Fyn* and *Alexander* are still stranded In the town of Akyab great energy is being displayed in repairing the damages, as the rains are close at hand Labour is obtainable at quadruple prices, and roofing materials have risen quadruple or quintuple of ordinary rates.

Local and Provincial

The Case of Mr S B Krishnaswamy Iyengar.—Late Assistant Commissioner, has, we belive, been finally settled This officer, who retired about four years ago receives a pension of Rs 2,000 a year

Mr. G H Bayley, C E,—Executive Engineer, Mysore Division, proceeds shortly on furlough, and will not, we believe, return to the Province, unless the Government of India sanctions the extension of Railway Works in Mysore

Dewan's Office —The result of the revision of the Dewan's Office has been an increase of pay to the following officials—Narrain Rao, Manager, and Mr Lovery, Head Clerk, of the office, and Krishnama Char and Deshika Char, personal clerks

Tumkur High School —It has been stated that Mr M Clapham, head master of Tumkur High School for some time retires from the service on his well earned pension, and that Mr Venkataramya, B A, Second Assistant Master, Central College, will succeed to the post

The Central College —Mr C M Leonard B A the Principal of the Maharajah's School Mysore having been transferred to Bangalore as Vice Principal of the Central College, took charge of the post, on Wednesday last Mr H J Bhabha, M A, the late Vice Principal, has taken Mr Leonard's place as Principal of the Maharajah's College at Mysore

The Weather —The weather has greatly improved The heat has almost passed away, and we have a far cooler temperature A tremendous shower of rain, accompanied by flashes of lightning and peals of thunder, came down last Monday, and continued off and on, during the night On Saturday night, we had another shower of some duration There is every indication that the South West monsoon is about to begin

Holidays —On Wednesday and Thursday last, the 4th and 5th, the courts and public offices in the town of Bangalore were closed in honour of the birth of the prince and heir to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore The Civil and Military Station of Bangalore showed no sign whatever, but, we believe, its courts and offices also will be closed on Saturday next, the 14th instant, when a general holiday has been ordered in honour of so auspicious an occasion

The Literary and Scientific Institute —The Committee of this Institute at their meeting this morning sent a Telegram to His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore congratulating him on the double event of being nominated a G C S I and the birth to him of a prince and Heir This was the first meeting of the committee since the events occurred His Highness is Patron of the Institute The Annual General Meeting of the members will be held on Tuesday, the 17th instant

Mr J D Sandford —Mr J D Sandford, barrister-at law, late officiating British Resident at Mysore, Chief Judge of Mysore, and Judicial Commissioner of Coorg, who is now on furlough in Europe, has resigned the Bengal Civil Service, to which he belonged, and has ceased his connection with the Mysore Province Mr C J Plumer, officiating Chief Judge of Mysore, now becomes permanent Judge, with the consent of the Government of India For this purpose, Mr Plumer resigns his connection with the Madras Civil Service, to which he belonged

Age for the Civil Service —On Thursday evening last, there was a meeting of the members of the following public societies—Mutual Improvement Society, Public Improvement Society, the Hindu Association, the Hindu Sabha, and the Native Association The meeting was held in the hall of Arcot Narrainswamy Moodelliar's School, in the C. and M Station, and the object of it was to draw up a memorial to the Secretary of State for India on the subject of the maximum of age for admission of candidates to the Indian Civil Service, which memorial is to be submitted to a general meeting of the native community, to be held, we understand, on Saturday evening next, in the same place The following gentlemen form the provisional committee of management—Messrs Sreenivasa Rao, B A., B. Krishna Singh, Chengiah Chetty, B A, Thakur Singh, and Sadasiva Moodelliar

The British Resident's Court —The Court of the British Resident of Mysore was opened, on Saturday last, in the large bungalow in Cubbon Road, opposite the Residency, in which the Resident's office is held There was no ceremony of any kind There were about a dozen advocates of the bar in gowns and in black coats, and a number of court officials awaiting the arrival of Mr J B Lyall, the British Resident, who came in a little before 12 noon, and on taking his seat, immediately proceeded with the business of the day. Dates were fixed for various cases pending in appeal from the Civil Court of the C. and M Station, and four cases fixed for hearing were argued by the advocates engaged and disposed of by His Honor The Resident's Court is merely an appeal court for appeals from the Civil and Sessions Court, the District Magistrate's Court, and the Second Magistrate's Court of the C. and M Station of Bangalore, and from the Courts in Coorg

Bangalore Central Jail —On Monday morning last, an outbreak, though but of a serious nature, occurred, in the Bangalore Central Jail, amongst the life convicts recently sent thither from the convict Settlement on the Andamans These men think it a hardship to have been removed from the Andmans, and wish to be taken back which of course, cannot be conceded for a moment Says the local *Daily Post*—"On Monday morning about 100 of the most determined of them combined and fell out of their wards declaring they would do no more work or obey jail rules any longer The Superintendent, who was soon on the spot, asked them if they had any complaint, and on receiving for answer that they wanted to be sent back to the Andamans or to be released, order them to fall back into their own ward yards As they did not obey he directed the Deputy jailor (who was in chief charge during the sickness of Mr Blyth) and the Jail Police to drive them in by force This was quickly done though not without considerable resistance and a free fight, in which some of the convicts got roughly handled by the jail peons, who successfully maintained the supremacy of law and order The ring-leaders were then taken out flogged and heavily ironed and order was soon restored"

Our Tiruvadi Judge —The *Cochin Argus* of the 31st ultimo published the following paragraph It appeared in our contemporary's Trivandrum news

"Mr Ramachan Iyer left this, this day week. He refused the Vakeels proposed address, &c, but before leaving the Court House that evening, he took leave of every one connected with the Court The parting scene was affecting By his affable disposition he had won the good will of all who knew him, and but for his too close intimacy (innocently, of course), with some of the 'old leaves' of the palace, whom his good nature prevented him from suspecting, he would have made himself a more general favorite But let it be said in his praise, he is a man throughly honest to the backbone and upright And an honest man, we all know, is the noblest work of God That Nunboory's case (the only Royal Court case up to date,) Mr Darragh's case *where in most arbitrary proceedings have been taken* the sentence of death, upset by Mr Logan and few other cases are the only instances in which he has been egregiously mistaken, to my knowledge. Generally speaking, his Judgments were sound concise and clear. A little more age and experience and less pliability will make him one of the best of Hindu Judges At all events, justice demands the remark that his disconnection with Travancore is a loss to her

General Summary.

MADRAS.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—We hear that some heavy showers of rain fell in the South Arcot District during last week At Chinna-Salem, on Thursday last, there was a thunder storm, and two women who were working in a field, and had taken shelter under a tree, were killed by a flash of lightning.—*Mail*

THE ARCOTTAH STATION.—The improvements and additions to this junction station are being rapidly pushed on, and liberal rates are being given to contractors to expedite the work The iron overbridge which is to span both the Madras and South Indian Railway yards is making good progress, the iron columns on the S I Railway side are in position, and ready for the main girders, which will be put up in a few days The Resident Engineer, Mr French, hopes to have all the work finished before the monsoon bursts. The weather is very trying now, and a porter of the Madras Railway, while at work on the S I Railway transhipping platform a few days ago dropped down and expired from sun stroke.—*Ibid*

LIMIT OF AGE, CIVIL SERVICE.—A public meeting in connection with the "City Union," was held on Saturday (31st ultimo) at Vonayaka Mondelly street Black Town, for the purpose of drawing up a memorial to the Secretary of State to raise the standard of age for the admission of candidates to the covenanted Civil Service from nineteen to twenty one years Mr M Juggarow Pillai, B A B L, presided The Hindu Sub Editor of the *Athenæum and Daily News* delivered a rather lengthy speech on the subject, and quoted several paragraphs from the papers The chairman made a few remarks and said that the memorial was not ready for adoption, but would be completed at an early date He asked all the persons present to assist the "City Union" in drawing up of the memorial He thanked the lecturer for the trouble he had taken in collecting information on the subject The meeting was brought to a close by the Secretary, Mr Parthasarthy Chetty, B A, proposing a vote of thanks to both the chairman and lecturer.—*Ibid*

TRAVANCORE RAILWAY EXTENSION.—The survey for the extension of the South Indian line of Railway into the territories of H H the Maharajah of Travancore having been completed, so far as that State is concerned, the expenses in connection therewith amounting to Rs 6 372, have been paid by the Resident of Travancore and Cochin to the Agent and Manager of the South Indian Railway.—*Standard.*

PATCHAPPAH'S HIGH SCHOOL.—We learn that Mr D M Cruikshank, M A Principal of Patchappah's High School, is to take the place of the Rev Mr Kendall in the Ernacolam High School, Cochin, and will enter upon his duties on the 10th instant Mr B H Chester, M A, of the Doveton Protestant College has been offered the Principalship of Patchappah's conditionally, which he has, however, declined.—*Ibid*

OPIUM REVENUE.—The total estimate of Bengal opium for the month of May is Rs 47,50,000 the actuals amounted to Rs 53 11,300, Bombay opium, the estimate for the month is set down at Rs 15,68,750 and the actuals Rs. 22,74 000 The two sales of Bengal opium to the end of May and pass duty on Bombay exports amounted to Rs 1,06,20,000 or Rs 11,20,950 better than the estimate.—*Ibid*

BOMBAY

THE GOVERNOR.—We are sorry to hear that His Excellency the Governor has met with a slight accident at Mahableshwar Beyond delaying His Excellency's return to Poona for a few days, no ill consequences are apprehended and it is hoped that he will be able to travel to-day.—*Bombay Gazette*

BENGAL

ELEPHANT HUNTING—JALPAIGORI, *May* 27th—Since the last notice was published, five elephants have been captured The total number secured now is 24 Four were housed on the Queen's birthday The stockade work has been discontinued owing to great sickness among the coolies, often half the number being off work ill. The housing will be proceeded with until the 20th proximo, when the first term of the license expires. The second term begins on the 15th September

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY IN LAHORE.—On Saturday, an attempt was made to rob the premises of Messrs. Ball and Co, Printers, in Anarkali. It appears that the Manager closed his office and left the premises about 2 o'clock Shortly afterwards, the postman calling with some papers saw a man in the Manager's room He called the bhisti and entering the building secured the man, who was discovered to be a carpeter in employ of the establishment. He had opened the drawer containing the money with a duplicate key, and had not the post man opportunely appeared on the scene, would no doubt have completed the theft and escaped The would be burglar is now in confinement awaiting his trial

AN AUDACIOUS CONVICT.—A Pathan convict who effected his escape some time ago from custody and made his way across the frontier, under rather extraordinary circumstances, has been brought back to the Jail at Rawalpindi The prisoner, who was originally incarcerated under a sentence of five years, was on a certain occasion sent to Attock to give evidence On the road while returning, he with the utmost daring although handcuffed, suddenly turned upon the constable in whose charge he was marching, snatched his sword from its scabbard and cut the constable down, seriously wounding him The convict then made his escape into foreign territory, and sent a letter to the Police after a time, recounting his adventures, and describing the spot where the handcuffs might be found He has lately been captured in Bannoo and will no doubt be taken better care of in future.—*Indian Daily News*

NEW SCHOOLS.—The Lieutenant Governor recently sanctioned the expenditure of Rs 40,000, from surplus balance of Municipal Funds, on a district school-house and a meeting house and offices for the District and Municipal Committees at Lahore The District Committee has been asked to submit proposals for spending the rest of the surplus balance. Rs. 30,000 are to be spent on the construction of a Municipal and District Committee meeting-house, and a reward of Rs 500 will be offered for the best design It might perhaps be suggested that the Lawrence Hall might be used as meeting house for these Committees The Mayo Hall at Allahabad, to which also the natives subscribed largely, was to be used for a similar purpose Rs 10,000 will go towards the the construction of a district school at Lahore, and as the District Committee has also agreed to give Rs 2,500 in addition to this and other available money, a sum of Rs 45 000 will be spent on the school A rough plan of the building has already been drawn up and every effort will be made to complete it without delay.—*Civil and Military Gazette*

TRAVANCORE.

HIGH COURT OF TRAVANCORE.—Conjectures are various as to the changes and promotions that will be effected in the High Court consequent on the resignation of Mr Ramachandra Iyer But we would respectfully give our own opinion on the subject In the event of the claims of Mr Ormsby to the Chief Justiceship being favourably considered by the Government, Puisne Judges Messrs Kunjan Menonu, Narainu Pillay and Kunhi Raman Nair will be entitled to promotion to the Second Third and fourth Judge's posts respectively In the post of Fifth Judge that will then be vacant may be assigned Mr W I A Cosby now on furlough Mr G S Arunachalam Pillay the learned Judge of the Quilon Court may be entrusted with temporary charge of this post till Mr Cosby's return, Mr Krishna Menonu of Alleppy being deputed to Quilon, and Mr Lloyd confirmed at Nagercoil.—*Travancore Times*

Extracts.

THE CIVIL SERVICE

The *Statesman*.—It is not Lord Ripon only who feels ashamed of the trickery by which the door of competitive entrance to the Indian Civil service has been closed upon the people Let the merits of their claim be what they may, every man who approves of our carrying ourselves uprightly towards the people must abhor that trickery If we have come to the conviction that our own interests require us to close the door upon native youth, let us at least have self respect enough to say so openly To pretend that it is open, when we have thrown a secret bar across it, is to add the meanness of hypocrisy to the guilt of selfishness We advise the people to besiege the doors of parliament with memorials upon the subject, stripping bare to the nation the falsehood and hypocrisy with which Lord Lytton's Government and the present Ministry have acted. We are heartily glad that they have been counselled to do so by some 'honored' or 'honourable' friend in whom they have confidence When Mr Elphinstone was resigning the Governorship of Bombay in 1826, he wrote to his friend Henry Ellis I am delighted to see in print your opinion in favour of the admission of natives to all offices It has always been a favourite notion of mine that our object ought to be to place ourselves in the same relation to the people as the Tartars are with the Chinese, retaining the Government and military power, but gradually relinquishing all share in the civil administration except that degree of control which is necessary to give the whole an impulse and direction The operation must be so gradual that it need not even alarm the Directors (as you suppose) for their civil patronage, but it ought to be kept in mind and all our measures ought to tend to that object Mr Elphinstone's writings teem with expressions of the same kind, and there was positively more breadth of view upon this subject two generations back than there is to-day The avowed and vulgar trickery by which the people are now excluded from the service, elicits no comment from our 'twaddling' friends, while the men who loathe such acts are pursued by them with childish abuse for advising the people to memorialize the Viceroy upon the wrong

RUSSIAN ADVANCE IN CENTRAL ASIA

The Tilin Prakash.—The success of Russian diplomacy in Central Asia must always be a cause of great disquiet to our rulers, and no less to ourselves The reported cession of Sarakhs and the so called submission of the Merv Turkomans to the protect on of the Czar bring the advanced guards of Russia within a few hundred miles of Herat, the most Western out post of the British Government How loving is the submission of the Merv Turkomans and other Tribes to Russian protection is well described by a correspondent of the *Times of India*, who explains willing submission to be a Russian euphemism for conquest But whether or no the Russians have a permanent hold on the affections of the Tartar races they have subjugated, one fact is clear that in spite of promises, treaties or declarations of Russian Ministers, and Czars to the contrary, the Russians are advancing slowly but steadily towards India This supposition is greatly strengthened by the dream of Skobeleff recently published This dream of one of the greatest of Russian modern generals if genuine illustrates very clearly, like the will of Russia's greatest Emperor Peter the Great, now the heart of the Russian nation is set upon the acquisition of India, how each foot of ground gained in Central Asia is looked upon as a step onward towards the final goal, and how a struggle with England is looked forward to as inevitable This threatening attitude of Russia is a source of considerable anxiety The political creed of Russia seems to be that the end sanctifies the means Hence her promises and solemn assurances are as fragile as gossamer thread Each further advance arouses England from her fancied security, and sets her thinking how to defend India from Russian designs Afghanistan is greatly relied on as a neutral zone but it is very questionable whether, supposing Abdul Rahman remained firm and faithful, he will at all be able to relieve the British Government from their danger To our mind the best strength of our Government lies in the contentment and loyalty of their subjects. We can assure our rulers that every native heart beats with a warm attachment for the British Government, that the sincere conviction of all thinking natives is that in spite of occasional errors, the British Government has on the whole been the most well intentioned, and beneficent Government, and that of all European nations the English are the most noble, just and generous people. There have been individual administrators who have shaken the confidence of the Indian nations in this high ideal of their rulers as there have been others who have fully borne out their expectations The sum total of their experience cannot fail to be favourable, and their obvious duty and security lies in supporting the British rule Such a feeling of loyalty and affection has been greatly strengthened by the many acts of kindness of Lord Ripon, and it is the interest of the British Government to further nourish that feeling. If the British Government persevere in the same course of kindly treatment, the two hundred and fifty millions of India will be their best bulwarks against the attacks of any foreign power.

POLITICAL AGENTS AND DEWANS.

The *Standard*.—The British Political Agent at the Court of a native prince or chief is generally looked upon by the native ruler and his people as a standing obstructive, who ought never to have been sent amongst them, but for whose presence, their Maharajah or Rajah might have reigned with larger splendour and pomp, and his subjects, though oppressed with a few pecuniary burdens, unconstitutional and illegal, might have reaped golden harvests in the shape of largesse and irregular pensions and emoluments, all of which the British Government never does allow, though to be sure, it strives its utmost to prevent and forbid unjust and oppressive taxation, one half of which goes into the pockets of the native farmers of the revenue. There can be no doubt that there must be in the courts of native princes and chiefs, whether independent, subsidiary, or tributary, some representative of the British Government under whose egis those native princes and chiefs exist, but the system of political agencies under the British Government has been so elaborated, has been so bound up and swathed in garments of foolscap edged with red tape, and so circumscribed by the traditions of the circumlocution office, that the native prince or chief feels, or fancies he feels himself (which is much the same thing) "cabbin'd, cribbed and confined," as if he were a school boy, under the severely imperial eye of the British schoolmaster, who is too much abroad, especially in India. The British Government has even gone so far as to divide and separate these political school-masters into "classes," and thus we have first, second, and third class, and even fourth class political officers, all of whom come under the baneful influence of the official list of "precedence" We have even gone to the length of clothing these "politicals" in special uniforms (chiefly in blue and gold, like rare China) which are girt with a sword, so utterly out of place (but for the strife of tongues and pens) in the peaceful world of politics. And so the Maharaja, or Rajah, or chief, as the case may be, is puzzled and bewildered, for to the oriental and occidental mind, notions for dress and pomp and splendour and outward show, official ceremony and of official correspondence are as opposite as the poles, and not all the education and enlightenment of modern times can bring about a satisfactory saffusion between East and West in such matters The British political agent is in brief, a standing *bete noir* to native princes and people If some scheme can be devised by which some concessions can be made on each side, some yielding on the part of British stiffness of etiquette, on the one hand, and Oriental prejudices, on the other hand, we might arrive at some more satisfactory solution of the present awkward, if not strained, relations between native courts and the British Government of India. But where and when shall we come, upon the political genius who shall devise so much desired a scheme?

Then, there are the Dewans of the Native States. The Dewan seems to be a sort of political shuttlecock between his master, the Rajah, and the British Political Agent. If he serves his master too loyally, he displeases the representative of the British Government, if he supports the latter, he incurs the wrath of the former The Dewan is a melancholy type of that man who tries "to serve two masters," or of him who attempts "to sit upon two stools," without losing his balance between both The Dewan, in short is a political acrobat, whose life is passed in trying to maintain his balance against two opposite and contending forces, each of which may, at any time, destroy his moral and political specific gravity Hence we account for the fact that no Dewan of a native State—unless death releases him from his pendulous position, during his Dewanate—dies in the odour of sanctity or fame amongst the people and in propinquity to the prince whose territory he administered The Dewan generally retires from office to his native country, or some other place, where he enjoys *otium cum dignitate* on the fruits of his not profitless, though irksome labours, and is gathered to his fathers, after few or many days, according to the will of Providence.

There is one remarkable fact, however, about the Dewans of Native States. They are never natives of the country, to the ruler of which they are Prime Minister, or chief advisers. This fact is conspicuous amongst the Native States of Southern India whatever exceptions there may be in other parts of India Take for instance, the Native States of Mysore,

Travancore, Cochin and Pudducottah. Except the State of Mysore, under the late old Maharajah Krishna Raj Wodeer, whose Dewan more than fifty years ago, was a Native of Mysore, every other native State we have mentioned has had a Dewan and even now has a Dewan (including the State of Mysore since its restoration) who is a native of province other than the State itself And curiously enough, all the Dewans in these States have been drawn from the educated natives of Madras. The fact is easily accounted for In the old days up to within fifteen or twenty years ago, education was confined to the capital of the Northern Presidency, whence young educated natives went abroad into the mofussil, amongst the Native States especially, and there found suitable employment for their talents and acquirements, and some few of them became Dewans to native princes, only two of them, so far as we remember, namely, Rajah Sir T Madava Rao and his relation Dewan Bahadur Raghunatha Rao having held Dewanships beyond the bounds of their own Presidency the first having been Prime Minister of Baroda and the second Prime Minister of Indore But the past fifteen years have changed the aspect of things. The education which was before confined to the city of Madras has now spread abroad widely throughout the country, and not less amongst the Native States of Southern India, whose youth have been roused and stirred up by the numerous examples amongst their youthful countrymen in the British portion of the country Hence with the spread and acquirement of education amongst the native youth of Mysore, Travancore, and Cochin has also sprung up a desire on their part to enter the public service of their own States Nothing can be more natural and laudable, and there is nothing which the Native Governments of these States should stimulate and encourage than this spirit. Whatever of self interest and self advancement there may be in it—and the success of each individual contributes to the stability and prosperity of a State—it certainly shows a patriotic feeling which it would be well for the native Governments to foster and encourage, intend of, as it is, we fear, too much the tendency at present in these Native States, to discourage such by the importation of native talent and education from abroad The Dewan of the Native States we have named are primarily responsible for the sustainment or discouragement of so just and useful a policy, and a great deal rests also on the active advice and sympathetic counsel of the British political officer in these States. If such a policy is carried out faithfully, and without the slightest leaning to party spirit or partisanship, the time may not be far distant when Mysore will have a Mysorean as Dewan, Travancore a Travancorean, and Cochin a Cochinite.

THE MYSORE CHIEF COURT REGULATION, 1884

Whereas it is expedient to amend the constitution of the Chief Court of Mysore, His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore is pleased to enact as follows —

Short title.

Section 1—This Regulation may be called "The Mysore Chief Court Regulation, 1884."

Extent

It shall extend to the whole of the Territories of Mysore and it shall come into force on the twenty-eight day of May 1884 But nothing herein contained shall affect any jurisdiction vested in the British Government

Repeal.

Section 2.—On and from that day, the Rules published with Government of India, Foreign Department Notifications No 236 I J, dated 27th August 1879 and Nos 281 I. J, and 282 I J, dated 10th October 1879, shall be repealed

Interpretation Clause.

Section 3.—In this Regulation, unless a contrary intention appears from the context, "Chief Court means the Chief Court of Mysore as constituted under this Regulation, and "Chief Judge" means the Chief Judge of the said Chief Court appointed under this Regulation, and reference to the "Chief Court" or to the "High Court in any Regulation, Act, or other law for the time being in force, shall be deemed to have been made to the Chief Court as constituted under this Regulation

"Full Bench" means a Bench consisting of all the Judges of the Chief Court.

Constitution of the Chief Court

Section 4—The Chief Court of Mysore shall consist of three or more Judges who shall be appointed by His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, and shall hold their offices during His Highness' pleasure

One of the Judges of the Chief Court shall be appointed to be the Chief Judge of that Court by His Highness the Maharaja, provided the the officer holding the appointment of the Chief Judge at the time of this Regulation coming into operation shall become the Chief Judge of the Chief Court of Mysore as constituted under this Regulation without further appointment

Precedence of Judges

Section 5—The Chief Judge shall have rank and precedence before the other Judges of the Chief Court, who as between themselves shall have rank and precedence according to the seniority of their appointments as such Judges.

Seal of the Chief Court

Section 6—The Chief Court shall have and use on occasion may require a seal bearing a device and inscription of the Royal Arms of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore with the inscription "The Chief Court of Mysore in English and Canarese The said seal shall ordinarily be kept in the custody of the Chief Judge

All decrees orders summonses and other processes issued by the Chief Court shall be sealed with the said seal and shall be signed by a Judge or the Registrar of the Chief Court

Appointment of ministerial officers.

Section 7—(1) The Chief Court may, from time to time and subject to any rules and restrictions which may be prescribed by the Government of Mysore appoint a Registrar and a Deputy Registrar and such other ministerial officers as may be necessary for the administration of justice by the Chief Court and for the exercise of the powers and discharge of the duties conferred and imposed on the said court by this Regulation

(2) The appointment of the Registrar and Deputy Registrar shall be subject to the sanction of the Government of Mysore

(3) The Registrar and other ministerial officers of the Chief Court holding appointments on the date of this Regulation coming into force shall be deemed to have been appointed hereunder

Duties of ministerial officers

Section 8—The officers appointed under the last preceding Section shall exercise such powers and discharge such duties of a ministerial nature as the Chief Court may from time to time direct

Suspension and removal of ministerial officers

Section 9—Any such officer may be suspended or dismissed from his office by order of the Chief Court, provided that the Registrar and Deputy Registrar shall not be dismissed without the previous sanction of the Government of Mysore

Chief Court to be High Court having original and over all other Courts.

Section 10—The Chief Court shall be deemed for the purpose of all enactments for the time being in force, to be the highest Court of civil and criminal appeal reference and revision in the Territories of Mysore, and all the Courts civil and criminal in the said Territories shall be subject to its superintendence and control

Law in cases of succession &c

Section 11—Where, in any suit or proceeding, it is necessary for the Chief Court to decide any question regarding succession, inheritance, marriage or caste, or any religious usage or institution,

(a) the Muhammadan Law where the parties are Muhammadans, and the Hindu Law where the parties are Hindus, or—

(b) any custom (if such there be) having the force of law and governing the parties or property concerned,

shall from the rule of decision unless such law or custom has, by legislative enactment been altered or abolished

(c) In cases where no specific rule exists, the Chief Court shall act according to justice, equity and good conscience

Ordinary original civil jurisdiction of Chief Court

Section 12—The Chief Court shall have and exercise the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of a District Court in all suits and proceedings of a civil nature arising within such local limits as the Government of Mysore may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, declare and appoint The local limits so declared and appointed shall be deemed to be a District within the meaning of the Code of Civil Procedure. For the purpose of exercising the original civil jurisdiction vested in the Chief Court by this Section, the Chief Court shall depute one of the Judges of such Court, who shall, for the purpose aforesaid, conduct his proceedings in the same manner and subject to the same procedure as if he had been appointed to be the Judge of the District Court of the aforesaid District under "The Mysore Civil Courts Regulation, 1883"

Ordinary original Criminal jurisdiction of Chief Court

Section 13.—The Chief Court shall have and exercise the ordinary original criminal jurisdiction of a Court of Session within such local limits as the Government of Mysore may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, declare and appoint The local limits so declared and appointed shall be deemed to be a Sessions Division within the meaning of the Criminal Procedure Code For the purpose of exercising the original criminal jurisdiction vested in the Chief Court by this Section, the Chief Court shall depute one of the Judges of such Court who shall, for the purpose aforesaid conduct his proceedings in the same manner and subject to the same procedure as if he had been appointed to be the Judge of the Court of Session for the aforesaid Sessions Division under the Code of Criminal Procedure

Appeals from judgments of subordinate Courts in the exercise of original jurisdiction of Chief Court.

Section 14—Appeals from judgments, orders decrees or sentences passed by any subordinate Court civil or criminal with in the local limits referred to in Sections 12 and 13 shall when allowed by law to a District Court or Court of Session lie to the Chief Court

All other powers ordinarily exercisable by a District Court and Court of Session shall within the local limits aforesaid, be exercised by the Chief Court

Appeals from the decisions of the Chief Court in the exercise of original jurisdiction

Section 15—(1) Appeals against reference or regarding, and applications for revision of judgments decrees orders or sentences passed by a Judge of the Chief Court in the exercise of the original civil and criminal jurisdiction vested in it shall, when allowed by law be heard by the Full Bench of the Chief Court

Other appeals to the Chief Court

(2). Every other appeal civil and criminal which lies to the Chief Court under any law for the time being in force as well as every case referred to the Chief Court for confirmation of a sentence of death shall be heard by a Bench consisting of not less than two Judges of the said Court

Reference to full Bench

(3) Any Judge of the Chief Court may refer to a full Bench of the said Court any question of law or usage having the force of law, the construction of any document or admissibility of any evidence in any suit or other proceeding pending before him or it, in which there is no further appeal under the law for the time being in force

Decision of the majority to prevail

(4) The decision of the majority of Judges composing any Full Bench of the Chief Court shall be the decision of the Chief Court When a Bench of the Chief Court consists of only two Judges and there is a difference of opinion between such Judges on any material question pending before it, such question shall be referred to a Full Bench and the decision of the majority of Judges on such Full Bench shall be the decision of the Chief Court

Chief Court may transfer cases.

Section 16.—The Chief Court may, whenever it deems fit transfer any case pending before it whether of a civil or criminal nature and whether original or appellate, to any Court of competent jurisdiction whether situated within or beyond the local limits referred to in Sections 12 and 13 of this Regulation

Place of sittings of Chief Court

Section 17—The Chief Court shall hold its sittings at such place as the Government of Mysore may, from time to time, appoint in that behalf

Whenever it appears to the Government of Mysore convenient that the jurisdiction and powers vested in the Chief Court by this Regulation, or any other law for the time being in force, should be exercised in any place other than the place appointed under para 1 of this Section, or at several of such other places by way of circuit, the Government of Mysore may by order authorise and direct any one or more of the Judges of such Court to hold sittings in such place or places as by such order may be directed, and the Judge or Judges acting under such order shall have and exercise the same jurisdiction and authority as would be had and exercised by a Judge or Judges of the Chief Court, as the case may be, in its ordinary place of sitting

Powers which may be conferred upon Chief Judge

Section 18.—The Government of Mysore may, whenever it deems fit to do so, confer upon a Chief Judge all or any of the powers hereunder in this Section specified, and may, from time to time, cancel any such order

The Chief Judge empowered under this Section shall exercise all the powers conferred upon him under this Section, and the exercise of such powers by him shall be deemed to be the exercise of the same by the Chief Court under this Regulation

The powers referred to in this Section are :—

1stly The appointment of ministerial officers under para 1 of Section 7

2ndly The direction as to the powers and duties of ministerial officers under Section 8.

3rdly The distribution of the work of the Chief Court between himself and the other Judges of the said Court

Rules for the exercise by the other Judges of powers vested in Chief Court

Section 19—Except as herein or by any other enactment for the time being in force otherwise provided the Chief Court may make rules to provide, in such manner as it thinks fit for the exercise by one or more of its Judges, of any powers conferred on it by this Regulation or by any other enactment for the time being in force

Provided that no decree order, sentence or decision of any Court shall be reversed by any Judge of the Chief Court sitting alone

Power of Chief Court to frame rules

Section 20—The Chief Court may, from time to time—

(a) make rules consistent with this Regulation conferring and imposing on the ministerial officers of the Court subjects to its superintendence, such powers and duties of a ministerial nature as it thinks fit, and regulating the mode in which the powers and duties so conferred and imposed shall be exercised and performed

(b) make rules consistent with this Regulation to determine in what cases Pleaders practising in such Courts shall be permitted to address such Courts in English,

(c) Prescribe forms for such books, entries, statistics and accounts as it thinks necessary should be kept made or compiled in such Courts or submitted to any authority,

(d) make rules consistent with this Regulation, providing for the inspection of such Courts and supervision of the working thereof

(e) make such rules consistent with this Regulation institute such enquiries and submit such recommendations to the Government of Mysore as it may think fit with a view to promoting the efficiency of the Judicial and ministerial officers of such Courts and maintaining proper discipline among such officers.

Rules and forms to be submitted for sanction to Government of Mysore

Section 21—All rules made and forms prescribed under Sections 19 and 20 shall be submitted for Sanction to the Government of Mysore and on receiving such sanction shall be published in the official Gazette and shall thereupon have the force of law

The Chief Court to keep registers &c

Section 22—The Chief Court shall keep such registers, books and accounts as may be necessary for the transaction of the business of the Court and shall submit to the Government of Mysore such copies of, or extracts from the said registers, books and accounts, as well as such statements of the work done in the Chief Court and in the Courts subordinate thereto, as may, from time to time, be required by the Government of Mysore

Pending cases, appeals and applications.

Section 23—All cases, appeals and applications, civil or criminal which shall be pending before the Court of the District and Sessions Judge of the Nundydroog Division on the 28th day of May 1884 except such civil cases and applications as are within the Jurisdiction of a Court of a Subordinate Judge, shall be heard and decided by the Chief Court under this Regulation.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

Cairo, June 8—Berber has fallen, and is occupied by the rebels A portion of the garrison went over to the enemy, and the remainder were killed

Vice Admiral Lord John Hay has gone to Suakim

The fall of Berber is not credited here

The natives report that the rebels at Khartoum, fearing the arrival of an English army, are retreating to Kordofan

London, June 9—Earl Granville, replying to a question in the House of Lords to-day, said that negotiations between France and England with reference to the Egyptian Conference were rapidly progressing, and he promised to make a statement on the subject shortly, probably next week

The *Pall Mall Gazette* this afternoon publishes the basis of the agreement of the Conference

England lends Egypt eight millions sterling and consents to a multiple control

The British occupation of the country will not terminate before the end of the year 1887

The Sultan of Turkey undertakes to occupy the ports in the Red Sea, and will send sixteen thousand Turkish troops to pacify the Soudan.

St Petersburg, June 9—The Governor-General of Turkestan has accepted, on behalf of the Russian Government, the submission of the Saryk Turcomans.

Cairo, 10th June—A further report received regarding the fall of Berber states that the Governor, the garrison, and all Europeans have been massacred by the rebels

London, 12th June—The Porte abstains from taking part in the Egyptian Conference, unless the whole Egyptian question is submitted for consideration, or a previous understanding is arrived at with England

In the House of Commons last night, Mr Gladstone, in reply to a question, denied that Turkish troops will be employed for the pacification of Soudan

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JUNE, 16, 1884

THE RESIDENT'S COURT

While we, on this side of the city of Bangalore called the Pettah, which is known as the Maharajah's ground proper, are rejoicing on the fact of the formation of a High Court of three Judges, with original Civil and Criminal jurisdiction, and almost unlimited powers of hearing appeals, the inhabitants on the other side of the city, known as the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, do not seem to have been so fortunate in the 'High Court' or final court of appellate jurisdiction which the paternal Government of India has conferred upon them The intention of the Government of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, in devising and inaugurating the Chief Court, as a court both of original and appellate jurisdiction, was to place the administration of justice on such a footing as to afford the people the safest guarantee of securing the ends of justice, not by the final adjustment of one man, as was hitherto the case, but by the co-operation of two others, educated, competent, and experienced natives of India Thus the balance of judicial power, so to speak, is held, in the Maharajah's territory, by three specially trained and disciplined judges, who cannot act *alone*, on their own individual opinion, in coming to a final settlement in appeals from subjects of the realm for such final settlement This is as it should be It is one of those signs that the Government of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore are endeavouring to keep abreast with the progress of the age in which we live, and to follow in the enlightened footsteps of the civilised British Government of India which, with all its defects and weaknesses, constantly aims to have the administration of civil and criminal justice in its territories, reformed and improved, by such measures as learned and experienced advisers of the Government may devise and mature The inhabitants of the Maharajah's territories are, therefore, to be congratulated on the marked improvement which has been effected in the constitution and establishment of the new Chief Court, the public advantages of which are apparent and which, we trust, will be substantially realised at no distant future But while the British Government of India, and a native state like Mysore, imitating that Government, have delegated the highest and final forms of justice, civil and criminal, to the learning experience, and special training of more than one Judge at a time, to a plurality of judges, in short, the British Government of India seems to have thought that so large and important a place as the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore might be safely left, as regards the administration of civil and criminal justice, to the hands of two magistrates and one Civil and Sessions Judge, with a final appeal, in matters Civil and Criminal, to one Judge, who is no other than the British Resident at the Court of Mysore It will be observed that this assigning of judicial powers to one Judge or Magistrate, and of the highest and final judicial power to one single Judge, is quite contrary and opposed to the policy but recently adopted and carried into effect only the other day, in the Maharajah's territories We do not know why a different course has been pursued in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore That portion of Bangalore has had provided for its judicial administration, a Civil and Sessions Judge in the person of a military officer of the rank of colonel, a district magistrate also in the person of a military officer of the rank of colonel, and a civilian second magistrate for the station with the powers of a magistrate of the first class The last named magistrate has risen from the lowest rung of the official ladder, and has had varied experience of the judicial administration of the place, which also, we believe, is the place of his birth The other two judicial functionaries are officers of the Madras Staff Corps, and have been elevated from the respective regiments to which they belonged to the judicial positions which they now occupy It is true they probably began their civil careers as lieutenants, or perhaps, captains, but they never had at the beginning, any Judicial training for the posts they now fill But it is not our intention and it is unnecessary, at the present time, to discuss the policy of the Government of British India in conferring civil judicial position and functions on purely military officers, in very many stations in British territory where it would be infinitey to the public advantage to have specially trained civil officers, or men belonging to the legal profession a measure which would be better still It is a very important phase of the question of judicial administration in India, and requires separate consideration The three judicial officers of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore were hitherto subject to the supervision and control, in ordinary routine work, and also in appellate jurisdiction, in Civil and criminal cases decided by them, of the Chief Court of Mysore, that is to say, to the single Chief Judge hitherto presiding over that Court The arrangement was so far satisfactory, that appellants from the decision of the civil judge and the two magistrates had at least the guarantee that they referred their cases to a trained and experienced civil judge, though he was the sole and final arbiter of law and of fact so that there was a considerable valid check on the decisions, orders and judgments of the judicial officers of the C. and M. Station Now, that the Chief Court has been reconstructed and three judges, one a competent European, and the other two equally competent natives, have been appointed, one would have thought that the arrangement of civil and criminal appeals from the Civil and Military Station courts to the Chief Court would have been allowed to continue, as affording an additional guarantee to the inhabitants of the Station that its judicial administration would be more effectually protected and guarded than it was before Instead of adopting such a plan, or, rather, allowing the old plan to continue, the Government of India has devised an exactly reverse policy of judicial administration for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore. It is now deemed sufficient that the British Resident at the Court of Mysore for the time being should be the High Court for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, that is to say, that the present British Resident, Mr J B Lyall, should be the sole Chief Judge for the C and M. Station. Mr Lyall's experience—at all events, the larger and maturer portion of it—has been confined to the Financial Department of the Government of India, and the last appointment he held, and whence he was transferred to Mysore as Resident, was Financial Commissioner of the Punjab To a man of Mr Lyall's well known conscientiousness and earnest desire to do the right, the false position in which the Government of India has placed him must be keenly felt. We think we may hazard a guess that he will be only too glad to resign the responsible judicial functions which the Government of India has conferred on him, when there was not the slightest necessity for doing so, when the old arrangement for appeals from the decisions of the Civil Judge and Magistrates of the C. and M Station might have been allowed to continue, especially under the present constitution of the Chief Court, by which suitors and others who have occasion to appeal to the highest tribunal, will have the benefit of the legal learning, training, and experience of three Judges. Under the new order of judicial administration for the Civil and Military Station, such appellants have but one judge to look to, and that judge one who has not had (through no fault of his own) knowledge and experience to enable him to discharge efficiently the responsible duties of the office of Chief Judge of the C. and M. Station What can be the result, but an unconscious series of confirmation of the bad decisions of the Civil Judge, and of the possibly amended sentences of the Magistrates of the C and M Station? We think, therefore, that, in the interests of the public of the C and M Station, the appellate jurisdiction of the Chief Court of Mysore over the courts of the C. and M. Station should be restored The example of Hyderabad, and of other native states where the British Resident is also the Chief Judge of British legal interests, is too absurd and preposterous to need reply The perpetuation of legal evils in one native state is no valid ground for inaugurating and establishing similar evils in another native state.

Occasional Notes.

King Theebaw has issued a proclamation abolishing a number of taxes, a step which it is hoped will stop the wholesale emigration which has been going on.

It is reported at Cannes that the Queen intends buying the Villa Nevada, where Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, died, and building a memorial chapel on the spot.

It is stated at home that early in the autumn the Duke and Duchess of Connaught will proceed to England for a few weeks by the Queen's wish. It is doubtful whether they will return to India.

The cities of Cabul and Jellalabad have been illuminated for three nights successively by orders of the Ameer, in honour of the capture of Maimena by Mahomed Issa Khan. The Meer of Maimena has been sent captive to Balk.

It is reported that two lakhs of rupees were sent to the Ameer Cabul on the 5th, through Gul Mahommed Khan, who had been sent to Peshawar by the Ameer to fetch the money. "Surely the Government is not doubling the subsidy?" asks Lahore paper.

Several smart earthquake shocks were felt at Delhi between eleven and three on the night of the 5th instant. They were accompanied by loud rumbling noises like rolling thunder. The oscillation of buildings was prolonged for several seconds. The motion, apparently, was from the north-west. No damage occurred.

The *Pioneer* says.—"There is some prospect of the Maharajah of Holkar paying Simla a visit—the most turbulent, troublesome, and ill-bred of all our Indian feudatories. If it is to be, in view of the water scarcity, let it be hoped that the number of his retinue may be very strictly limited. Better still, decline him permission to come until the monsoon rains are well established."

Mr. Osborn, British Resident in Zululand, was a few weeks since prevented from collecting the taxes in Inkandhala by a number of women armed with sticks, and he had to beat a hasty retreat. He has since been attacked in his own house by twenty of Cetewayo's late wives, and but for timely assistance would have been in some danger. He escaped on a horse which fortunately was standing near. The Zulus in Inkandhala now refuse to pay any taxes.

The first novel in Urdu has been published at Lahore. It is entitled "A Widow's Appeal," by Munshi Lal Singh, Joint-Editor of the *Akhbar Anjuman-i-Punjab*. The pitiable condition of Hindu widows, says the author, is depicted in it in an impressive style, and the help of Native patriots has been occasionally implored for putting their shoulders to the wheel of national reformation. In short, it is a peculiar novel aiming at the social reformation of the Hindus.

A Candahar news-writer tells a curious story. He relates that an Afghan lady applied to the Amir Abdul Rahman, for a judicial separation, on the ground that her spouse was becoming baldheaded by reason of age. The Amir solemnly ordered a vial of sour milk to be poured over the husband's head, and ordered the wife to lick off the milk. This humiliating ceremony performed, the woman was placed on a donkey, her face to the tail, and was led through the bazaar. This instructive story certainly illustrates two things—that Abdul Rahman Khan's mode of judicial procedure differs slightly from that of the British, and that divorce is not so easily obtainable in Afghanistan as in some more civilised countries.

Singapore was somewhat excited the other day over an affair which seemed to reveal the existence of the practice of slavery amongst wealthy natives. Three girls attempted to escape from the premises of the Siamese Consul. They scaled a high wall, but only one succeeded in leaping to the ground safely. Of the others one broke her collar-bone and the second injured her ankle. The girl who got off uninjured gave information to the police, and the result was a prosecution of the Siamese Consul for keeping slaves. The girls gave an account of how they had been brought from Siam, and of their mode of life. The affair has caused a great sensation amongst the wealthier Chinese and Arabs, who, it is said, are in the habit of importing slave girls into the settlement and keeping them as concubines.

The *Indian Mirror* hears that Colonel Olcott's mission is a success in every way. "The Theosophic movement in Europe may now be regarded as thoroughly well established. The papers are all writing about the Founders and their party, both in England and on the Continent. Colonel Olcott was to give a lecture to the fashionable world of Paris in the drawing-rooms of the Duchess of Pomar. Babu Mohini Mohun Chatterji, M. A., B. L., has done splendidly at Paris and in London. Everybody is charmed with his good breeding, and his thorough acquaintance with the Western as well as the Eastern Philosophy. Colonel Olcott visited Oxford, and there at the house of Lord Russel had a conversation, or rather discussion, with the nobleman and some Sanskritists of repute on the antiquity of the Vedas."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* is informed that twice or thrice every year, one of the agents of the Shah of Persia leaves the Imperial palace at Teheran for the far-famed Women-bazaar at Herat. "These agents carry with them large sums of money in gold, for the dealers in women allow no credit on their beautiful goods. The last mission of the Imperial messenger was, however, unsuccessful. He had scarcely crossed the Afghan frontier when a band of highway robbers overtook him, robbed him of every penny, and he has had to journey back to Teheran with empty hands and empty pockets, and without the convoy of delectable damsels which the Shah was expecting to replenish his harem. Much more serious is this than Sarakhs—at least for the Shah.

Kandahar news states that the Ameer intends visiting that city after the Ramazan, and will go afterwards to Herat. The Kandahar artizans are not pleased at the idea of the visit. The recent prosecutions for embezzlement are not approved of. It is reported that the Russians are carrying telegraph wires to the frontiers of Maimena, also that another Russian is about to visit Cabul. The Mustaufi of Kandahar has recently taken to flight. He is evidently not satisfied with the turn affairs have taken at Cabul. His flight may be owing to the projected visit of the Ameer. He is brother to the Mustaufi of Cabul, who recently invited the Ameer and court to dinner, and feasted them right royally, the utensils being of gold and silver. During the meal the Ameer seems to have ruminated how the Mustaufi could have amassed so much wealth. The following morning he sent his host to prison on a charge of embezzlement.

Local and Provincial.

The Central Jail.—We understand that Mr. W. Baylis, Chief Jailor of the Maharajah's Central Jail at Bangalore, is about to obtain leave for a few months, and that the present Deputy Jailor will act for him. Chief Constable Ottman of the Pettah Police taking up the duties of the latter.

Course of Lectures.—The Revd. T. E. Slater of the London Mission has begun a series of Sunday evening lectures, the first of which was given yesterday evening, in the lecture hall of the London Mission, Pettah. The subject chosen is the story of the Prodigal Son from the New Testament. Educated native gentlemen are invited to attend these lectures.

Mysore.—The British Resident in Mysore has appointed the Residency Surgeon for the time being to be an ex-Officio Commissioner for the Municipality of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore. It is also notified that the Inspector General of Registration in Mysore who has been appointed Inspector General of Registration for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, by the Resident's notification in 1882, is also the Registrar of Companies for that Station.

A Mistake Rectified.—There was, we believe, some idea in certain quarters, of excluding that section of the Srivaishnava Brahmans who recently took a prominent part in agitating the sea-voyage question, from the entertainment given yesterday in honour of the birth of a son and heir to the Maharaja. The matter being brought to the notice of the Dewan, we are glad to hear that arrangements were at once ordered to be made for the entertainment of the so-called sea-voyage party. This is as it should be.

A Benedictory Address.—We publish elsewhere in our columns a benedictory address by Mr. A Gopalacharlu. The temple referred to in the address is an ancient aided Government institution. It was almost in ruins, and if we remember aright, we think it was in June or July 1883, that Mr. Gopalacharlu called a public meeting for the purpose of considering the subject of restoring the said temple. He has since been travelling over different parts of the country for the purpose of collecting subscriptions. We are glad he has been able to secure a decent sum and that the work of restoration is progressing. We hope the Maharaja will also view his appeal favourably at a time of rejoicing like the present one.

Birth of the Heir Apparent.—On Saturday last, according to previous notification, all the public offices and courts throughout the Province, and in the C. and Military Station of Bangalore, were closed in honour of the birth of a son and heir to His Highness the Maharajah. The royal infant had his name given to him on Sunday (yesterday) on account of which ceremony and the festivities attendant thereon, a large party of Europeans and native officials in Bangalore were invited to Mysore, to which place they proceeded by special train on Saturday morning last, and will return this evening. We understand also that a sum of Rs 50 was given by the Mysore Government with which to regale the European pensioners on Saint John's Hill with a dinner, which was to have come off yesterday (Sunday) in Saint John's School room.

The Late Mr V. N. Tirumalachar.—We deeply regret to announce the death, at his residence, Sultanpet, Bangalore, of Mr. V. N. Tirumalchar, retired Assistant Commissioner, who at the time of his retirement from the service had been Subordinate Judge of Hassan. Mr. Tirumalchar was barely 42 or 43 years of age at the time when he was compelled to retire at the express hint of Sir James Gordon, between whom and the deceased the relations became rather strained, when Sir James was carrying out certain official arrangements in view to the rendition of the Province to the Maharajah. Mr. Tirumalachar entered the Mysore State Service as a Magistrate's clerk on the 7th April 1854, and when he retired he had risen to be Assistant Commissioner and hold the office of Sub Judge of Hassan. He retired on the 29th May 1879. For the most part a self-educated man, the deceased possessed talents and abilities and a force of character which carried him through all difficulties; but he belonged to the Mysore party and rendered himself open to the community of the Madras party, and hence his early and enforced retirement from a service to which he should still have belonged, and rendered much important aid. Mr. Tirumalachar died of typhoid fever on Friday morning last.

MUNICIPAL ADDRESS TO THE MAHARAJAH.

The following congratulatory address to H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore was presented by the Municipality of Mysore, on the 7th instant, on the occasion of the birth of the Prince.

We, the president and members of the Municipality of the capital of Mysore, most respectfully beg leave to approach your Highness' august presence, as representatives of the loyal citizens of this Town with an address of congratulation expressive of our heartfelt joy on this most auspicious occasion of the birth of a Royal Prince and Heir to the throne of this ancient dynasty.

This is the first occasion for nearly a century on which your Highness' loyal subjects have had the good fortune to be in a position to congratulate your Royal House on the birth of a lineal descendant in the noble line of Mysore Kings. During your illustrious father's lifetime much anxiety was felt throughout the province as to the permanent rule of the state by our native kings. Fortunately, this anxiety was set at rest by the happy adoption of your Royal Highness. Since that every little incident in your Highness' life has been watched with universal interest.

It is but a short time since your subjects had occasion to rejoice at the bestowal by Her Most Gracious Majesty, of one of her choicest distinctions upon your Highness and now it is our pleasing duty to give expression to the supreme joy and happiness that each one of your loyal subjects feels on this most auspicious event. We therefore hail the birth of a Royal Prince with boundless joy as ensuring the permanence and continuance of the rule of your time-honoured dynasty over our province.

That the Giver of all may shower upon the infant prince His choicest gifts and blessings, and grant to Her Highness the Maharanee health and happiness and secure to your Highness a long and prosperous reign, is the fervent prayer of your faithful and loyal subjects.

We beg to subscribe ourselves, Your Highness's most loyal and obedient subjects.

His Highness replied as follows.—

Gentlemen,—I thank you very much for the cordial and loyal sentiments expressed by you in the address you have presented to me, and as representing the feelings of the Municipal Corporation of the ancient capital of my house. I value them most highly. It is also a source of great pleasure to me to find that your sentiments of joy are being warmly echoed by my subjects in various other parts of my dominions—such spontaneous indications of devotion and loyalty on the part of my subjects will always be much prized by me, and it will ever be my endeavour to secure their attachment and good-will in every possible way.

The birth of a son besides being to me and to my family an event of great domestic rejoicing, is, as you mention in your address, one of considerable importance to my subjects, and I heartily join in your wishes that under the blessing of Providence, the infant Prince may be spared to a long career of usefulness and public good.

BENEDICTIONS IN THE NAME OF GOD.

To His Highness Sri Chamarajendra Udayar Bahadur, G. C. S. I.,

The Blessed Maharajah of Mysore,

On the happy occasion of the birth of the Blessed Heir Apparent to His Highness's Ancestral Throne.

(1.) 'To find people who believe their religion as we believe that fire will burn our finger when thrust into it, we must seek' them in those Oriental countries where Europeans do not yet predominate "(Three Essays on Religion, page 80)" Such is a consummate classic observation of Mr J. S. Mill, who though himself a free-thinker, has (in another place) further testified to the exceeding value of *faith*, by laying down the proposition that one man possessed of faith is equal to ninty-nine, (he might have said is *more than* thousands and millions'), who have interests only.

May this faith unto salvation indispensable (in any department of *honest enlightened* exertion whatsoever), which, according to the confession of its worst enemies is the highest of all departments of human aspiration, is demonstrated to be the Highest Reason, ever accompany your Highness's ancient dynasty, in whose territories, known as the Mysore State, our ancient Hindu Religion is still preserved in its purest form, so as to justify the designation of "the Abode of Knowledge!" Amen!

"Faith yields fruit."
'God is bought and won with faith and love.'
"The doubting soul perishes."

Vide a noble oration of the pious Cicero, extracted in one of Bacon's Essays, and a recent German Tract translated by the Reverend Stevenson, of the Free Church Mission, Madras.

(2) His Highness the present Maharaja of Travancore, Dr Hunter (President of the recent Education Commission,) and various other acute observers, have well remarked that, whereas other races have exerted the best part of their energies in other departments, it has been reserved for Indians to be distinguished *above all others*, as a Temple-building race. The recent sanction of the carrying out of emergent repairs to the great temple at Seringapatam by your Highness's Government, is a happy practical exemplification in your Highness's self, of the peculiar predominance of this holy religious sentiment, inherited from such great prototypes as the Maharajas,—Raja Udayar Krishnaraja Udayar (Senior), Narasaraja Udayar and Your Highness's lamented father and immediate predecessor

May this eagerness to build and beautify the House of God ever raise your Royal House in the way of godliness! Amen!

"May right conduct be thy guard!"

(3) The Temple of Srimvasa Swami at *Bale Pet, in the very heart of Bangalore*, having become an utter ruin, the uncle of the undersigned, and after the latter's premature decease, the undersigned himself (undertaking in all humility of spirit to restore the same by the help of public subscriptions), have been for years struggling to achieve this holy work

May the last mentioned Temple, too, come under your Highness's fostering care, and prove an everlasting blessing to Your Highness and to Your House! Amen!

(4) May the Heir Apparent now born to Your Highness obtain the grace, by himself and his descendants, to furnish Your Highness a never-ending series of healthy, long-lived, and ever glorified successors as the viceregerents of God on earth, for carrying out in human form the work of universal protection so dear to Divinity, and their exemplifying in their several persons the well known text—

'None that is not of God, can be Protector on earth' Amen!

Praying Your Highness to take these few benedictions as but the types of countless more that, in my breast, are struggling to find adequate expression

I humbly beg to subscribe myself,
Your Highness's most loyal Subject
& Servant
A GOPALA CHARLU,
Dharmakarta, Srinivasa Swami's Temple, (Familiarly known as Botarayanaswami's Temple,)
Bale Bagal, Bangalore

Bale Bagal, Bangalore, 13th May, 1884

General Summary.

MADRAS

DELAYS TO TRAINS ON THE MADRAS RAILWAY—To avoid delays on the arrival and departure of trains the Traffic Manager has issued stringent orders warning all guards that for the future they will be directly held responsible for delays in their trains, and are guard found to be invariably late or frequently late whatever the cause may be, will be at once warned, that unless he can ensure greater punctuality and increased activity, his name will be sent for a reduction to a lower grade—*Mail*

LEGAL PRACTITIONERS.—According to the Legal Practitioners Amendment Act which came into force on the 16th ultimo—"A High Court not established by Royal Charter may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, make rules as to the qualification and admission of proper persons to be advocates of the Court, and, subject to such rules, may enrol such and as many advocates as it thinks fit. Every advocate so enrolled shall be entitled to appear for the suitors of the Court, and to plead or to act, or to plead and act, for those suitors, according as the Court may by its rules determine, and subject to those rules. The High Court may dismiss any advocate so enrolled or suspend him from practice Provided that an advocate shall not be dismissed or suspended under this section, unless he has been allowed an opportunity of defending himself before the High Court which enrolled him, and, except in the case of the Chief Court of the Punjab, unless the order of the High Court dismissing or suspending him has been concurred by the local Government.—*Ibid*

ROBBING A BOMBAY MERCHANT—On the night of the 20th May last, a Bombay merchant's shop in China Bazaar Road, Black Town, was broken into and robbed. The property stolen was twenty four silver watches, eleven metal watches, forty silk cloths, one hundred bundles of flas hooks, and four currency notes, of Rs 100 each, of the aggregate value of Rs 1,211-6-3 Information was given to the Police of the C Division, who successfully traced a portion of the stolen property to the house of a coolly named Punnoo, where, as was alleged, it was taken by two Mahomedans, named Shaik Hossain and Amireuddin, buried under ground Yesterday these Mahomedans were charged before Mr T V Ponnusamy Pillay at the Town Police Court with theft Three others were charged with aiding and abetting His Worship committed the first two prisoners, and sentenced them to one year's rigorous imprisonment each and discharged the three others—*Ibid*

HIGH COURT RULES—The High Court of Calcutta has adopted the foll wing rules, with effect from the 1st instant:—

"If counsel be employed, one counsel only shall be heard on each side, and a fee to one counsel only will be allowed, not exceeding Rs 68 in cases within the limit of Rs. 500, or Rs. 85 in cases above Rs 500, but not exceeding Rs. 1,000 or Rs 119 in cases above Rs 1,000, but not exceeding Rs 1,500, or Rs 136 in cases above Rs 1,500 unless in cases above Rs 500 the Court shall, on account of the locality or importance of any such case, think fit to sanction the employment of a second counsel, in which case a fee will be allowed to him not exceeding the amount payable to the first counsel under the rule. No consultation fee or any fee other than the above mentioned shall be allowed in cases not exceeding Rs. 500 This will also apply to cases above Rs 500, unless other wise directed by the court When an attorney is employed he shall receive for all his work and labour in the matter and in lieu of all fees, one fee of Rs 32 in cases not exceeding Rs. 500, or Rs. 64 in cases above Rs 500 but not exceeding Rs 1,000 or [unless otherwise ordered by the court] of Rs. 80 in cases above Rs. 1,000, but not exceeding Rs. 1,500, or of Rs. 96 in cases above Rs 500"—*Ibid*

HYDERABAD, June 6—Nawab Khoorshed Jah, the premier noble of Hyderabad, is making grand preparations for a banquet to be given to Sir Oliver The entire management of the affair is in charge of Mr Chaney, the energetic Editor of the Nawab The Revenue Minister, Nawab Sidar Jung's brother, leaves for the district on tour, accompanied by Moulvie Mahdi Ali the Revenue Secretary and Mr Furdonjee Jamsheedjee, the chief magistrate of the Aurangabad District Consequent on General Glasford taking six months' leave, Mr Furdonjee Jamsheedjee has been appointed to officiate for him as Superintendent of Revenue Survey—*Bombay Gazette*

KING THEEBAW AND HIS PEOPLE—The Rangoon correspondent of the *Indian Daily News* replies as follows on the full wing statement—the town has resolved upon taking an oath to kill either wife or the person of his present wife's sister, who is younger than Her Majesty, and more attractive The Kingdom has been communicated to the Ministers and they generally approve of it Only one Minister is opposed to the arrangement, and that one is the Tsoolah Mengyee who is a favourite with the Queen, and is doing all he can to frustrate The town's decision this battle in the palace is sure to be a serious one, and the consequences may lead to the commencement of that state of anarchy towards which events have been slowly but surely tending for some time past Already the country is fast being depopulated For some months past the people of Upper Burmah have been coming across the frontier at the rate of a thousand a day, and the stream of immigrants to British territory still continues Some idea of the number that have taken Burmese rule may be formed from the remark of a captain of a river steamer who avers that he has brought down three-fourths of the population of Upper Burmah, and left the remaining one-fourth on the river's bank at the various stations for want of room Whole families have come—men, women, and children Thousands have settled down to agricultural pursuits on our districts, and many are working in the fields till such time as they can set up as cultivators on their own hook.—*Ibid*

ARREST OF DACOITS.—Eleven dacoits, out of thirteen who had been causing great alarm at *Agurpara, Baraagar, and the neighbouring* villages, have been arrested at Mannicollah, Cultadanga, Taltolle, Cossipur, Entally and Chitpur and property to the extent of Rs 1,000 in gold, silver and wearing apparel has been recovered The culprits were brought to the police compound on Thursday morning The police officers made an examination of them with a view to see whether there were any old offenders. They have been made over to the Bengal Police for the purpose of being charged at the 24 Pargunas, where the offences have been committed

A CAMP OF EXERCISE—There is a rumour abroad that a Camp of exercise, on an unusually large scale, will be held at Delhi during next cold season Where this rumour originated, it is of course impossible to say, probably where most rumours, true and untrue, arise It is very probable, however, that this one has some foundation There will most likely be a camp somewhere in the Meerut command, and the battle fields of Meerut itself must be played out by the time Most of the senior officers there know this ground as well as they know the interior of their bungalows. By the bye, why have the authorities never contemplated the idea of a little mimic warfare in the hills during the hot weather?—*Civil and Military Gazette*

CASHMERE SHAWL TRADE—The shawl merchants here (Srinagger) have just been rebuffed in a strange manner A few weeks ago about fifty of them made the journey to Jummoo, by a series of marches occupying four or five days for the purpose of laying before the Maharaja their grievances in the matter of duties on their manufactures His Highness, who was very unwell, listened attentively to their complaints and told them that some changes for their benefit should be made, but when they next went to Wazir Punno, who has I believe the contract for farming out the revenue from shawls that official became very angry, and refused to make any alteration, and so the unfortunate merchants who have gained nothing by their journey find the impositions as oppressive and vexatious as ever Several workmen and manufacturers, too, probably, have left for the Punjab, and that seems to be the destined country for the manufacture of the beautiful Cashmere shawls, unless the trade is to perish altogether—*Correspondent of the Statesman.*

STRANGE RUMOUR ABOUT THE TRAVANCORE JUDGES—A great talk is now prevalent that consequent on the resignation of Mr Ramachandra Iyer, several of the High Court Judges are determined to resign their posts, owing to disappointment in their expected promotion It is also said that many of the District Judges are to be pensioned and their places to be filled by University graduates We do not suppose we need not mention here that the plan of dispensing with experienced and well tried men to make room for newly fledged raw youths, will not be a saving to the State but a loss to the interests of sound administration—*Western Star*

FEMALE EDUCATION IN THE COCHIN STATE—The education of boys in the Cochin State has made satisfactory progress. His Highness the Maharajah has established efficient schools in his State for this purpose The High School in the capital is presided over by an able European graduate assisted by staff of intelligent young men Besides this education to the boys is distributed in the whole State by different district schools presided over by able and experienced head masters, and thus we are glad to observe that the work of this department is very satisfactory While male education has made such a great advance, it becomes interesting to enquire what has been done in the direction of female education in the Cochin State We regret to say that female education has hitherto been left in the dark shade of neglect The question of female education is one of the most important subjects of the present time but to an ignorant and uncultivated mind it might be quite a new subject A knowledge of a little English, a little Malayalam a little History, and a little Geography will not injure a Brahman or Sudra or a Christian girl It will only help to cultivate her mind and enable her to work successfully in her after life. It is a great scandal that the Cochin Rajah has altogether neglected female education It is painful to observe that the whole Cochin State cannot boast of the existence of a single Girls' School Let us turn and survey the spread of education in the sister state of Travancore. See what the Maharajah does in the spread of female education, note the number of Girls' Schools scattered *throughout the whole State of Travancore.* In the capital a Caste Girls' School is maintained, presided over by an able and experienced European lady, assisted by a staff of intelligent young women and a competent Malayalam Mistrii, and we can easily see what good work is carried on in this Institution, with the general subjects a thorough knowledge of music and needle work is also imparted to these Brahman and Sudra girls. Besides this School there are other Girls' Schools in the same town, managed by European ladies.—*Ibid*

Extracts.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

The *Indian Spectator*—It suits certain Anglo-Indian journalists to misinterpret the freedom of speech as rank seditious! They fail to appreciate the true object of our criticisms, and yet pretend to possess political prophets foretasting that India will be ruined if the Native Press is not gagged again for uttering truths which are so galling to bureaucracy! No doubt, as we said, the Native Press is in its age of adolescence when youthful indiscretions must be expected But as it grows older, it will, in the proportion of its strength, strengthen the hands of righteous rulers. All must therefore share the views of the Edinburgh reviewer when he further says that "we must be prepared to see the Native Press increase and multiply, and acquire great influence over public opinion among the masses which as yet it has not reached, we may also hope that the tone of the leading newspapers, some of which are already written with ability and moderation may continue to improve." This is a consummation to be devoutly wished. But it is too much to expect moderation from all Native journalists with such an example set them by leading Anglo Indian contemporaries credited with being in the confidence of the dominant class Are they utter aware of the wise saying of Count Cavour on the policy of the State with regard to so called seditious writings? Let them study and profit by it.

FEMALE MEDICAL EDUCATION IN MADRAS

His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore has proposed to establish a scholarship entitled "Bharati Lakshmi," and to award a gold medal annually in the Medical College, Madras, to encourage female medical educatees, and for this purpose has proposed to invest a sum of Rs. 6,000 The following are the rules that His Highness has proposed for the award of the scholarship and the medal—

The scholarship shall be called or known as the "Bharati Lakshmi Scholarship." The scholarship has been instituted for the purpose of encouraging female medical education in Southern India. The scholarship is open to all females, irrespective of nationality or creed, who prosecute their medical studies at the Madras Medical College, with a view to obtain a degree of the Madras University or the College Certificate as "medical practitioner"

The scholarship shall be awarded by the Director of Public Instruction, on the recommendation of the Principal of the Medical College

The scholarship holder shall receive a monthly stipend of Rs 15

Candidates who have matriculated or who have passed the higher examination for women are alone eligible for the scholarship

The scholarship is tenable for four years in the case of the candidate who intends to appear for the L M and S degree examination or that for the College diploma, and five years in the case of the student qualifying for the M B. and C M degree of the Madras University

It shall be open to the Director of Public Instruction to withhold the scholarship if, from any cause whatever, there is a likelihood of the student proving an inefficient medical practitioner

In no case shall a student receive her scholarship for periods beyond those specified in paragraph 7 of these rules.

In the event of the scholarship being either vacated or forfeited, any other female student of the College qualified under rules 3 and 6 shall be eligible for it, her term of scholarship beginning from the date of such election.

The Maharaja of Travancore's gold medal to be known as the "Bharti Lakshmi Gold Medal"

The prize is open only to female medical students attending the Madras Medical College. It shall be awarded annually, on the recommendation of the College Council, to the student, who displays proficiency in

the subject of midwifery and diseases of women and children

The Madras Government has expressed its appreciation of this additional instance of the enlightened liberality of His Highness, and has approved of the draft rules for the Scholarship.

THE EXODUS TO THE HILLS.

The *Calcutta Statesman* writes,—There is so complete a consensus of opinion in the Indian press as to the abuse of the annual practice of "going to the hills" that the Government will certainly be forced to modify if not abandon it. The *Englishman (Saturday Evening Edition)* writes

It has become the fashion of late years to state that the better atmosphere of Simla enables our rulers to do more work than if they stopped on the plains as other business men do. Special correspondents at Simla foster the idea as otherwise there would be no excuse for their adding to the number of the idle crowd Our rulers have now been at Simla since the beginning of April, or nearly two months, and I think if a handsome reward was offered to any one who could prove that any really important business had been done during that time the reward would most probably go unclaimed

Is not that statement absolutely true? And can India really afford to be governed in this perfunctory manner? The writer proceeds —

But our rulers require nine months' comparative holiday in a cool climate why do they insist on so many native clerks accompanying them to help in the game of "how not to do it?" Why, again, if they must take these poor clerks away from their homes, do the authorities, when the clerks are completely in their power, begin to cut down their allowances and rights? If reports are true not only have the house rent allowance of poor clerks been cut down to such sums as they can prove that they have paid by the production of vouchers, but now the gratuitous medical attendance always hitherto allowed for their wives and children is to be discontinued. This latter order looks very much as if our rulers wished to prevent the clerks bringing up their families to that abode of bliss, where water was a short time ago so scarce a commodity that work on some of the public buildings was likely to be stopped and the watering of the roads, and even of the Viceregal garden, had to be given up This of course, means that the poor clerks must keep their families in Calcutta, whilst their allowances at Simla are reduced, a question of domestic economy which probably never entered into the consideration of those who framed the new rules, but who draw large salaries, and whose allowances are sacred from the touch of official shears

It is the improper development of the 'exodus' into the costly and monstrous proportions it has assumed that is attracting so much attention everywhere The suffering which it entails upon the subordinate establishments, of which the writer so justly speaks, is very great, while the handful of officials who so unscrupulously abuse their freedom from responsibility, make no account of it whatever They forget that the long residence at the Hills entails an amount of discomfort, suffering, and pecuniary loss upon their subordinates out of all proportion to the enjoyment and advantages which the mere handful of English officials secure therefrom It is perfectly right that the Viceroy who comes to this country in advanced life, and each of his colleagues as are ailing should make an annual resort to the hills, but the gradual removal of all the establishments in their train, regardless of the cost to the public and the demoralisation that attends the practice, is an abuse of so gigantic a nature that it cannot possibly last Mr Gorst, we observe, has called attention to the matter in Parliament, and it will not be long before the whole subject is brought up therein It is Government of a thoroughly unconscientious order, and attended by suffering and demoralisation upon a scale that ought not to be tolerated.

AN INTERVIEW WITH GAEKWAR

The *Bombay Gazette*—A correspondent, writing from Nasiari, furnishes the following details with reference to the young Gaekwar of Baroda —At the distribution of prizes to the students of the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Nasiari Earthosts Madressa I first saw His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda, and as he was being escorted to the dais by the President of the Madressa and others connected with the institution, the pleasant expression of his countenance favourably impressed us with him. He wore a red *pugree* on his head, and was robed in white. The only ornaments about his person were a necklace of large pearls around his neck, and two rings on his fingers, each ring being set with a large diamond Having heard that His Highness took no interest in attending meetings of the kind, and that, when induced to do so, he was anxious to get rid of the business as soon as possible, I attentively watched His highness at the Madressa, and was soon agreeably surprised to find that he was listening with great attention to the Report of the school, which was read in Gujerati by Mr Kavasjee N Kange, the Honorary Secretary It may be mentioned that His Highness understands Gujerati, and speaks it with great fluency I could not but notice his evident anxiety to make out the address of welcome in Zend, and it did not require a very intelligent observer to read from His Highness's countenance that the Court Scene from *The Merchant of Venice* recalled to him pleasant recollections, and that the style in which the part of Shylock was acted pleased him

Through the courtesy of the Soobha Saheb of Nasiari it was arranged that another gentleman and myself should pay our respects to His Highness We had the privilege on two different days of having interviews with him, each being of nearly two hours' duration The first interview was in a private reception-room of His Highness, where there was no other person present The room was neatly furnished after the European style and well lit with oil cutties and candles His Highness was seated on a chair, and as we entered we respectfully saluted him in the Oriental style and remained standing The Maharaja at once made us feel at home by asking us to sit down There was a small round table in the room, and three chairs had been placed around it There were on the table a few books and English newspapers The second interview was also during the evening, but it took place in a secluded portion of the garden of His Highness's palace, torch bearers attended at irregular distances lighting up the spot when it became dark After a desultory conversation about Bombay and its public men, and the recent ceremony performed at Bombay by the Duke of Connaught by laying the foundation stone of the P H Cama Hospital the Gaekwar touched upon his visit to the Madressa and the pleasure he had felt in presiding and stated that at the close of the President's speech he had had a desire to say something in reply and to encourage the pupils and those connected with Madressa He regretted that he had not done so owing to his being unaccustomed to extempore public speaking His Highness was, however, pleased to add that to make up for this omission he would send a letter to those connected with the excellent management of its affairs, and show by his acts rather than by his words the substantial encouragement he intended to give to the institution He said that it was the duty of Indian princes to cultivate the art of speaking, and that he hoped soon to set an example His Highness expressed great delight at so many of his subjects having turned out to greet him on the occasion, and he felt that the people had not yet lost all faith in native princes. The conversation then turned on Europe and the benefits to be derived from the civilisation of the West The Maharaja expressed his anxiety to send his brothers to Europe but said he could not prevail upon his mother, who was unwilling that her sons should go so far from home so long as she lived He hoped himself to take a trip to Europe as soon as circumstances gave him the opportunity of doing so His Highness's present leave was to thoroughly understand the work of all the departments of the State, and he mentioned that he busied himself daily from 10 A M, to 5 P M, with a small interval for a light tiffin at 2 P M, in personally looking after state affairs He was, he said, still very young, but was capable of hard work, and princes, instead of indulging in luxurious habits and riding their time, should devote themselves to finding out the means to make their subjects happy and contended

His Highness's knowledge of the English language does great credit to those who have superintended his education The masterly way in which he spoke English showed that he had worked hard and read extensively Various were the subjects on which the conversation turned The advisability of having different nationalities in the service of the State, religion, food, Parsee marriage laws, the Zenana, Hindoo widow remarriages, sooth-sayers, Abkarilaws, newspapers, social and political clubs; education, societies for prevention of cruelty to animals, establishment of of Pinjrapoles, the soundness of the policy of taking the necessaries of life, the necessity of educating the princes of India, the heavy costs of litigation and hardships of suitors, benefits derived from travelling, from exchanging ideas with old people and learning lessons from their experience, and the condition of the Parsees of Nasiari were some of the subjects which were discussed and commented upon The way in which all these were handled by the Gaekwar showed that his views were liberal

His Highness mentioned in his conversation that he was exceedingly pleased with his visit to Calcutta and the reception accorded to him by His Excellency the Viceroy I gather from other sources that the Viceroy was so much pleased with the Gaekwar's command over the English language and his general knowledge that His Excellency highly complimented him on his acquirements The Gaekwar observed during the interviews that he had the power of doing good he had everything he wanted and he went to sleep at night with a clear conscience, feeling happy and contented at having done his best during day for those who were subject to his rule and satisfied that he had not intentionally done wrong to any

PROFESSOR MONIER WILLIAMS ON INDIA

The *Bombay Gazette*—The Boden Professor of Sanskrit recently delivered a lecture on India before the University of Oxford, and said that having just returned from his third Indian journey he felt humbled by a sense of the little he had learned compared to what he had still to learn of that wonderful land which was a semi continent containing one sixth of the human race Perhaps the point that had impressed him most forcibly was that India was a land of surprises, contradictions and anomalies which our precise, over logical and self opinionated persons had better not select as the sphere of their life's work The political economist must expect to see his cherished dogmas brushed away the Philologist his linguistic rules disregarded and the student of religions his book evolved theories upset by actual experience in India Then that most unchangeable of countries had during the last hundred years undergone more changes than any other In the middle of the last century six foreign invasions occurred Vast districts were depopulated innumerable homesteads ravaged, Thugs and robbers made all travelling unsafe widow burning, infanticide and human sacrifices were common no man's life and property could be called his own, the whole country was hastening to anarchy, chaos, and ruin What a change had our rule effected, and what vast improvements had the lecturer himself witnessed? Order for chaos, good government for anarchy justice for oppression, watchful police for plunderers and murderers, a well organised army for unruly bands of soldiers, peace and security for war and rapine, well drained land for feverish swamps cultivated fields for wild jungle, comfortable cottages for lairs of wild beasts, engineering works of greater magnitude than can be seen in any other part of the world, 10,000 miles of railway connecting every province, districts once shut up within themselves and hostile to each other brought into inter-connection, tramways running in large towns post offices and telegraph in nearly every village, caste—the bane of progress—giving way before facilities of communication, laborious trigonometrical topographical, industrial and archeological surveys extended to every district, trade and commerce developing old industries reviving, new ones being introduced (as proved by the recent Calcutta International Exhibition), continually increasing plantations of tea, tobacco, indigo, and inchona, new jute factories, cotton mills, paper mills being erected, new coal mines being exploited, new hospitals, sanatoriums orphanages and admirably arranged gaols, education everywhere gaining ground and a new departure being inaugurated by the recent Educational Commission, which has just published its exhaustive report, a fourth university just added to the three already existing, women admitted to the university examinations, and at Calcutta, even to degrees, new colleges and schools (like the Muir and Mayo Colleges) being established, European literature and philosophies more and more appreciated, a free press giving birth to an increasing progeny of ably conducted newspapers, magazines, and native books, municipal institutions and self-government gradually advancing; the whole tone of native thought and feeling being elevated and Christianised, if not converted to Christian dogma And were no reflex benefits conferred on us? One of the chief was the invaluable training-ground afforded by India for developing the administrative ability and energy of the young men we sent there. Great Britain might well be proud of the work done by her sons, often in an exhausting climate and under many difficulties and drawbacks But she ought to be grateful for the advantages she gained And was there no reverse side to the picture? It was to be regretted that the old social gulf between the rulers and the ruled remained still unbridged Yet native caste prejudices were greately to blame, and the professor had lately found examples of his fellow-countrymen, high in office, living on terms of the greatest personal friendship with the Indian community around them Undoubtedly there was a great increase of cordial co-operation between Englishmen and Indians in every department of work The Professor deplored the yawning gulf still existing between the educated native and the mass of the people, and between the educated husband and his ignorant wife He lamented other evils The killing of cows and oxen caused great offence. They were sacred animals and essential for agriculture More encouragement should be given in university examinations to proficiency in the vernaculars the degrees of Pundit and Maulvi should be given for proficiency in Sanskrit and Arabic, the out still system was increasing drunkenness while it decreased the revenue More might be done to deter the people from ruining themselves by borrowing from usurers at rates of interest varying from 12 to 75 per cent, and squandering large sums on marriages, caste festivals and funerals. Mr Leslie Saunders had called a meeting of the most influential inhabitants of his district, and persuaded them to combine together for the creation of a strong public opinion opposed to such pernicious customs. Why were rich native minors so often committed to the tutelage of plausible Baboos, who demoralised them instead of really educating them? Why were the native States allowed to maintain useless armies which drained the resources of India when their military ardour would be quite as well satisfied by making them furnish contingents to serve with our army outside their own territories? The professor then adverted to the new route likely to be soon opened in India, when he predicted should lead to a great development of intercourse between Europe and our Eastern possessions Mr Cuot had lately travelled by this route, so far as it was completed and had published a map a rough copy of which was exhibited in the lecture room A railway ticket might be taken from London to Odessa thence the traveller was transported by fine Russian steamers in two days to Batoum at the other end of the Black Sea There comfortable Russian railway carriages were in readiness to take him in thirty six hours to Baku on the Caspian. The traject in fine steamers to Michaelovsk on the other side, took one day At Michaelovsk on the terminus of the new Central Asian Railway which the Russian had completed some months ago for 144 miles as far as Kizilarvat They were pushing it on to Herat by Merv, lately occupied and Sarakhs just ceded by Persia We on our side, as announced in the *Times* of April 23, were pushing on our line to Quetta, We should be compelled, though against our will, to carry on our railway through Candahar and meet the Russians at Herat English influence ought to dominate in Afghanistan but the Professor had been cured of Russophobia by his repeated travels, and hope we should meet the Russians at Herat as friends. There was room for both The Russian Empire was being impelled towards Herat, notwithstanding the disclaimers of its Government, by the same law of self-preservation and the same necessity of progress which was impelling the British Empire against the wishes of its Government towards the same goal It was only a question of few years If we remain friends with Russia the journey from Calais to the Indian frontier would soon be accomplished in nine days Professor Monier Williams concluded by stating that his main object in visiting India a third time was to endeavour to induce the Supreme Government to found six scholarships for native of India to be exercised in the Indian Institute. He was happy to say that the Viceroy and his Council had assented to the proposal, which was enthusiastically supported by the educated classes in India and now only awaited the sanction of the Home Government.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

London, 16th June—Lord Granville, replying to a question in the House of Lords to night, said Her Majesty's Government had come to an agreement with France with respect to the Egyptian Conference, which would be immediately submitted to the Power. His Lordship said it would be impossible to make a statement to the House on the subject before Monday next.

Aden, 16th June—Admiral Sir William Hewet arrived here to-day

Cairo, 14th June—A Company of Royal Engineers has been ordered to proceed to Suakim and there to make preparations for constructing a railway to Berber

London, 18th June—Mr Gladstone, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that the Government have taken into consideration the expediency of constructing a railway from Suakim to the Nile, in view of a possible expedition in the autumn

It is reported that the English and French Governments have concluded an arrangement for the neutralisation of the Suez Canal.

Letters have been received from Teheran stating that a plague is raging in the district of Bagdad

Madura, 18th June—The Rajah of Pudukotta left Madura to-day, by a special train. His Highness held a levee last night at the palace and an entertainment and address were given The Maharajah presented Rs 500 to the Madura Union Club

London, 19th June—A detachment of Royal Engineers are leaving Chatham for Egypt

The *Pall Mall Gazette* publishes a paragraph stating that King John of Abyssinia has only undertaken to facilitate the retreat from Kassala It contradicts the report that Galias are about to invade Soudan

Shanghai, 18th June—It is positively stated that the Empress of China has given permission for the construction of railways from Tientsin to Taku

London, 19th June—The *Times* in its issue this morning, publishes a telegram, stating that the Porte has sent a note to its representatives abroad, proposing an early withdrawal of British troops from Egypt, and replacing them either by Turkish troops, or by a mixed force composed of troops furnished by Turkey, England, France, Italy and Spain

London, 14th June—The prospectus of the new Oriental Bank, with a strong Board of Directors, will be formally issued at the commencement of July It is understood that provision will be made for a much larger local business in India than before

The Times' special correspondent at Korosko states that the Mahdi, with 30,000 men, is marching upon Dongola.

The Governor proposes to evacuate the town, and fully confirms the fall of Berber

Cairo, 15th June—Measures have been ordered to facilitate the retreat of the Dongola garrison

The English Non Commissioned Officers serving in the Egyptian army at Sualin have resigned, owing to the conduct shown by Egyptian troops during the recent fight with rebels

London 20th June—The Secretary of State for War, replying to a question in the House of Commons last night, said that Government considers that the combined British and Egyptian forces in Egypt are quite sufficient to defend Upper Egypt General Stephenson has been appointed to the supreme command of the combined forces

Paris 19th June—The annexation of Cambodia is now completed, and the King has been pensioned

THE

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MONDAY, JUNE, 23 1884

COURT FEES

One of the greatest anomalies in the administration of Justice in this country, under the British Government, is the exceedingly heavy tax laid upon the institution of civil suits, not only on their institution, but also during the progress of their trial and before a final judgment is pronounced, and the tax continues to be levied with unabated rigidity even when the suitor seeks to reap the fruits of justice under the head of "execution," that is, what he has so dearly paid for This monstrous tax on justice, under the head of "justice," has been elaborately embodied into a legislative enactment known under the name of the Court Fees Act, No 7 of 1870 In the sections of this act, in an abstract and theoretical form, grimly puzzling to the uninitiated, and in the two Schedules attached thereto, we learn the way in which the British Government, which all the while keeps professing to administer even and impartial, cheap and speedy, justice, "lays it on thick," as the homely English phrase goes, on the back of those who are constrained, by an unhappy destiny, to seek the assistance of the Law and Lawyers, institutions such as they have been made by a benign and parental British Government, in this country It was bad enough that the subjects of the British Government, in British Indian territory, should be made to groan under the burden of such a taxation for asking for bare justice, but it was the height of refined and civilised cruelty that the British Government, taking advantage of its power and dominion in the Mysore State, for fifty mortal years, should, in the process of converting Mysore from a "non regulation" to a "regulation" Province, have introduced all the acts, and regulations, and codes of the British Legislature, without the slightest consideration for, or their suitability to, the condition, circumstances, and wants of the people of Mysore And amongst the enactments thus inconsiderately brought in was the terribly burdensome Act No 7 of 1870, the "Court Fees Act," by which the public suitor pays not only for the personal privilege of seeking justice in the law courts, but also for the up-keep and maintenance of those courts and their official establishments This is one of the fruits of fifty years of British rule in this Province, but we do not see that any alleviation of the burden has been or is about to be attempted by his Highness the Maharajah's Government There was some promise made by the late Dewan of Mysore, Mr Rungo Charlu, in his first Dussorah address a think, that there would be a revision of the court fees stamps now charged on suits instituted in the courts of the Province but though Mr Rungo Charlu is dead, and the Dewan lives, yet no steps have been taken to mitigate the severity of a judicial taxation, the burden of which has become intolerable

In the meanwhile it may not be out of place to refer to a point or two in this enactment which has made law and justice quite expensive luxuries in India and to indicate what the Government of India contemplates doing to render the burden more bearable In this attempt, we are aided by an interesting article on the subject which appears in a recent issue of the *Times of India* The act lays down that no suit can be instituted in any mofussil court, and no appeal therefrom preferred to any High Court, unless a heavy preliminary "institution fee," in the shape of court fees stamps is paid, and the rate laid down is 7½ per cent on the value of the suit, whether it be for the recovery of or relating to moveable or immoveable property This institution fee is the same for original suits and for appeal suits, that is to say, a man has to pay twice over, first in getting himself heard by one court, and, on appeal, by a higher court This is the charge made in the courts of the Mofussil in *British Indian territory*, but in the Presidency High Courts, the first fees charged are only for "processes," which are comparatively small, and it is only when a suit is brought actually to trial, that an institution fee is charged, and this fee is almost four times less than that charged under the Court Fees Act Here in the Mysore Province, the charge for judicial stamps is at the same rate for all classes of suits and cases, namely, at 7½ per cent, whether original or in appeal, even in appeals to the Chief Court of the Province, and this institution fee is exclusive of fees for processes, so that the intolerableness of the burden will be plainly apparent It would seem, according to the *Times of India*, that it was not the intention of the British Government of India originally to oppress the people of India in this way. They never in short loved any stamp duty properly so called till 1814, and the question first came under their consideration in 1795, when they passed Regulation 37 of 1795, which is the first legislative enactment enforcing fees on civil suitors The preamble to that Regulation is as follows:—"Owing to no expense attending the institution of suits in the first instance, and no fees being charged on the exhibits and papers filed in the Court many groundless and litigious suits and complaints have been instituted against individuals, and the trials of others have been protracted, by the filing of superfluous exhibits, or the summoning of witnesses whose testimony was not necessary to the development of the merits of the case The establishing of fees on the institution and trial of suits being considered to be the best means of putting a stop to the abuse of the ready means now afforded to individuals of availing themselves of the exercise of the laws, without obstructing the bringing forward of just claims, the following rules have been enacted" The rules then setting forth the scale of stamp charges are then given Then Regulation I of 1814 imposed Stamp fees on suits according to their value, and so on, from time to time, various enactments were passed till 1869, when Act 26 of that year was passed, and by the statement of the objects and reasons for it, it appears that, inasmuch as the judges of the lower courts of first instance and the ministerial officers of the courts throughout the country were notoriously underpaid, the consequences of which were peculation and the exact on of illegal fees, and as the suitors in the courts contributed only Rs 50,000 towards an expenditure of two-and-a-quarter millions upon the courts themselves, it was found expedient to get rid of the existing unequal incidences of the fees, and to provide for certain revisions of the stamp duty, in the belief that a considerable increase of revenue would accrue to the state therefrom The results anticipated by the Government of India have been fully realised—we should say how far exceeded all anticipations whatever, and now stamp fees have become an immense and never failing source of revenue to the Government, but an intolerable burden to those who seek justice at the hands of the state. A report on the working of the Court fees Act by Sir Richard Garth, Chief Justice of Bengal, called for by the Government, states, that, in the year 1882, the cost of the civil courts in Bengal was estimated at

Thirty three lacs of rupees, whilst the total income to the government from stamp fees charged upon civil suits was sixty six lacs of rupees, or double the sum expended, the surplus in 1810 being thirty two lacs, and in 1881 twenty nine lacs

The matter of the levy of court fees and the amendment of the Court Fees Act are now under the consideration of the Government of India, and both have been entrusted to the hands of able men in the administration, who could not receive greater and more valuable aid than Sir Sir Richard Garth, and, perhaps, a year hence, we may have an amended Court Fees Act, doing away with the anomalies, inconsistencies, and intolerable burdens of the present enactment The proposed amendment has not as yet been thrown into the form of an act, the members of the Legislature being evidently anxious to produce the best measure In the mean while instead of waiting for this new act cannot the Government of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore do something to mitigate the burdens of an enactment which has had everywhere in the Province the *anathema maranatha* of the people pronounced upon it

ONE OF THE WISE MEN OF GOTHAM

One "who has had something to do with the affair" takes exception, in the *Daily Post* of the 19th instant, to the remarks which we made in the Canarese Edition of the *Karnataka Prakasika* of the 16th instant, on the defective arrangements made in connection with the dinner given on the 15th instant. We assure the writer that we can afford to smile over the silly personalities in which he has the ghat fit to indulge But there are certain points in the letter which, in the interests of truth, we cannot forbear to notice We said that only the poor among the Sudras and Mussulmans were fed. The correspondent replies that "no line of demarcation was intended to be drawn between the rich and the poor among the Sudras and Mussulmans" And yet by the his own confession, "it was decided to feed the poor classes only" But how many even of these poor people partook of the dinner? Did not most of them stay away because they feared to be huddled together indiscriminately without any regard to caste scruples?

Secondly, we said that there were certain Brahmins who had objections to mix with other people at a public dinner and that no arrangements were made for entertaining them The correspondent says that no complaints were made on this point We assure the correspondent that we did hear such complaints with our own ears and we gave expression to them in our columns The correspondent and his colleagues seem to have acted on the principle that none but those who made a noise had any right to be invited This is indeed a good rule of social etiquette!

Thirdly, we observed that the Pancharatras and Vighanasas were not noticed The correspondent denies that these are Brahmins This is a bold assertion prominently bringing to relief the profound ignorance of the correspondent who "had something to do with the affair But whether they are Brahmins or not, we ask what arrangements were made *on the 15th* for them? The reply is that these people "had their share in the shape of money allotments made on the occasion of the celebration of the Birthday festivities *on the 5th* instant" But this was no reason for ignoring them on the 15th instant and we believe that none who received their share of sugar or who witnessed the display of fire works on the 5th instant were passed over on that account, on the 15th instant. The correspondent says further on that "there was not the slightest objection on the part of the Committee to allow them to partake of the munificence of the Maharaja on the 15th instant also" On the contrary, is it not nearer the truth that one of the sect of the Pancharatras actually applied for his share but was directed to go and dine at Gavipuram, which he had objections to do? Was not this same person told that no arrangements could be thought of by the committee for this sect?

Lastly we remarked that a nearer place than Gavipuram should have been chosen for the entertainment of the Smartha Brahmins We did not make the remark in a carping spirit The fact that a large number of the Smartha Brahmins preferred to go to Purnaiya's Chuttram where Vishnava Brahmins were entertained is enough to prove the justice of our remark and the time and place of the distribution of pan supari and flowers to the guests throw immense light on the knowledge and experience which the managers possess of the Hindu usages and manners One point more and we have done Can one "who had something to do with the affair" tell us in a plain, simple and straightforward manner, why no arrangement was thought of by the infallible members of the committee for the entertainment of the so called sea voyage party till the last moment? Was not a report spread by some busy bodies that it was officially settled that this section of the Srivaishnava Brahmins was to be excluded from the entertainment? Did the correspondent or any one else "who had something to do with the affair" ever take the trouble of contradicting this false report which the public came to know to be false, only when the Diwan ordered arrangements to be made at once for entertaining them, on the matter being brought to his notice by a telegram? We pause for a reply

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE

A public meeting was held in Rai Bahadur Arcot Narainsawmy Mooddeliyar's school Hall, Dickinson Road, Bangalore, on Saturday last the 21st instant, for the purpose of adopting a memorial to the Secretary of State for India, praying that the maximum limit of age of candidates competing for the Covenanted Civil Service may be raised from 19 to 21 There were present Mr C Meenakshiya, Barrister-at-Law, the Editors of the *Bangalore Spectator* and the Journal, Mr Venkat Narsiah, Barrister-at Law Mr Kempariy Urs, Messrs Venkatramiah Chetty, B A, B L, D Venkataramiah B A, and B Seshagere Rao Advocates Sowkar Mahomed Sait, Messrs M Sreenivasa Rao B A, S Sreenivasa Rao, B A, N Narsinga Rao, B A, A Seshagiri Rao, C Krishna Rao, B A Ramasawmy Chetty, B A, S Subaraya, B A, C Sreeneivasa Char B A, and many others including merchants, lawyers and gentlemen of various professions Mr Meenakshiyer was voted to the chair and in the course of his speech he remarked that it was a pity there no other leading gentleman was selected to the chair as England going gentlemen, like himself, were not considered to be proper men for it He, however, thanked the audience for the honor done to him, and gave a summary of the history of the question Though, as Mysoreans are, by an order of Government, prevented from competing for the Civil Service, he remarked that it by no means would follow that they should not take interest in matters of general public good and, indeed, it was very praiseworthy that Mysoreans should co-operate with their brethren elsewhere We have many men of science, men who take prominent part in all sorts of manufactures and industries, and it is very desirable, he said, that we should also have good statesmen He then requested Mr Venkatramiah Chetty to propose the first resolution which was to the effect —"That having regard to the efficiency of the Indian Civil Service itself, as also to the practical exclusion of Indian Candidates from that Service, by reason of the reduction of the limit of age to 19 years, this meeting is of opinion that the maximum age for the open competitive examination should be raised to the former limit of 21 years, and in that view this meeting resolves to submit a Memorial to His Lordship the Secretary of State for India in Council" In proposing the resolution Mr Venkataramaiah Chetty dwelt at some length on the injustice done to the Natives by the Government in thus practically excluding them from the service Not a single man was able to enter the service after the reduction of the age from 21 to 19 which was effected by Lord Salisbury in 1876 He said that every endeavour should be made to agitate the question and gain the object Mr Venkataramiah, in seconding the resolution, said that from his own experience of English life, the cramming system had a very injurious effect on the constitution of the candidates In regard to the claims of Natives for admission into the Civil Service he quoted the opinion of Lord Macaulay who strongly advocated the cause of Natives in this respect. Mr Krishna Sing, in supporting the resolution, severely criticized the Government for making India poor in every way He very emphatically said that the British Government was not justified in closing the doors of competitive examination against Indian candidates and in substituting a back door in the form of statutory service Mr V M Sathasiva Moodeliyar was here asked to explain in detail the object of the meeting In a very eloquent speech he exhorted the audience to co-operate with the promoters of the undertaking and sat down amidst much cheering So no gentlemen had undertaken to speak in Canarese and Hindustani, but owing to the lateness of the hour they were not able to do so the learned chairman requested Mr Sreeniwasachar to read the draft memorial which was read by him with a few remarks as to its incompleteness Mr M Singaravalu Moodeliyar seconded him The Meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the learned Barrister in the chair who very graciously acknowledged it We hope to publish the memorial in our next issue

Occasional Notes

The *London Gazette* of the 23rd ultimo contained a further list-285 in number-of address and resolutions of condolence on the death of the Duke of Albany, which have been presented to Her Majesty

The Government of India has now under consideration a proposal to raise an additional regiment of native cavalry in the Bombay Presidency, with special regard to the increasing pressure of life on the Sind frontier, which has become extremely heavy since the disbandment of the 3rd Sind Horse

Mrs Anandabai Joshee the Maharatta lady who proceeded to America some time since for the purpose of studying medicine has passed the matriculation examination at the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia Mrs Joshee will shortly be joined in America by her husband, who has procured leave of absence from Government for that purpose

Strict orders have recently been issued at Quetta, forbidding soldiers to go out any distance from the cantonments alone and without permission, and requiring all officers, if starting on excursions, to go out in company The *Englishman* hears that a report has been received at Quetta that last Saturday afternoon the Musakhel Pathans committed a fresh raid near Thal Choteli The raid was unsuccessful, and three Musakhels are reported to have been killed The 2nd Bombay Regiment has been ordered to hold itself in readiness to advance to punish the raiders

The Amir Abdul Rahman is said to have dressed his regiments at Cabul in new uniforms The soldiers are reported to like the change The Amir has lately issued edicts, which are to hold good for Cabul, and which strictly forbid all gambling and public immorality The penalty for any transgression against these laws will be the loss of the offender's right hand The Amir has further forbidden the wearing of arms in or around his city None of his Chiefs or Sirdars will in future appear, even at a Durbar, with a sword at his side

On Tuesday night, a disastrous fire occurred at Ruttonpole, near Ahmedabad, resulting in the complete destruction of seven large buildings, and about twenty five adjacent houses The wind being high, the flames spread rapidly The Municipal and police authorities, aided by the detachment of the European regiment, whose services were called in, made strenuous exertions to extinguish the fire, but the watersupply being inadequate, and the street being narrow, the conflagration was not suppressed till morning The damage is estimated at over ten lakhs of rupees

The German Government has published a draft Bill for levying a higher tax on all financial transactions The Bill imposes a percentage duty of two-tenths per thousand on all money bargains, or about 4d on every £100 sterling The revenue thus derivable from large transactions will be at once apparent By the law passed in 1881 a fixed tax of 20 pfennings, or about 2d, was imposed on every cash bargain, and 1 mark, or 1s on every time or speculation ditto, but it is now proposed that these rates, which in the budget for 1884 85, it was estimated would only return about 1,784 000 marks, shall be supplanted by an *ad valorem* tariff, so to speak, as above mentioned, that will yield a much higher revenue from this source It is stated by the *Times'* Berlin correspondent that the "measure has caused something like a panic in financial circles, as being certain if passed to exercise a most paralyzing influence on German business and to throw much of it into the hands of foreign exchanges"

Local and Provincial

Civil Surgeon Mysore —Dr T J McGann, Civil Surgeon of Mysore, who had furloughgranted him for a year, in August last, backed an extension of three month's leave given him

Chief Court of Mysore —On Tuesday last, the three Judges of the Chief Court of Mysore met to consider the question of reducing the cost of the office establishments of the Court Several changes have been made and a considerable amount of annual expenditure saved

Tumkur Railway —Colonel C J Smith, R E Consulting Engineer for Railways, is expected to arrive at Madras from Ootacamund by the mail train to morrow morning and will proceed to Bangalore the following day to inspect the line of Railway to Tumkur in view to its being opened to the public on the 1st July 1884 a section to which will be obtained by telegraph from the Government of India —*Madras Times*

Sunday Evening Lectures —A course of Lectures, specially addressed to Educated Hindus and Mahammadans, is being delivered on Sunday Evenings by the Rev J E Slater, in the Lecture Hall of the London Mission, Pettah The subject is the Parable of the Prodigal Son. The third lecture will be given on Sunday next the 29th instant, at 6 30 P M, The theme of the evening will be "the Prodigal in the far country, the great famine"

Public Meeting about the Civil Service —A public meeting was held, on Saturday evening last, at the school room of Arcot Narainswmy Moodeliar, Rai Bahadur, in Cantonment, for the purpose of adopting a memorial to the Secretary of State for India, for raising the maximum limit of age of the candidates for competitive examination of the Civil Service Mr. C Meenakshiya, barrister-at law, presided on the occasion. We hope to publish elsewhere a report of the meeting

"Young Men's Union," Pettah —Mr John Cook, M A, Principal of the Central College, Bangalore, who takes very great interest in the "Young Men's Union," Pettah, has presented that institution with a large collection of very valuable and useful books, which form a welcome addition to the library Saturday before last, the members of the Union sent the following congratulatory telegram to His Highness the Maharajah on the birth of his son and

heir —"The Members of the Young Men's Union humbly solicit permission to congratulate your Highness upon the birth of a Prince and heir, and on being made a G. C. S I."

THE MAHARAJAH'S LIBERALITY.—The *Daily Post* of Saturday last has the following —His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, in honor of the birth of his son and heir, very generously sent the Chaplain of St. John's a hundred rupees to be distributed amongst the poor of the Parish Yesterday, between 2 and 3 P M, children were provided with a good dinner and four annas per head, and this morning at 9 o'clock a number of men, women and children assembled in the church compound, when the Rev. Messrs Wright and Bazeley, assisted by some other members of the Parish, distributed eight annas to each adult and four annas to each child

The Mysore Gazette.

Bangalore, Saturday, June 21 1884.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE DEWAN TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE

The 17th June 1884 No 56—Mr T. Inman, Executive Engineer, Mysore State Railway, is granted three months' privilege leave of absence from such date as he may avail himself of the same

No 57—The undermentioned villages of the Hole Narsipur Ind R, Mysore District, are transferred to the Hassan Taluk, Kadur District, in order to provide for a continuous boundary line between the said Talukas

Chikkaballi } Chikanayakanhalli

The 18th June 1884 No 58—The undermentioned Magistrates are, under the proviso to Section 345 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, directed to take down the evidence of complainants and witnesses in their own hands in the language set opposite their names —

Srinivasa Rao Munsiff and 2nd Class Magistrate of Chitaldroog, English language

Shama Rao, Acting Deputy Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of Kortagere Canarese language

The 20th June 1884. No 59—Mr B G Krishnamachar, General Assistant Commissioner, Tumkur District, is granted fifteen days' privilege leave of absence in extension of that granted to him in this office Notification No 28, dated 18th May 1884.

No. 60—Mr V N Narasimmachar, District and Sessions Judge, Mysore District, is granted fifteen days' privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of the same

The 13th June 1884—Mr M B Tivari Assistant Engineer, Mysore Division, is granted two months privilege leave with effect from the 1st August 1884, on such date as he may avail himself of the same

The 13th June 1884—Mr V H Kurve, Executive Engineer, will, on the expiration of the privilege leave granted him in Notification No 1093, dated 27th March 1884, take over charge of the Bangalore Division as a temporary measure from Mr Scudder Executive Engineer, who is granted 2 months privilege from date of relief

2 Mr Subrayer will continue to officiate as Executive Engineer, Kadur Division, in addition to his charge of the Hassan Range

3 This office Notification No 1756, dated 15th May 1884, is hereby cancelled

General Summary

MADRAS.

THE PROPOSED ROADS TO BANGALORE.—The following telegram has been forwarded to Simla to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy by the Committee appointed at the preliminary meeting in Madras last Tuesday —

"Agreeably to a resolution adopted at a preliminary meeting of natives and Europeans held on 9th, it is prayed that sanction for the removal of military and other offices to Bangalore from Madras be withheld, pending the approaching public meeting of the people of this Presidency"—*Mail*

A JEWEL TAKEN AWAY BY A KITE.—A native woman named Moonsammah was this morning charged before Mr W M Scherlieb, at the Town Police Court, by a goldsmith named Soondara Rutken with criminal misappropriation, in respect of a gold juddabillay valued at Rs 38 The prosecutor was walking down Acharappan Street, Black Town, on the 15th May last, with the jewel in question in his hand when a kite, mistaking it for food, snatched it off, and flew away Information was immediately given to the Police of the C Division It appeared that the kite which carried away the jewel came in contact with another kite which endeavoured to take away the jewel In the fight that ensued between the kites the jewel was dropped on the roof of the house in which the accused was residing Seeing it, she directed her grand daughter, named Thanum, to get the jewel down She did so. The accused then placed the jewel in a box Four or five days after the accused missed the jewel, and on enquiry found out that her granddaughter had taken the jewel out of the box and given it to a woman who sold sweetmeats. A quarrel ensued between the accused and the woman, when the Police came in, and discovered that the quarrel was about the jewel His Worship remarked, that the accused was put on her trial rather prematurely The element of conversion to constitute misappropriation was wanting, though it was a case of very strong suspicion The accused would be brought up again if more evidence was obtained At present the accused was discharged—*Bud*

A NATIVE OFFICER SHOT—On the 24th ultimo a Pathan sepoy shot the native officer commanding the detachment of last Beluchis at Sibi It appears that the native officer had reported the sepoy for absence from barracks, and he was punished for the offence with detention in barracks for some days.—*Pioneer*

THE MAHABHARATA.—We are glad to hear that His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has been pleased to sanction a grant of rupees one thousand a year for five years to the Dataywa Bhar a Karyalya to help towards the cost of publishing an English translation of the *Mahabharata*, which is intended mainly for gratuitous distribution in India and Europe —*Indian Mirror*

LOVE, JEALOUSY, AND MURDER AT KURRACHEE.—Last week the Sessions Court of Kurrachee was engaged in trying a case of some importance, in which one G Dyaram of Dowlatkhan, was charged with committing murder by causing the death of Nawab Gendulkhan The trial lasted from the 2nd to the 6th June The motive for this crime, as alleged for the prosecution, was that the deceased Nawab was engaged to a Black girl whom the accused wished to marry, and that the accused after trying to dissuade the Nawab, went on a visit to him and found an opportunity to steal in the night a long spear from his stock and stabbed him in the abdomen Judgment was deferred —*Sind, Times*

TANTIA BHIL.—The now famous dacoit Tantia Bhil is still at large, having escaped all the well laid plans for his capture by the Central Provinces and Berar police. His successes have evidently induced other *Badmashes* to try their hands at the same game A few days ago another serious dacoity was committed in the Nizam's territories, adjoining the Basim district of Berar The dacoits looted a wealthy mahajan of cash and goods of the value of Rs 3 000, and severely wounded one of his children The robbers, however, did not get off scot free the villagers turned out in a body and attacked them killing one dacoit and wounding two The Police Sub-inspector of Basim could hardly cope to the spot and succeeded in capturing five of the gang, of a dozen, the remaining dacoits escaped —*Bombay Gazette*

MALABAR COAST

PETITION FOR THE ABOLITION OF THE OPIUM DUTY.—We hear that some Jews petitioned the Travancore Government to abolish the duty on opium in Travancore, but on what grounds we have not been advised We now hear that they have received a telegram forbidding them that their petition is under consideration

A REWARD FOR DESTRUCTION OF A ROGUE ELEPHANT.—The Travancore Sircar has offered a reward of Rs 100 for the destruction of a rogue elephant that is reported to have lately killed a Kunbar, and is said to be haunting the Hills near Muthukuli Veal The tusks of the animal when slain will be delivered up to the nearest Magistrate

Extracts.

THE GOVERNOR'S OFFICIAL RESIDENCE.

The *Madras Mail*—In the House of commons on Tuesday, 27th ultimo, in reply to Mr Biggar, Mr Cross said Mr Grant Duff is not the first Governor of Madras who has kept up three official residences. Before the construction of the present Government House at Ootacamund a house used to be rented for the use of the Governor On March 20 last, replying to the hon member, I explained that Mr Grant Duff is in no way responsible for the building of the present Governor's house, which was begun some years before he left England. As regards the necessity for the three official residences, I may explain that the Governor's house in Madras is maintained chiefly for purposes of public business and official residences The residence of the governor is at Guindy, a suburb four miles from the town. The India Office has no information to show that a limit of £7,000 was originally placed on the cost of the purchase of the Ootacamund house An estimate of Rs 2,76,000 was sanctioned in 1879 The total cost of the house, including roads and other incidental works, has amounted to Rs 7,70,150, of which Rs 1,25,000 was expended on furniture

THE CIVIL SERVICE QUESTION

The *Times of India*—A special meeting of Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay was held on Saturday last at the residence of Mr Mahomed Ali Rogay Mr Cowro dun Tyabjee, the president was in the chair An animated discussion took place on the question of the age of the candidates for the Indian Civil Service, and it was unanimously resolved that memorials should be sent to the Viceroy, and the Secretary of State, praying that the limit of age should be raised from 19 to 21 Among the speakers were Mr C Tyabjee, the Hon Badrudin Tyabjee, Khan Bahadoor Moulvee Ghulam Mahomed, and others who dwelt upon the practical difficulties experienced by native lads in competing with their English rivals at the early age of 17 to 19 It was specially insisted that, as a residence of three or four years in England before the examination was essential to obtain some chance of success, very few Indian parents would be willing to send away their children to a foreign country where they have no friends at the tender age of 13 or 14 years, and before they have had any fair opportunity of judging of their physical or intellectual capacity The meeting was unanimously of opinion that the present limit of age practically excluded the natives of India from the Civil Service of their own country, and they, therefore, demanded that the limit should be raised so as to give them some chance of success

THE NEW AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AT MADRAS

The *Indian Agriculturist*—A real beginning is being made in Madras in the work of training native youth for agricultural pursuits A peculiar stamp is given to the work by affiliating the Madras Agricultural College to the Education Department, making it indeed a branch of that department under the principalship of Mr Robertson, so well known for the last 15 years as head of the Saidapet Farm Mr Robertson has left the farm to become a graded officer of the Educational Department and assume the office of Principal of the new College There will eventually, we believe, be an agricultural school in probably every district of the Madras presidency, and at each agricultural school an agricultural experimental station over which the College will have control The College is to have an experimental ground and a botanical garden where experiments will be conducted with the aid of the professor of chemistry or professor of botany and the advantages afforded by the chemical and physical laboratory The Madras Government has wisely resolved to appoint a first class agriculture chemist and naturalist to the staff of the College, an assistant professor of agriculture, and a professor of veterinary surgery, also an instructor in farm buildings, mensuration, surveying, etc. An efficient staff will thus be appointed, and the College starts with nearly 100 students, all of them graduates or under graduates of universities, from all parts of India, many being the sons of landed proprietors The College will do more good in five years than the farm alone in 15 years, though the College could not have been started until the farm had prepared the way Amongst the students there are a number of junior revenue officials undergoing training This is all very satisfactory, but the Government of this country seems to have no idea, not even the faintest, of what other Governments are doing to popularize agricultural knowledge

THE VICEROY AND THE NIZAM

The *Indian Daily News*—We hear nothing of the Consultative Council which the Viceroy felt it incumbent upon himself to recommend before he left Hyderabad There has been a meeting of the Council to frame rules of business, and that is all It does not say much for the dignity of this Council that the pay, or salary, or perquisites of one of its most prominent members should have been stopped by the executive without reference to the Council. Practically, the whole thing was a mischievous mistake. Criticism without power is an absurdity in a native State, inasmuch as, should criticism be indulged in, the critics would find that they have merely given the executive an opportunity for administering to them the rude unmistakable as well as direct. No doubt, the utter failure of the Council has proceeded from the conviction on the part of its members, that it was intended as an ingenious way of subjecting them before the whole city to personal slights which they can neither escape nor resent. Considering how the administration at Hyderabad has been conducted since the Nizam's installation, we should consider the members of the Consultative Council were justified by every dictate of personal honour and self-respect in resigning in a body What the Government of India's idea might be it is very difficult to guess. In February, the Nizam was supposed to have completed his education, and yet we now see that his former superintendent of education is for some inscrutable reason to be re-established This does not seem an advance towards economy nor does it appear to indicate that the Nizam is fit to be entrusted with the Government of his State All that it does show is that the Viceroy has made up his mind to let the Nizam severely alone, no matter how preposterous his freaks may be. But if the Nizam is still to run in leading strings, surely, both he and his boy Minister, require close looking after The Government of India has entirely failed to grasp the character of the scene at Hyderabad

THE INDIAN INSTITUTE

The *Englishman*.—Professor Monier Williams is determined not to allow his pet Native Indian Institute at Oxford to come to grief if his personal exertions will avail to support it It is satisfactory to observe that his third visit to India has had the salutary effect on Professor Williams of teaching him that the more he learns the more there yet remains to be learnt, as that wonderful and inexhaustible country This is in wholesome contrast to the hasty tourist, who visits India or any other country and promptly declares with the late Charles Matthews, that "there is nothing in it" Professor Monier Williams told his audience that India is a land of surprises, contradictions and anomalies, which over precise, over logical and self-opinionated persons, had better not select as the sphere of their life work Possibly this remark may have reference to the still vexed question of the age of competition for the Civil Service as it has been an argument on the part of those who advocate the younger age, that *Argilla quidem vas taberis ada* However this may be, Professor Williams has undertaken a welcome, and not very difficult, task in pointing out to his audience the many blessings which the people of India have received under the beneficent government of their British conquerors The Good people of England, like all other good people are very much pleased to listen to the enumeration of the deeds for which they think that the credit is reflected on themselves They shudder at the thought of the foreign invasions, and the internal wars, by which India was desolated before the time of British rule They listen with horror to the account of the murderous deeds of the Thugs, to piteous tales of widow-burning, infanticide, and human sacrifices of innocent youths and maidens. But a very different feeling comes over them when they hear how, under English rule, order has taken the place of chaos, good government has been substituted for anarchy, justice for oppression, a watchful police for unruly bands of soldiers, peace and security for war and rapine, well drained lands for feverish swamps, cultivated fields for wild jungles, comfortable cottages for lairs of wild beasts, engineering works of greater magnitude than are to be seen in any other part of the world.

THE NIZAM

The *Bombay Gazette*.—For some time past rumours have been set afloat to the effect that the young ruler of Hyderabad, who has only recently come into power, has buried himself with in the recesses of the zenana, where he has been indulging in all sorts of excesses. There is nothing too bad which the Nizam has not been accused of doing, and, according to these reports his Minister, the young Nawab Salar Jung, panders to his master's vicious tastes, and himself leads a life of voluptuous pleasure and inglorious ease It is said, too

that the interests of the State are neglected; that work is not attended to; and that to crown all, a breach has occurred in the Minister's own party. With "youth at the helm and pleasure at the prow," the State craft, it is whispered, is drifting helplessly out to sea, and it is only a question of time as to when it will be wrecked. Some of the native papers of Calcutta, Madras, and Hyderabad have been full of stories about both the Nizam and his Minister, and their idle utterances are boldly given out as representing the State of the popular feeling in Hyderabad Rumours of an unfavourable nature regarding the Nizam reached us some time ago, and although from our knowledge of Hyderabad intrigues we did not attach any importance to them, yet when they were allowed to go uncontradicted, we were naturally a little perplexed. From sources which we regard as trustworthy, however, we received information tending to show that the Nizam was getting on fairly well, that his habits were simple and temperate, that he appeared frequently in public; that he had a liking for manly sports and out door life; and that he had in him all the makings of a good ruler. We also know that Salar Jung's Government was making fair headway, and was working satisfactorily; that business was disposed of with promptitude; that reforms in all departments were being gradually but steadily introduced; and that the Minister was conducting himself with firmness and honesty of purpose. But the Government declined to undertake the trouble of refuting the stories which have been spread about. This reserve, however, had now been partly broken. In another column appears an account of a week's hunting tour recently made by the Nizam in the vicinity of Hyderabad, in which business was combined with pleasure. While His Highness enjoyed all the excitement of the sport, and the beneficial change attendant upon camp life, he had also the advantage of seeing some portion of his country and people, and of getting an insight into the working of the administration of the land revenue.

PROPOSED REMOVAL OF THE HIGH COURT OF MADRAS.

The *Madras Mail*.—We learn that a suggestion to Government has been, or is about to be, made by the Hon'ble Judges of the High Court, anent the provision of new buildings for the Court. A report to Government on the subject is now being drawn up by the Registrar, Appellate Side, and the Government Architect has been requested to draw up a rough plan and estimate to accompany the report. Their Lordships' reason for wishing to have the Court removed, are that the present building is incommodious, and that much nuisance is caused by the constant running of the bullock train of the S. I. Railway, and by the traffic on the Beach. The site indicated by their Lordships as suitable for the new buildings is, we understand, not distant from the Revenue Board Office. The removal of the Court is by no means a new idea For many years, and by several Chief Justices have the present High Court House been seen to be structurally unsuited to the present requirements of the High Court; and although much ingenuity has been shown and much money has been spent in enlargements and re-arrangements, still, the building falls very far short of the reasonable requirements of the public It is inconvenient to the Judges, to the Court officers, to clients, to the Bar, and to all whose business draws them thither. It may have fairly well met the purposes for which it was erected upwards of half a century ago; but now it is out of date, and no amount of patching will greatly amend it Calcutta and Bombay have been provided with palatial High Court Houses within the last ten years. The Bombay High Court designed by Colonel Fuller, R. E., cost Rs. 16,40,000. It was commenced on the 1st April 1871; and it was completed in November 1878. Mr. Maclean says in his "Guide to Bombay".—

"It is 562 feet in length, and 187 feet in breadth; the general height to eaves is 90 feet, and the central feature is 178 feet high. The Judges have two private staircases in the octagon towers on either side of the porch. Flanking the corridor on the ground-floor which leads to the main staircase, there are two rooms, 49 by 22 feet one to accommodate prisoners required to attend Court, and the other for the Court's printing presses. Two elliptical staircases at the extreme ends of the building on the east side give access to the Courts. The ground-floor, which was originally intended for the use of the Small Causes Courts, is now occupied by the offices of the Sheriff, the Clerk of the Insolvent Debtors Court, the Official Assignee, the Clerk of the Crown, the printing establishment of the Court, and the offices of the Registrar General, the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, and the Sub-Registrar of the Fort Division, while several rooms are let to barristers. The offices of the High Court occupy the first and third floors, on the second floor are the Courts, three on the Original Side and three on the Appellate Side, which are thus advantageously situated in regard to their offices above and below For facility of communication there are nine stone staircases from the ground floor and thirteen from the first floor, varying from 3 feet 6 inches to 9 feet in breadth. On the fourth floor over the Criminal Court, is a record room for valuable documents, 50 feet by 60 feet. The floors in Courts and corridors are paved with Minton tiles, and in other rooms consist of Italian mosaic."

The cost of this handsome building seems very high, and it is not to be expected that the Government of India will sanction anything approaching 16½ lakhs for a High Court House in Madras. But a third of that sum has sufficed for the palatial and remarkably handsome Post and Telegraph Offices that now form the most conspicuous object on our foreshore, as seen from the Harbour The Government will have no difficulty in finding immediate use for the present High Court building, for that building would readily lend itself to the purposes of the Civil offices, now crowded together in Fort St. George, which have received notice to quit. If, sooner or later, 5 or 6 lakhs must be spent on providing accommodation for the High Court worthy of the dignity of that tribunal, then the Government should resolve to "kill two birds with one stone" By building at once such a High Court House as is required, the Government will obtain ready to hand just the kind of office accommodation, for the alleged want of which, it has approved of the migration of the Military Accounts office from Madras to Bangalore.

THE NIZAM ON TOUR

The *Correspondent of the Bombay Gazette* — His Highness the Nizam having heard that some tigers had been marked down in the vicinity of Hyderabad, a small shikar party was organized, and arrangements were made for a short trip in the Ibrahim Pattan direction. It was thought that business could profitably be combined with pleasure, and that while His Highness enjoyed the excitement of the sport, he would also have the advantage of being able to see a little of the country and the people Accordingly, on the afternoon of Sunday, the 25th May, His Highness accompanied by the Minister, Nawab Moonecroo Mook, and a few others, left Hyderabad about 6 o'clock, and drove on to Sahib Nagar where the party encamped for the night

Next morning, about half past five o'clock, the Nizam and party drove out to the Ibrahim Pattan Tank, which is a magnificent sheet of water On the way the carriage in which His Highness was driving broke down, and had to be changed for another About 7-30 A. M. the tank was reached. The Nizam noticed that considering the size of the tank, it contained very little water, and that the area of wet cultivation about the place was not what it ought to have been He then drove on to the village of Aindra, which was reached about half-past 8 o'clock and here news of a "kill" was brought in. After discussing a hasty breakfast His Highness summoned the Tahsildar, and made certain inquiries as to the number of villages in the taluka, the area under cultivation, the revenue it brought in, and so forth He made particular inquiries as to the condition of the cultivating classes and as to the state of the crops About 10 o'clock His Highness and party rode out in the direction of the "kill," a regular beat was organized, and a fine tiger broke cover, but being out of range he was not fired at. During the heat of the day the Nizam and party were out in the open, and several miles of hilly country were ridden over under a scorching May sun. The party returned to camp about 7 o'clock in the evening, dinner was ordered at 9; and His Highness and others retired to rest about 11 o'clock.

Next day, from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M His Highness was out in the jungle again Several miles of country were again traversed, but unfortunately no tiger was to be seen. No way discouraged, His Highness, who was in excellent spirits, did not look the least tired. Dr. Mirza Ali and one or two others had a touch of the sun; but the Nizam looked remarkably well, and in the course of conversation remarked that this knocking about in the country did him immense good, and that the exercise was beneficial alike to body and mind.

On Wednesday morning His Highness was up early, and about 6 o clock he set to work, going steadily through all the "arzi-i-khas papers" which had been sent up to him. He looked over all the papers himself, and endorsed orders thereon, this work occupying him about two hours and a half.

About 9 o'clock the cultivators of two or three villages, accompanied by the patels and patwadis, with their papers, were brought before His Highness who personally examined the receipt books of two ryots, comparing the amount they stated they had paid with the entries therein. The village day books, lotgora, and other papers were then examined. His Highness afterwards addressed the ryots, conversing with them very pleasantly, and questioning them on various subjects connected with their lands and crops. He asked them if they had any grievances to complain of, when some of the cultivators of the village of Munchal came forward with a complaint against the tehsildar. They stated that besides the lands under cultivation, they had possessed from time immemorial certain tracts of waste lands reserved for grazing for which they had never paid anything, but this year the tehsildar, when on a visit to their village, had this waste measured, and told them that unless they paid him *nuzzerana* he would levy an assessment on it. The ryots said that at first they declined to accede to the tehsildar's demands, but that when he got into a rage and abused them, they became so afraid of the consequences that, yielding to his demand, they paid him about Rs 60 in all, at the rate of Rs. 5 each The complainants further stated that the tehsildar, after taking this money from them, broke faith with them, by levying an assessment of 8 annas per beega on the said land, thus doing them a two-fold injury As these unsophisticated ryots came forward and preferred their complaint in an honest straightforward manner, His Highness was impressed with a sense of the truth of their statements, and after having made further verbal inquiries commanded that the tehsildar (who had just been let off with a warning for his rude behaviour) should be suspended at once, and the charges inquired into His Highness also directed that in case the charges brought against the tehsildar were formally proved, he should, in addition to any punishment awarded to him, be made to refund to the ryots the money he had extorted, so that this example might serve as a warning to others. Some other ryots also came forward with a complaint that whenever they raised dry crops in irrigated lands they were made to pay double the rate of dry crop lands and that the rates levied on dry crop lands occupied in the dry basin of the tank were the same as those levied on lands under the tank. The second tahsildar, who was present at the time, corroborated this statement, and said it involved great hardship on the cultivators His Highness directed that the matter should be inquired into, and that, if what the cultivators stated were found to be true, the necessary modifications should be made in the existing state of affairs His Highness asked the ryots whether any illegal cesses were levied from them, when one and all answered in the negative After this the patels and patwadi of the village of Ibrahim Pattan were brought forward, and were questioned by the Nizam regarding the present state of the tank, their methods of cultivation, and the state of their crops. The village officials in reply said that should the water in this tank be fully 36 feet deep, they would then be able to irrigate about 1,200 beegas of land, but that at present they had a diminished supply of water in the tank, and that one of the feeder channels recently made was of no use whatever. It was for this reason, they explained, that there was so little wet cultivation in their village. As regards land revenue, the highest figure ever reached was in the Fasli year 1272, when Rs. 17,371 were realized. In the year 1288-1289 the annual revenue amounted to Rs. 11,000, but in 1291 it was as low as Rs. 1,117. They also stated that last year the figure stood at Rs. 3,488, but that the average annual revenue might fairly be set down at between some four and five thousand rupees The village officials explained that this loss in revenue was caused by the diminished supply of water in the tank. They further complained that last year the tehsildar had recovered from them an assessment of one hundred rupees for 400 beegas of waste land, which had been reserved for the village pasturage and that as about 175 beegas of this waste was occupied by other cultivators, it was hard that they alone should be called upon to pay assessment on the whole 400 beegas Munir Nawaz Jung Bahadur, Revenue Secretary, here stated that at the introduction of the Survey Settlement into any taluk, certain tracts of land free of all assessment were granted to each village for the village pasturage, threshing floor, &c., and that it would be advisable to adopt the same course in villages in which the Settlement had not yet been introduced His Highness directed that the matter should be taken into consideration, and proper measures adopted One Enukmeneddy then came forward and stated that for six years past the patel and patwadi of Ibrahim Pattan had embezzled something like Rs 1,000 per annum, and that he had brought this fact to the notice of the officials, with a view to the matter being inquired into. From inquiries made of the second talukdar it was ascertained that this complaint had been inquired into by him, and that it was brought to light that embezzlements to the extent of about Rs. 250 per annum had been carried on for some time by the village officials; that the whole proceedings in the case had been forwarded to the first talukdar, with a recommendation that the culprits be at once dismissed from employment, and handed over for punishment to the criminal court This inquiry had resulted in the annual increase of a small amount in the village revenues.

From a study of the taluka papers, it appears that this taluka consists of 39 villages, ten of which are deserted The total cultivated area of these ten villages is estimated at 4,983 beegas, of which only 300 beegas are under cultivation, and as many as 4,683 beegas are lying waste The total occupied area amount to 13 943 beegas, as per details given below:—Lands irrigated from tanks 619 beegas 13½ bams. Lands irrigated from channels 2,854 beegas 10½ bams, Lands irrigated from wells 507 beegas 11 bams. Total wet lands 4,007 beegas 1 bam Dry crop lands 9,936 beegas, total cultivated area 13,943 beegas. The total number of registered occupants amounted to 837 in 1291 and 943 in 1292 The taluka yielded a revenue of Rs. 37,584-3-3 in 1291 and Rs. 42,373-7-9 in the following year.

The villages of the taluka are scattered over the country; some are interlaced with villages of other talukas, and most of them are situated at a great distance from the tehsil town For instance, a few villages are about forty miles distant from the head quarters of the tehsil, while they are only ten miles distant from the Headquarters of the adjoining taluka Nalgoonda His Highness expressed an opinion that under the circumstances it was undesirable to maintain a separate tehsil establishment for thirty-nine villages alone, and that these villages could easily be incorporated with the adjoining talukas He therefore directed that this matter should be taken into consideration The Minister replied that in consultation with the Board of revenue necessary measures would be adopted

In the course of this short tour a few cases of oppression and injustice, as well as instances of negligence and irregularity, on the part of certain Government officials were brought to the notice of His Highness, who desired the Minister to institute inquiries into them The Nizam also ordered that strict supervision should be exercised over all Government officials in the districts, and that they should be made to discharge their duties with honesty and fairness towards the ryots

The Minister represented that to raise the moral tone of the service, it was imperatively necessary that all offenders, of whatever rank or position, should be promptly punished; that while merit should be duly recognised and rewarded, prompt punishment should be dealt out in cases of gross negligence, incapacity or corruption, that wide publicity should be given to any defects which might exist in the system of administration; that opinions thereon should be freely invited, and that all errors should be at once rectified. The Minister observed that Sir Oliver St. John's advise to him was that the tone of the service would be very much improved if offenders were dealt with promptly, and that he (the Minister) would endeavour to act upon this advice.

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Specimen Agenda

Terms—Cash

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

Cairo, 21st June—The 35th Regiment, stationed at Assouan, has been ordered to Assouan

London, 22nd June—Arrangements have been made for the first sitting of the Egyptian Conference to take place on the 28th instant

Paris, 21st June—The International Committee of the Suez Canal Company decided, at their sitting to day, to widen the Canal

Cairo, 22nd June—A despatch from Major Kitchener states that he has sighted the rebels four days' march from Korosko

A further body of rebels are marching on Dongola

Another British Cavalry Regiment is proceeding to Assouan

London, 24th June—Mr Gladstone made a statement in the House of Commons last night, confirming the Ministerial statement made in the French Chambers this afternoon He said that the withdrawal of British troops was optional before 1888, and that France repudiated the revival of the dual control, or any occupation of the country after the British evacuation

The first sitting of the Egyptian Conference will take place on Saturday next, in order to decide financial questions The decisions of the Conference will be submitted to Parliament, and should they fail to approve of them, the Government will resign

Toulon, 23rd June—Sporadic cholera has broken out here Several deaths occur daily Panic prevails, and a general exodus of the inhabitants is taking place

Cairo, 23rd June—It has been decided to send a British Infantry, and not a Cavalry, Regiment to Assouan

London 25th June—Mr Gladstone, speaking in the House of Commons last night, said that it was inexpedient to make a statement, respecting the financial measures to be discussed at the Egyptian Conference

At a meeting of the Conservative leaders yesterday, it was decided to postpone any action in view of Mr Gladstone's assurances

London 26th June—Sir Stafford Northcote, in the House of Commons last night gave notice that he would bring forward a motion that the agreement in connection with the Egyptian Question, entered into between France and England, would lead neither to peace in Egypt nor justify an Englishman.

Constantinople, 25th June—The Porte has accepted an invitation to the Egyptian Conference, reserving the question of the Suzerainty

Bombay 26th June—A special telegram to the *Times of India*, dated London, Wednesday, says that the Railway Committee has closed its sittings The report may be expected soon The general feeling of the members is in favour of altogether ignoring the extravagant proposals of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce It is considered that the Government of India has proved its case, and there will therefore be no necessity to call the remaining nine witnesses The proposals of the Government of India will probably be accepted in their entirety

London, 27th June—The Earl of Carnarvon gave notice in the House of Lords yesterday, of a motion of a vote of censure against the policy of the Government which he will bring forward on the 1st July

The House of Commons last night read the new Reform Bill a third time

Paris 26th June—In the Chamber of Deputies to day there was a debate on the agreement between France and England in connection with the Egyptian question

After a long debate the Chamber passed a vote of confidence in the Ministry

An official despatch has been received from M Millot stating that 4,000 Chinese troops occupying Langson have, in violation of the recent treaty attacked 700 French troops, who were marching to occupy that place The attack was repulsed by the French, whose loss was seven killed, and forty two wounded Two battalions, under the command of M Negrier, have been sent to reinforce the French The retreat of French troops at Tonquin has been suspended

Orders have been despatched to the French Minister in China to proceed to Pekin immediately, and demand an explanation of the attack upon the French troops at Langson Instructions have also been forwarded to Admiral Courbet to advance with his Squadron northward in order to support the demand for satisfaction for the outrage

Cairo, 26th June—The news of the fall of Berber has been officially confirmed

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JUNE, 30, 1884.

NATIVE PRINCES AND NATIVE STATES

THE *Bangalore Spectator* of Friday last contains an article entitled—"Native princes and native states," which, we think, calls for some attention and comment from us At all events, it will not be out of place, in our character and position as exponents of native public opinion, to offer a few remarks on a subject which is of essential importance to us and to our readers the native public, namely, the subject of native princes and native states Our contemporary of the *Spectator* seems to think that native princes *de facto* are beginning to be out of date, whatever position may be allowed them *de jure*, by a benign British Government of India Native princes, it would seem, "are living images of the Past and very little more than images As chiefs and rulers of Indian states, they are little better than anachronisms possessing titles that have been almost emptied of meaning, and wearing the insignia of a power that has almost passed away Modern education is rapidly passing them by and leaving them stranded on the shore of a once imposing but now ruined civilisation" The above sentences have an imposing sound about them, and may leave an impression on the irreflective that they contain a profound truth But what is really the meaning of it all? It is this, as we take it, namely, that modern native princes of India are not the powerful, irresponsible, despotic potentates that they once were The power of life and death and of unmitigated acts of tyranny and pressure is no longer in their hands They can no longer say to one man, come hither, and to another, go thither, and to a third, your head shall be at once cut off, without assigning just and reasonable cause and setting it down in due and proper record, or else, the paramount power the British Government of India, will ask the reason why, and that, too, with some force and energy This, we should say, is as it should be, and is a vast improvement on the old order of things We have no longer an Aurungzebe, a Shah Allum, a Surajoo Dowlah, and the series of Mahratta and Rajput princes of old, who had power to order a subject, high or low, rich or poor, to immediate execution, in the very court yard of a palace in which a public durbar might have been held, but we have the enlightend princes and chiefs of modern Bengal and the North West Provinces, we have such princes as the Maharajah of Baroda, of Indore and Gwalior, of Travancore and Mysore and no person with the smallest reflection on the subject can say that these princes are "anachronisms," that "modern education has rapidly passed them by," and that they have been left "stranded on the shore of a once imposing but now ruined civilisation" These are grand words, full of imposing sound, but signifying nothing and containing no truth whatever. It seems to us that "modern education instead of passing by native princes and chiefs, is taking pretty good care of them, under the enlightened auspices of the paramount British Government Surely, our English contemporary would not have our modern native princes and chiefs restored to the pristine semi-barbaric pomp and splendour of their ancestors and predecessors, and to the exercise of the absolute despotism which was conceded to them Then, it would appear according to our contemporary, that, while the native princes and chiefs of India are fast deteriorating, their chief advisers, their ministers, are rising "The men who are rising into power in India," says our contemporary, "are not the princes, but their ministers, their Dowans, who are selected because of their ability, enlightenment and familiarity with Western thought and Western systems of administration." Now, this is another of those high sounding periods in which our contemporary indulges with so facile a pen, but which, when examined closely, contains nothing but a fallacy Now, what is really the position of the Dowans of the native princes and chiefs of India? They may certainly be selected for office on account of their educational attainments, and their knowledge of Western thought, and their familiarity with Western systems of administration; but they have no means or opportunity of usurping regal power and appearing as rivals to their own masters, the native princes Does our contemporary seriously hold the opinion that the Dowans of native states, like the Mayors of the Palace under the Merovingian Kings, are in the act of devising measures to usurp regal authority and to oust their masters? What our contemporary means, we suspect, when he says that the Dowans are rising into power, in opposition to the native princes and chiefs they serve, is, that, under weak or indifferent princes or chiefs, their Dowan, do pretty much as they please in the administration of the state, under the name and apparent sanction of their royal masters, but this is very different from saying that the Dowans "are rising into power," implying thereby that one of these days, these ministers of state will most probably supplant their masters and ascend the throne, after the manner, say, of Hyder Ali and Sewajee, the founder of the Mahratta dynasty. We have no such fear of the Dowans of native princes and chiefs. On the contrary, we rather rejoice when we find that a weak, indifferent, or incapable native prince or chief, is aided and guided by the advice and counsel of a strong and enlightened Dowan, because, clearly, it would never do that a native state should be afflicted with a ruler and a Dowan both of small mental and moral calibre. Besides there is a constant check over a Dowan's actions and measures in the person of the British Resident at a native court, and we may be quite sure that the latter officer will soon be able to detect and restrain any tendency on the part of the former to exceed the bounds of his authority as chief minister of a native state. There is more to the same effect in the remarks which follow in the article under notice, beginning with the question—"what is a native prince?" Amongst other things, our contemporary seems to object to the hereditary rights of our native princes and chiefs, and to the affections which they win by

means of their hereditary claims from the great mass of their subjects. "A native prince," says our contemporary, "gathers up for himself all that remains of the old-fashioned loyalty and reverence for the throne—the unthinking, unreasoning affection for ancient custom and ancient symbols. These are still of immense value to him, because they secure to him the sub. mission of the majority." We should be very glad, indeed, the more old fashioned loyalty and reverence for the throne there was in a native state, because it would shew that the subjects of that state were true and good people, "rendering unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's, and to God the things that are God's," and we think that such a feeling amongst his people would tend to make that prince's position stable and unassailable. Our contemporary appears to be of a different opinion. "But," says our contemporary, "if he (the native prince) seeks to render his position stable and unassailable, he must march with the times, and regard the esteem of the educated section of his subjects as the most priceless gem which Providence has entrusted to his care." Clearly every native prince should do this, and in our own experience of native princes, they always strive to act up to so very obviously prudent a policy. And it is very easy for a native prince to adopt such a policy, because the educated section of his subjects is so small, and he can easily extend his esteem to them. In the remarks which follow up to the end of this paragraph in the article, we cordially concur. We do not agree, however, with our contemporary, when he says that native princes are not destined to influence in any great degree the future of India. If our native princes continue in the enlightened paths on which they have now entered, we do not see why they should not influence for good the destinies of their common country; but of this part of the subject and other points in our contemporary's article, we hope to remark more at length in our next week's issue.

THE LATE PRINCE GOPAUL RAJ URS.

Just as the festivities on the birth of a son and heir to His Highness the Maharajah came to a close, and His Highness was preparing to leave Mysore town for Bangalore, as he usually does every year, death has suddenly stolen into his family and carried away one of its best beloved members. On Monday last, quite a gloom was cast over the capital and has now spread over the Province, by the death of Prince Gopaul Raj Urs, the elder brother of His Highness the Maharajah, and very much loved and regarded by the latter. It would seem that the deceased prince was suffering from a complaint which he did not reveal to his medical attendants, till it was too late, and though every thing was done for him that unremitting medical skill could devise, the prince died, in his house, at 6-30 P. M., on Monday last, the 23rd instant. The body of the deceased prince was cremated the same night in the royal burning ground, near the Doddekeray tank, on the road to Nunjangode, amidst a vast crowd (besides the immediate relatives and friends of the deceased) of sympathising people, amongst whom the sad news had rapidly spread. His Highness the Maharajah was, of course, the chief mourner and was present at the funeral ceremonies and took part in them. The late Prince Gopaul Raj Urs was but Thirty one years of age at the time of his death, and leaves a widow, but no family, so that the elder branch of the Ursors' becomes extinct with his demise.

We need hardly say that we record the above event with very deep and sincere regret, and we respectfully beg to offer our condolences to His Highness the Maharajah, to Her Highness the Maharanee, and to all the other members of the royal family, on a calamity (common to humanity) which has deprived them of the presence and society of a member of their family who was much beloved and respected by them. Among the people of Mysore town and its neighbourhood, the late prince was well known and highly popular, as he was distinguished for his benevolence and numerous charities.

Occasional Notes.

Pandit Ramabai has been appointed Professor of Sanscrit and the vernacular languages of India at the Ladies' College, Cheltenham.

The opium crop this season is the best known for years, in Bengal especially, where heavy advances proportionate to the out-turn expected are required, but a large increase of revenue from this source is anticipated.

While a balloon was ascending at Lille in France, on the 1st instant, the car became detached, and fell from a height of 130 feet. Twenty persons were in the car at the time, of whom three were killed on the spot, and several others injured. The accident was caused by the overloading of the car.

There was a heavy storm at Joonaghur, with rain and lightning on Sunday. The lightning struck a bania's house, slightly injuring a side wall, and giving a shock to the woman and children in the house at the time. The Clock Tower of the Custom House was also struck by the electric fluid and injured. Fortunately no lives were lost. The fall of rain from 8 A. M., to 7 P. M., amounted to 13 inches and 24 cents.

The Khedive having written personally to the Queen to ask the favour of the reinstatement of Baker Pasha into the English service, there is every probability that this act of grace will be done. There are petitioners innumerable among the highest ranks of society, and it is alone a great honour, one to feel proud of to be thus befriended by men of distinction, and the highest social reputation.

The Commander-in-Chief of Madras, accompanied by General Godfrey Clerk, Adjutant General, General Stewart, Quartermaster General, his Military Secretary, and two Aides-de-Camp proceeds on tour, leaving Ootacamund on the 28th instant. He is expected to arrive at Bangalore on the 9th proximo, and will proceed thence to Trichinopoly. After visiting the Ossoor Remount Depot, he will return to Ootacamund on the 27th July.

A telegram, dated Suakim, the 20th ultimo, states that "the rebels attacked Suakim last night and the night before at two places. They were about three hundred strong. The Marines and Blue Jackets landed, and the *Albacore* fired her big guns and gatlings by electric light. The rebels were panic-stricken and fled, throwing away their arms. The Egyptian Cavalry on both nights showed great cowardice, deserting Major Pigott, as soon as the first shots were fired. Several of them are now under arrest."

The Chief Justice of Bengal has received a reply from Sir H. F. Ponsonby, referring to the Calcutta address of condolence to the Queen on the death of the Duke of Albany. He writes:—"The address forwarded by you on behalf of the inhabitants of Calcutta has been duly laid before the Queen and will be formally answered by the Secretary of State. In the meanwhile I may assure you that Her Majesty has been sincerely gratified by the kind and feeling expressions of sympathy contained therein, and that she will make this known to the Duchess of Albany."

Some time before the departure of the head-quarters of the Government of India to the hills, a circular was issued from the Department of Finance and Commerce to all the subordinate Governments and local Administrations, requesting them to make any suggestions they might think useful with reference to the improvement of the circulation of Stock Notes. They were asked, before submitting their opinions, to communicate with the divisional Commissioners and other District Officers, and to consult the wealthy native bankers on the subject. Some of the local Governments have already communicated their views, and it is probable that the Notes will be issued from the Presidency Post Office in January next, if not earlier. In the meantime, it has been ruled that deposits in Stock Notes, tended by contractors, &c., should always be accepted by local Governments or officers serving under them.

Under Sections 5 and 10 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, the Governor in Council directs that on and from the 1st of next month, the Court of the Subordinate Judge now stationed at Bellary, be transferred to Tadpatri, and that the ordinary jurisdiction of the Court be extended over the Munsiffs of Gooty and Bellary, in the Bellary District and Proddatur, in the Cuddapa District. The Subordinate Judge of Tadpatri is invested with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by a Court of Small Causes, up to the amount of Rs. 500, arising within the Bellary Munsiff or within the revenue taluqs of Gooty, Tadpatri and Anantapur.

Local and Provincial.

A Holiday.—Saturday having been the last Saturday in the month, the public offices and courts in the Pettah and the Cantonment were closed.

The Ramzan.—The Mahomedan feast of the *Ramzan* began on Wednesday last, and will continue for the next Thirty days, at the end of which will be the feast of Buckreed.

Coronation Anniversary.—Saturday last being the 46th anniversary of the Coronation of Her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, a salute of 31 guns was fired by a battery of artillery, on the South Parade, C. and M. Station.

Calcutta Exhibition.—The Commissioners of the late Calcutta Exhibition have awarded Peer Sahib, a Mahomedan inhabitant of Kumbar Pettah, Bangalore, a second class certificate and a bronze medal for excellence of manufacture of sandal sticks and cakes, the latter of which are used to rub on the body and the former to burn as perfumes.

Mr. Plumer and the Advocates.—Mr. C. G. Plumer, the Chief Judge of the Chief Court of Mysore, invited to and entertained at dinner, on Saturday night last, the European and Eurasian Advocates of the Mysore Bar. It would appear that the native Advocates will be entertained by the same hospitable gentleman, in accordance with oriental fashion.

Bank at Mercara.—The Bank of Madras having abolished its branch at Mercara, additional work has been thrown on the Sudder Treasury at that place, as all monetary business and transactions now go into and through the Treasury. The Commissioner has recommended an addition to the office establishment and an increase of pay to the Treasurer and other old officials.

Barr Guards.—The Dewan to the Maharajah's Government has passed the subjoined order regarding the protection of property connected with criminal cases in charge of the police:—"The Dewan observes that the duty of guarding the property connected with cases of Criminal Courts is one justly devolving on the police, the offices should be guarded by the peons attached to them. The Barr guard will therefore be withdrawn from this duty. The Military Secretary will be requested to report whether since the abolition of the Treasury and Jail at Hassan and Chitaldroog and of the District Jails at Kolar, Chickmaglur and Tumkur, it has been found feasible to reduce the strength of the Barr force at those stations.

Gazette of India Notifications.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. B. Lyall, Resident in Mysore, and Chief Commissioner of Coorg, to be also Judicial Commissioner of Coorg, with effect from the 28th May 1884.—The services of Lieutenant Colonel J. MacDonald Smith, of the Madras Staff Corps, Pension Paymaster, Bangalore, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras, with effect from the 7th May, 1884. In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 4 and 5 of Act XXI of 1879 (The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act,) and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following Notification:—All powers or jurisdiction vested in the Chief Judge of Mysore over the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore by Sections 2 and 3 of Foreign Department Notification No 126 G. P., dated the 28th April, 1881, and by Foreign Department Notifications, Nos. 15 G. J. and 16 G. J., dated the 28th October, 1881, shall be deemed to have been vested in the Resident in Mysore with effect from the 28th May, 1884.

A Correspondent is involved in domestic perplexities. He writes—"I got acquainted with a young widow who lived with her step-daughter in the same house. I married the widow, and my father fell shortly afterwards in love with the step-daughter of my wife, and married her. My wife became the mother-in-law and also the daughter-in-law of my own father; my wife's step-daughter is my step mother, and I am the step-father of my mother-in-law. My step-mother, who is the step-daughter of my wife, has a boy; he is naturally my step-brother, because he is the son of my father and of my step-mother; but because he is the son of my wife's step-daughter, so is my wife the grand-mother of the little boy, and I am the grandfather of my step brother. My wife has also a boy, my step-mother is consequently the step-sister of my boy, and is also his grand-mother, because he is the child of her step-son; and my father is the brother-in-law of my son, because he has his step-sister for a wife. I am the brother of my own son, who is the son of my step-mother; I am the brother-in-law of my mother, my wife is the aunt of her own son, my son is the grandson of my father, and I am my own grand father. Here is an awful example."

The Late A. Masilamony Moodelliar.—We regret to announce the death, at 3 P. M., on Friday last, at his residence, Cantonment, of Mr. A. Masilamony Moodelliar, brother-in-law to Rai Bahadur Arcot Narainswamy Moodelliar. The deceased was the managing partner of the firm of Messrs. Arcot Narainswamy Moodelliar & Co., which he joined, as a boy, on its very first establishment in 1857, since which he never ceased to take daily and increasing interest in the concerns of the firm. Indeed, he might well be said to have been amongst the pioneers of commerce and trade in Bangalore in those early days, when the railway was still a long way off. His remains were cremated on Saturday morning last, and the funeral ceremonies were witnessed by a very large concourse of people, chiefly Hindus of all classes and sects, but also by a large number of Mahomedans—a fact which shewed the high esteem and respect in which the deceased was held for his liberality to the poor and strict honesty in business. The family of the late Masilamoney Moodelliar, surviving him, consists of his widow, two sons, and four daughters. We have to offer our sincere condolences to Rai Bahadur Arcot Narainswamy Moodelliar on a loss which affects him both in his private circle and his business.

Retail Sale of Toddy.—The following order has been passed by the Dewan of Mysore regarding retail selling rates of toddy—As the sale of toddy is a monopoly, it is necessary in principle that Government should fix a maximum price so as to protect the consumer from the demand of excessive prices. It is stated by Messrs. Davy, Kuddappa & Co., that the actual selling prices now vary beyond the maxima and minima rates fixed by contract. This is objectionable, but, at the same time, the Dewan has no doubt that the actual rates prevailing are in themselves fair and pro-

per Messrs. Davy, Muddappa & Co. will under these circumstances be requested at once to specify the various manul rates which prevail. On receipt of this information, the maxima and minima rates will be so fixed as to cover all existing manul rates which may appear un-objectionable As regards the Town of Mysore, the lower price fixed for the benefit of bakers is cancelled, but sales to bakers should be strictly within the maximum and minimum rates fixed for that town. As the toddy revenue of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore has to be paid to the Resident's Treasury, his sanction has been requested for the introduction of a similar arrangement into the Station, and this will be done immediately

HONESTY OF SOME RAILWAY SERVANTS —It would appear that a merchant of Bangalore sent 200 cases of Kerosine oil the other day to be booked to Mysore at the Pettah Market Railway Station, and he was quite startled to find a remark passed in the receipt granted to the sender by the official who took charge, to the effect that "18 cases were broken and 23 cases leaking very much and likely to become empty by the time they arrive at their destination" To examine how far this remark was true, the owner proceeded to the station, when he found the official, who had passed such a remark, and three other porters busily engaged in extracting oil from the so-called leaky cases, and when he (the owner) remonstrated with them on their conduct, he received most insolent replies, unjustifiable towards the owners and disgraceful to the Railway Upon this information was laid, and the case handed over to the Police, who have referred the matter to the higher Railway authorities, and the matter now awaits trial, pending their decision We trust that the authorities will mete out proper justice to the parties concerned, and thus make an example of this kind of roguery and so will avoid unnecessary losses to the public If the Mysore State Railway Servants were better salaried, we would have a more honest class of men, there can be no doubt that this is one of the result of that cheeseparing economy recently introduced into the working of the Mysore line —*Bangalore Spectator*

General Summary

MADRAS.

GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BOOK DEPOT —At the suggestion of the Director of Public Instruction Government has decided upon having the Central Book Depot and approves of the imperial registration of books under the Act detailed by that officer Mr Krishnama Chariar now called the Curator will be designated the Registrar and his services will be retained for the strength of the existing establishment will be reduced men should be pensioned off and other provided with other posts under Government when available

THE ENTERTAINMENT TO MR JUSTICE NARAHARI HARIDAS —We are glad to learn that the contemplated entertainment to be given in honour of the confirmation of the appointment of Mr Justice Narahari Haridas as a Judge of the High Court extensive preparations are being made by the stage men to carry out the interesting entertainment Tickets will be given out Westfield Bazaar Candy at Rs on Tuesday next the 24th instant We are asked to state that those gentlemen who may be desirous of joining this movement and who have not already subscribed to the Fund are requested to send their names and addresses with the amount of their subscription to Messrs Narahari Byrajee Rajee Roy and Goculdas Jugannoo Dundee at their office No. 9 Hornby Row Fort, not later than Tuesday the 24th instant. The maximum subscription is Rs. 10

THE DISASTROUS FIRE AT AHMEDABAD —Our Ahmedabad correspondent wrote on the 17th instant —I have already informed you by wire of last night's catastrophe which will be memorable in the annals of Ahmedabad The fire broke out at about nine o'clock in the evening near the Rutton Pole which is also called by the name of Jawaree Wad. The wind was blowing strongly at the time so that the conflagration spread with surprising rapidity, and before the municipal and police authorities arrived at the place of the fire, several buildings had been consumed At about half past eleven the detachment of the 6th King's Own Regiment in camp arrived and afforded valuable aid to the Municipality and the police but the supply of water was very inadequate and the street being narrow, the pumps could not be got to work properly The fire was not brought under control until morning when seven of the largest blocks in the city and about twenty five well furnished houses had been burnt to ashes All these houses were occupied by high class Hindoos, and most of them belonged to Nagoro-shetts Family The origin of the fire is not known It is roughly estimated that the damage will over ten lakhs of rupees. The fire has caused great consternation among the people and it is said that this is the most severe fire for which has been sustained by the city since the terrible explosion of gunpowder some years ago —*Times of India*

Extracts.

NATIVE PRINCES AND THEIR STATES

The *Indian Mirror*—Until the Native States are really improved, there cannot be much hope for India. What we wish at heart to see is that the Native Princes are educated, so that they may feel and act on the convict in that the welfare of their States afford the surest guarantee for the security and advancement of their own best interests. In adopting and maintaining a system of rule, which shall the roughly identify themselves with their people, our Princes will contribute most effectually to strengthen their own power, assure the stability of their dynasties, and lead their States on in the path of civilization and progress Unless they can understand these things, unless they cease to think that their States and their people exist only for the gratification of their own personal pleasures, unless they can rise to a right sense of their true duties and responsibilities, they will continue to be treated with that lightness and disregard, which have gone so far to lessen their weight in the political world of India Doubtless, a few Native Princes, who are sagacious enough, know how to maintain their own dignity, while firm enough to resist any encroachment on their admitted rights The want of a sound practical education among our Princes is the chief cause of the evils, which prevail in Native States Such education as they now receive is of no real benefit, either to themselves or to their subjects Indeed, so far as our experience goes, it is generally done more harm than good A mere smattering of the English language, a slight veneer of social refinement on the surface with an unlimited capacity for lawn tennis, billiard playing, polo and horse racing go to make up the Indian Prince of the period under English tutorship

NEGLECT OF HINDU MEDICAL SCIENCE

The *Indian Mirror*—The great advantage, we possess at the present date is the unanimous feelings which have been felt within our reach for assimilating ancient with modern science, and for adopting in practice the best parts of both Look at any direction, in any department of knowledge we like, one of the most striking phases of the human mind in the age we are living in, is a marked tendency to carry its researches into the neglected fields of ancient literature and science and to utilise the treasures those researches have unearthed in the improvement and development of modern system of science The present publication is evidently an outcome of this tendency, which we hope to see working its way into all branches of knowledge which can be made to subserve the purpose of bettering the moral, physical and material benefit of the human race But we must not overlook the great disadvantages, under which we labour from the existence and growth of extraneous systems, which are upheld, each with more chance as than another to take one instance, the Allopathic, the Homœopathic, and the ancient Hindu systems of medicine are severally advocated with equal persistency and confidence In such a case, a person that is sick is quite at sea on which system to rely for the chances of cure But for our ignorance or limited knowledge, many would hardly be experienced physicians Through the wisdom of a beneficent God, the world has been provided with an antidote for every poison, a compensation for every evil, a relief for every suffering It is our firm conviction that, as science makes further progress, the sum of human happiness will be increased by the new discoveries that may be made from time to time as years roll on

THE TANJORE RAJ

The *Home News*—We are indebted to Mr Maurice Kavanagh for a copy of the Memorial forwarded by him to Lord Kimberley, on behalf of Her Highness the Princess of Tanjore The claims of this lady to the long-forfeited dignities and possessions of her father, Serfoji are set forth by her eloquent advocate in that style of indignant rhetoric which the average jurryman finds so irresistible The heart of the matter seems lost or partly transformed, in the verbal adornments. There are passages of very ancient history which even if they were all true, have no practical bearing on the case in hand, and there are frequent bursts of fiery invective which now and then scorch the wrong person Poor Lord Dalhousie is always tempting game for the champions of wronged princes and oppressed peoples, and he had of course the main share in annexing Tanjore on the death of its heirless Raja in 1855 But Mr Edmonstone's letter of September, 1856, was written six months after Canning had replaced Dalhousie There is not much to say in defence of the means employed by the Madras officials to obtain possession of Serfoji's private property, and the gradual reduction of the pension down to nothing at the end of three generations may have caused some little suffering to various members or followers of the Tanjore family Hard words however, and torrents of burning eloquence will hardly help the cause for which Mr Kavanagh is really pleading, the restoration, namely, of the Tanjore Princess to "the throne of her forefathers," to the private property of her House, and to her father's share—one-fifth —in the revenues of the Raj Mr Kavanagh shows that Her Highness has been treated with scant liberality, and even if he be right in his law, with positive injustice He has made out a fair case for inquiry, if not for redress.

THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE

The *Madras Mail*—Peter the Great coveted the riches of Turkistan and the gold and the diamonds of Hindustan, and, in his supreme ignorance of the vast space to be traversed, fancied that he had only to greatly dare in order to realize the flattering dream The madman Paul actually did set in motion an army of 20 000 men to march to the Ganges, with the intention of supporting that advanced guard with a second army, 30,000 strong The idea was heroically insane, but his own death intervened, and saved those hosts from utter destruction In like manner, Napoleon would have ventured 20,000 French soldiers, in the hope of rallying round the tricolor tens of thousands of Persians, Afghans and Asiatic robbers such as swelled the hordes of Zenghis Khan or Timour and more recently of Nader Shah Conquest did not come within his scope Even victory was excluded from his calculations He aimed at nothing more than to create troubles for England in the far East to occupy at least a portion of her navy, to fire the imagination of Frenchmen, and to strike terror into the nations of Europe The Russians of the present day ask us to believe that they have no higher, or more definite object in view than that ascribed to the French Consul and Emperor According to the *Kuriks* the possession of India would give more trouble than it is worth Its cereal productions would be superfluous, and its teas can be dispensed with Nevertheless, it may be to the advantage of Russia to hold a position whence she can so permeate the natives of India with intrigue, that an immense force of British soldiers, far beyond the patience of the British taxpayer, would be needed to maintain tranquillity It does not appear to be known to Russian journalists that it is India, and not England, which bears the burden of the British garrison, but the argument would be an answerable if it applied rather to the difficulty of recruitment, than to that of expenditure M Kotkoff a great Slavonic authority, also declares, in the *Moscow Gazette* that Russia has no intention of wresting India from the English Neither does she contemplate the invasion of either Persia or Afghanistan though she may not be averse from cultivating closer relations with those two countries. Nothing more is desired than the acknowledged supremacy of Russia throughout Central Asia. That fact, however, already exists, and cannot be either lessened or disputed The invasion of Persia would clearly be a waste of power so long as the Persian Government implicitly obeys every touch of the heel it is useless to goad it with spurs. But Afghanistan has been more than once officially characterised as lying beyond the sphere of Russian activity, and for that very reason may be expected to become the next object of attack The Cretans of old could not hold a candle to Russian diplomatists of the present day Emperors are not a whit more truthful than their Minister of State or adventurous commanders of advanced positions The epithet "splendide mendax" cannot be conceded to a Russian Czar, for his mendacity is self interested, and disentitles him to be treated as a gentleman

There can be no doubt that Sir Lepel Griffin was quite justified, in his powerful letter in the *Times* of the 26th May in qualifying the diplomacy of Russia as that of an Oriental people, because the Russians themselves are at heart more Asiatics. He repudiates the notion that Russian civilization is any greater gain to the subjected populations of the East, than was the irruption of the Huns and Vandals centuries ago to the nascent civilisation of Europe The freedom she confers is equality before despotism Her promise to liberate the down trodden natives of India should at least be preluded by the bestowal of constitutional rights upon her own European subjects. Neither need we tremble before her swelling vaunts and menaces. The hollowness of her power for aggressive purposes against civilized forces was illustrated in the last Turko-Russian war, when she was saved from defeat and absolute ruin at home, as well as abroad, by the gallant, though short-sighted interposition of Roumania. Sir Lepel Griffin, it should be remembered, was formerly opposed to the retention of Candahar, because it seemed to him incompatible with the Ameer's friendship, but he has lived to recognise the inferior value of that Prince's halting alliance as compared with the security of British tranquillity along the north-western frontier With a British garrison now at Candahar, we could have smiled with derision at the Russian occupation of Merv and Old Sarakhs, but to regain and fortify that post would entail an immediate expenditure of three millions sterling, the disruptions of Afghanistan, and probably a sharp, if brief campaign And in the meantime, Herat would inevitably fall into the hands of the Russians. No exhibition of force could prevent or retard that exploit owing to the propinquity of the Russian and the distance of the British troops. Neither would the Heratis oppose their annexation to Russia The inhabitants are chiefly of Persian extraction and have long scores of wanton cruelty and rapacity to wipe off against their Afghan oppressors But it seems to Sir Lepel Griffin that the Russian Government would still recoil before the expressed determination of the British people Let it clearly be understood at St Petersburg, that the occupation of Herat would at once be treated as a declaration of war and we may rest assured that Herat would remain untouched It would be in the highest degree agreeable to accept that assurance but there are difficulties in the path of that pleasing faith. In the first place there is not the slightest chance of the present Cabinet going a step farther than friendly remonstrance, and even were it conceivable that Mr Gladstone and Lord Granville could so far rouse themselves as to utter that salutary warning, there would be nothing to bind their successors to enforce that policy Under Lord Beaconsfield's Ministry, Lord Derby, we may recall to mind, did intimate to Russia that any movement of her troops in the direction of Merv would be followed by a corresponding advance on the part of England We have seen what was the value of that scarcely covert threat At that time we were in possession of Candahar, and in a position promptly to translate words into actions, but no such advantage can now be claimed, and it is very doubtful, if a British garrison had still been stationed at Candahar, how far a Radical Cabinet would have ventured to move on the lines laid down by their predecessors. That is the bane of party Government Home policy is a game of see saw, while foreign policy there is none Each move of an adversary is countered on the spot by a feeble, purposeless advance of a pawn, perchance supported by a crab-like knight, while King, Queen Bishops, and Castles remain dormant in the background, and patiently await the declaration of checkmate Moreover, no reasonable opposition could be offered to the massing of Russian troops at Geok Tepe, Askabad, Merv, and Charjui There they would remain eating their very hearts, till a favorable moment arrived for a rush onward An embarrassment in Europe, a misunderstanding with the French, a sudden Russian-fostered outbreak in some part of India, would promptly be turned to account, and the footsteps of the Northern Bear are all in one direction—none of them point backwards. And can it be supposed that the railway terminus will remain permanently fixed at Kushk Arvat? Will not the exigencies of commerce demand its extension to Merv, or Sarakhs, if not to Herat? And may it not be that one line will prove inadequate to the enormous traffic in water melons? Two lines, with ample rolling-stock, would have to be provided to supply every Turcoman with his matutinal "nip" of vodka to correct the acidity of a milk diet.

There is, we fear, only one barrier that will avail to stem the further progress of the Russian arms Whether Candahar costs three millions, or five millions, it must be taken, fortified, strongly garrisoned, and amply stored with transport, not less than with commissariat supplies. The loss of the Ameer's friendship is regrettable, but as in any case it would be shown to be a very dry friendship, it would be better to hazard that loss, than see Candahar in the hands of an enemy, and to hear the roar of artillery outside the

north-marches of Quetta Sir Lepel is under the impression that Abdur Rahman Khan would prefer the domination of England to that of Russia. That may well be the case The Ameer has seen Russian "protection" at Bokhara and Russian rule at Tashkend and Samarcand, and knows their true significance. But how would his private feelings and preferences benefit us in a struggle with our Northern rivals? It is necessary to take a prosaic and practical view of such matters If the Russians would only satisfy us that under no temptation or provocation would they ever advance, beyond Merv, we would gladly leave the Ameer in the undisturbed possession of the men and stones which are supposed to be the only natural products of Afghanistan Unfortunately, we cannot stand upon ceremony while a drawn sword is pointed at our throat The enemy is at our gates Shall he basely be suffered to enter and work his wicked will among the peoples of Hindustan who are entitled to look to Great Britain for defence against foreign foes and for security to life and property? Or shall we show ourselves to be worthy descendants of those valiant men who added this noble empire to the broad lands ruled from that little island in the far North West and boldly confront the barbarians who would drive us to the sea, as they drove the Britons in the absence of the Roman legions? To turn from the rigorous utterances of Sir Lepel Griffin to the sober details of Mr Charles Marvin, is like turning from the gorgeous colouring and massive figures of Rubens to the homely canvass of a Turners or a Gerard Dow Not that we would speak disrespectfully of the latter They too have their conspicuous merits and illustrations of character and costume are far more useful than the overpowering allegories and stupendous altar pieces of the ambassador artist Mr Marvin begins by demolishing Lord F Fitzmaurice whose incapacity for the post he holds is becoming more manifest day by day The Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs assured the House that he did not share the apprehensions entertained by Mr Ashmead-Bartlett as to the influence Prince Dondukoff Korsakoff might exercise over the Turcomian tribes It is absurd, says Mr Marvin, to talk of influence when the Prince possesses actual authority A Russian fortress is rising out of the midst of the clamsy oriental battlements of Merv while the place is held by 2,000 Russians of all arms of the service, horse, foot, and artillery Major Alikanoff, a brave and intelligent Mahomedan, thoroughly devoted to Russian interests has completely mastered the 240,000 Tekke inhabitants of the Merv oasis, while the 25 000 Turcomans, of the Igdend oasis commanded by Skobeleff's antagonist at Geok Tepe, Makdum Kuli, now a Russian Major, have owned allegiance to the White Czar The Ersari Turcomans, estimated at 200,000 who dwell between Merv and Charjui, are being reduced to organisation, the 50,000 Sarika between Merv and the Afghan frontier have submitted, and their example has probably ere this been followed by the handful of poverty-stricken Salors Up to this point, or only 140 miles from Herat, Russian authority is firmly established, so that the only opportunity of exercising influence will be over the 40 000 Turcomans who reside in the Ameer's territories between Herat and the Russian frontier How long will they remain uninfluenced, or enlisted Lord Fitzmaurice? And if Mr Gladstone sympathises with the Soudanese (whom incidentally he has slaughtered by thousands) because they are a people struggling to recover their liberty, how can he oppose the Turcomans who desire to be united with their kinsmen? Consistency, however, is not his strong point.

WORDS NOT DEEDS

The *Indian Spectator*—We have repeatedly observed in these columns that one of the bitterest, but most substantial, because well founded, grievances of the Natives of India against the ruling authorities in the country is the almost total disregard of the fulfilment of pledges and promises solemnly proclaimed or inscribed in State documents or charters. For full fifty years Indians have been publicly told that there is nothing to deter them from entering the State service and rising to high offices in the administration to which they may become entitled by their ability and integrity The East India Charter of 1833 declared in unmistakable terms. And yet what was the practical outcome of that declaration? Nothing Yes, those solemn words were simply written in water No honest desire was shown, much less an attempt ever made, between that year and 1858, barring the exertions of the good Lord Bentick, to encourage the natural aspirations of the children of the soil But the stern lessons taught by the mutiny once more aroused the conscience of the British nation And once more the Crown and Parliament renewed and that most emphatically, the pledges made in the Charter of 1833 And though another quarter of a century has since elapsed, the efforts made by their responsible servants in India cannot be said to have been of a very satisfactory nature No doubt, owing to the better appreciation of the policy of governing India, Parliament has from time to time, wisely interposed its authority in getting the pledges fulfilled to some extent Again, the eloquent appeals of Mr Bright and the persevering efforts of Mr Fawcett supported by the individual influence of a sympathising Viceroy now and then have been instrumental in vouchsafing justice, however scant to the Natives But much yet remains to be done The ratio which unfulfilled pledges bear to accomplished facts is indeed great They have at the best allowed ninety percent of their promises to exist on paper as of yore The most disheartening fact is that the omnipotent bureaucracy which is really the master has no sincere wish to advance the interests of Indians even by an inch, if it could help it Whatever concessions Indians have been able to wring out have been the result more of moral compulsion or might to bear on the selfish party in power than any generous sympathy or statesmanship It is not difficult to seek the cause of this almost absolute disregard for the orders of the Crown and Parliament It has undoubtedly its origin in the want of what Mill sagaciously calls the complete and over operative influence of interest with the governed The Government of the East India Company was a Government of monopolists—an entirely selfish class of traders bent on appropriating to themselves, by fair means or foul, the products of the soil The bureaucracy which has succeeded them has in no way departed from the tradition of its predecessor If at all it has systematising devices—legislative, executive, and administrative—so forged the chains of government as to leave hardly any opening for the children of the soil to come at its sacred precincts

The only check on the rapacity and unrighteousness of this class of State servants is the control that may be exercised when India has the good fortune to have for a time at the head of her Government a benevolent despot It is by means of good rulers free from class prejudices and unhaunted by the poisonous atmosphere in which the bureaucratic move and have their being that the British nation can do their duty towards the two hundred millions of subject races—almost voiceless as a whole But even the best of Governors General he's only as he is by an oligarchy of 'confidential advisers' who have the arrogance to assume that their opinions must be received "by the Indian public with the unqualified deference which good Catholics pay to the decision of the Pope, as Principal Wordsworth in his latest letter to the *Bombay Gazette* observes, even the best of Governors General can do but little if not possessing force of character and marked individuality essential to make his influence felt for good So that after all much depends on the agents of the Government employed in various capacities in different parts of the empire And inasmuch as these agents are confident enough that their acts, however arbitrary or high handed however unjust, will be upheld or condoned by the same influential and "confidential advisers"—men of their own class and fairly sharing their own interests and prejudices—it goes without saying that the chief despot however anxious to carry out the policy of the Crown and Parliament in the spirit it has been laid down in is after all scarcely able to meet the mischief or minimise the evil It is to these 'confidential advisers' these men of infallibility, both here and at Westminster that Indians owe the present reduction in the limit of age for candidates for the Civil Service These are the class of officials who have from time to time persistently baulked the gracious efforts of the British Parliament to allow Natives to have a greater share in the superior administrative work. At every stage in the material and political advancement of the Indians these men have offered the greatest obstacles, as any number of State despatches and Parliamentary papers will testify But the bureaucracy all over the country is not content with reserving to its own members the most lucrative and highly paid offices It never loses an opportunity to encroach on the field which the State has specially reserved for Natives only A handsome appointment even in the subordinate establishments is now and again given away to a Dowb, who having failed to earn a decent living in his native country must needs be provided with one here in preference to the children of the soil Class interests are so powerful that no head of Government is strong enough to repair injustice The abuse of patronage is as rampant now as it was in the days of the East India Company Nepotism and jobbery are to be daily discovered in every provincial administration and the worst of it is that the appointments of the nature we have just referred to—the small official crumbs that are reserved by rules, regulations, charters and proclamations for Indians alone—are now and then conferred on foreigners without the least scruple The British nation are fond of talking about doing justice to the Natives But they little know how a handful of their countrymen in power here have lowered by their selfishness their reputation as men of honour It is no use reminding them that in India the servants of the Crown, a most potential and yet wholly irresponsible and alien class have converted royal promises into pretexts and made British faith a byeword of reproach nearly synonymous with Punic faith Says Mr Mill—"it cannot be too often repeated that in a country like India everything depends on the personal qualities and capacities of the agents of Government This truth is the *sole all prime principle* of Indian administration Has that principle been faithfully observed? We say and say it emphatically that it has been cast to the winds Whatever the personal qualities and capacities of the agents the interests are in great many cases diametrically opposed to those of the Indians Of what use their ability and attainments when in every act we are obliged to find that the sense of moral wrong is benumbed if not quite deadened? Why is this so? We give the cause of this moral obliquity of the officials in the words of Fox, the greatest orator—words almost prophetic—"they are as true to day as they were when uttered by him in Parliament half a century ago "An English youth in India drunk the intoxicating draught of absolute authority and dominion before their hands are able to bear it, and as they are full grown in a time long before their principle matures they are ready to exert themselves for remedy of the excesses of their premature power So Lord Lytton In fact the excesses cease with their youth and become confirmed as they rise higher in the service And the intoxication or arrogance of authority receives its climax in the case of those who a fortnight before were yours the confidential advisers of the Government—the superior lucifers—the modern oracles of infallible wisdom is law and whose opinions is as unerring as that of the Catholic Pope These are the personal qualities and capacities of the majority of our numerous Government agents But all further observed as follows regarding the danger of appointments "from motives of convenience' or self interest 'the day when it comes to be thought that the appointment of persons to situations of trust from motives of convenience can be practised *with impunity in India it will be the beginning and the end of our empire there* Even with a sincere intention of preferring the best candidate it will not do to *rely on chance* for supplying fit persons" Now it may be said that Mill had here in mind the higher appointments of foreigners But how much force does his observation derive when we consider (1) the jobbery practised by the chiefs in high situation themselves, and (2) the utter disregard of the principle to reserve subordinate appointments for *Natives* only the nomination of Europeans, and that from motives of self interest, chance or convenience to places reserved for Natives in nowadays practised with impunity Cases now and then crop up here, there and everywhere which lead to much ill feeling between classes And more than anything else these instances serve to throw doubt on the honesty of our rulers Faithlessness is the offence of which they are accused wherever infringements of the rights of Natives prescribed by rules and resolutions are brought to the surface Now if such infringement were exceptional it might be put down as an occasional vagary But such is not the case. They are frequent, as the cowardly assaults of a certain class of Europeans on helpless Natives, males and females. And the greater the frequency, the greater the misconfidence of Her Majesty's Native subjects in State promises

Now, just look at a recent instance. We alluded last week to the memorial of Mr. Rangiah Naidu Garu, a well known citizen of Madras, to the Secretary of State, against jobbery perpetrated in the Revenue Settlement Department. Referring to the instructions laid down in 1879 that "no person other than a Native of India shall be appointed to an office carrying a salary of Rs. 200 a month or upwards without the previous sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India," he observes that 'even this limited field has been still further narrowed by the local Governments not strictly carrying out the rules referred to' He then quotes two instances of the appointments of two European gentlemen to two places of Assistant Directorships of Revenue Settlement, on a salary of Rs. 420 each with periodical increments It may be observed that the Revenue Department is not one of those establishments exempted under the rules of 1879 The writer goes on to state 'of these two gentlemen, one is not in the Government service at all, and the other is a probationary Salt Inspector So far as I can ascertain, both of them are above twenty five years of age which is generally a prohibition to entering the public service, nor have they passed any public tests which is insisted on by Government in the case of all applicants for any place in the public service on a salary of Rs. 20 The only qualification, if indeed it is such that these gentlemen possess, is that they are respectively the sons of Mr Tarrant, the Crown prosecutor in the Madras High Court and Mr Thornhill former, of the Madras Civil Service and a member of the Revenue Board It is plain that the two nominees have been selected to fill the two places by right belonging to Natives simply because they are the sons of their respective fathers who belong to the official hierarchy of India. Mr Garu has been emboldened to memorialise Lord Kimberley because, firstly, he has keenly felt that a wrong has been done to his brethren of Madras, and by because Lord Harrington, when Secretary of State for India in 1881 had observed in reply to an Honorable member that 'if the instructions of the Secretary of State were not carried out in respect to the appointment of Natives, I should be most happy if any honorable gentleman would bring to my notice any case that he knows in which these instructions have failed to be carried out' This invitation of Lord Harrington was hinted at and seeks will of his desire to do justice to Natives where Natives are wronged Mr Garu has cited two instances of a similar nature And it is cited able that he has had the courage to bring the two appointments referred to, to the notice of Lord Kimberley The letter gives a perfectly candid statement of facts plain and unvarnished, while the sentiments expressed therein must commend themselves to all Natives and Europeans, who are lessons of a ruling State promises and assurances satisfactorily fulfilled It is to be hoped the matter will receive serious consideration at the hands of the present Secretary of State If that experienced Whig nobleman makes an effort to rise above the prejudices of the interested 'confidential advisers' who surround him at the India Council Board, and if he has the manliness and conscience ascribed to the average English statesman not to lose no time in insisting upon the enactment of the objectionable pronouncements and then being conferred on those who have the best right Indians in that case will have at least the comfort to know that though their rights for the time being may be trampled upon by interested Europeans here, there is an Court of appeal where the injustice will be speedily repaired and all infringements of rights promptly and vigorously punished May more such righteous acts will go a great way to restore the daily diminishing confidence of the people in the honesty of the rulers to abide faithfully by their promises. Deeds, not words, should prove this beyond doubt We also trust Indian citizens in every important city of the empire will follow Mr Garu's laudable example and bring similar cases of injustice, whenever they happen, to the notice of the Secretary of State. Such exposure cannot in the long run but have the most salutary effect here on the class of responsible servants who virtually rule the country

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ADVERTISEMENTS

The Mysore Municipality.

NOTCIE

1, Sealed tenders, mentioning the price per each silber lamp, will be received by the undersigned up to 5 P. M., on the 30th July 1884, for the supply of 300 complete set of silber lamps of one inch wick, including Chimnies Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of 50 Rupees, and also by samples.

2 Tenders will be opened at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 1st August 1884 by the undersigned, at the Board Office, in the presence of the Tenderers then present

3 The person whose tender is accepted will be informed of the same and he should deliver the lamps at Mysore within a fortnight from the date of receipt by him of such intimation, in default, the deposit money will be forfeited

4 The undersigned *reserves* to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning reasons therefor

A. COOTSWAMY, MOODALIAR
MYSORE *Vice President,*
3rd July 1884 *Municipal Board, Mysore*

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

Paris, 28th June—Cholera has broken out in Marseilles

The mortality from cholera at Toulon averages six daily

It is probable that the fete here on the 14th July will be postponed until August for fear of infection

Paris, 29th June—The cholera at Marseilles is not extending and the mortality is normal

Hai phong, 28th June—Vigorous preparations are being made, by the French for the resumption of hostilities in Tonquin

London 29th June—The Egyptian Conference commenced its sittings yesterday

Cairo, 26th June—A party of pilgrims report that Khartoum was in safety up to 23rd of May and Berber on the 7th of June, and the Egyptian troops were at both places

The 40th Regiment has been ordered to Kenah

London, 1st July—The House of Commons last night, by 190 votes against 148 declined to discuss Sir Stafford Northcote's vote of censure as inopportune The discussion was postponed indefinitely

The committee of financial experts pointed by the Egyptian Conference, will meet to-day to consider the British proposals, embodying a reduction of interest on the United Preference stock against the English guaranteed loan of eight millions sterling

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JULY 7, 1884

NATIVE PRINCES AND NATIVE STATES

RESUMING, as we promised to do, our remarks on the article of the *Bangalore Spectator* of the 27th Ultimo on the subject of "Native Princes and Native States" we come to that part of the article in which it is stated that the native princes of India are not destined to influence, in any great degree, the future of India The passage in the article to which we allude is as follows—"We can hardly think that native princes will influence in any great degree the future of India, we should like them to do so, but they are prevented by circumstances They are isolated from each other, and cannot form either a consultative or administrative body They are Peers of India, but they do not and they cannot form an Indian House of Peers It is evident that, in these observations of our contemporary, lies a fallacy If the native princes of India are to influence the future of India, it is clear that they can only do so each in the limits of his own territory, because the social political and moral influence of each is confined within those limits By geographical position and political considerations, they are of necessity isolated from each other, and cannot combine themselves into consultative or administrative bodies, and though they may be Peers of India, they cannot possibly form themselves into an Indian House of Peers After all, what necessity is there that they should form such a combination at all? What possible political object is to be gained, what possible good can result to their states or their subjects, if the native princes of India combined to form consultative or administrative bodies? What is to result from the Maharajah of Travancore in the extreme South being a member of a consultative council, or joining for the purposes of administration, with Holkar or Scindia, or the chiefs of Rajputana? Wherein, in short, is the use of an Indian House of Peers, formed of the native princes of India? But supposing that our native princes can be less isolated from each other than they are, supposing that they *could* combine to form either a consultative or administrative body for the whole of India, will the British Government permit such a combination, without suspecting or questioning the acts and measures of the members of such a combination? Will the British Government have nothing to say to the very existence of such a union amongst those whose very political life, such as it is, depends on the sufferance of that very British Government? That Government would most naturally suppose that such a political combination portended a standing menace to the authority and prestige of the British Empire in India, and would eventually lead to the trying of conclusions between the native princes and the British Government But, as we have said, no such consultative or administrative combination among the native princes of India is needed to secure and maintain their power, and for them to exert an influence on the future of India If each native prince, in his own territories, is truly alive to his own position and interests, to the welfare and progress of his subjects, and is steadfastly loyal to that great European power—of all the powers of Europe, the only one that can exercise so much political generosity—which so freely permits their existence *as* political bodies, with real power in their hands, then we have no fear but that native princes *will* exercise considerable influence on the future of India, not by outward political combinations amongst them as consultative or administrative bodies, but as the resultant of wise and prudent action to their own interests, good Government of their states, sincere desire and action to promote the welfare of their subjects, and firm loyalty to the British Government As a little leaven leavenetth the whole lump, so each native prince, within the borders of his own state, can so conduct himself and his Government as to contribute his quota, in influencing for good the future of India as a whole The next passage is rather a puzzle to us, and coming, as it does, from an English journalist who is presumably acquainted with the past history of India, before the British Raj was firmly established in the country, is curious, as it anticipating that a different order of things will ensue, when the British evacuate India, as the Romans did ancient Britain, when the British first came here. The passage is as follows—"If any serious disruption of India occurred, whereby Great Britain was compelled to relax her hold on India, the princes would be rivals, not allies, and the rivalry would inevitably lead to widespread disaster Therefore, we desire to see the individuality of the princes more pronounced than at present. Upon any one of them, who showed extraordinary ability and wisdom, the hopes of natives might rest, and the British would rely upon him to be a surety for them A strong and friendly Native Power in India would keep open the connection between the two countries, to the profit of both" There is not a well informed and unprejudiced native journalist, not a fairly educated and unprejudiced native of India, who does not know and does not confess that, the moment the British Government gives up India, there will be a return to the ancient divisions and state of anarchy, perhaps, with tenfold more violence, for the restraint of long years, amongst the native princes and chiefs, that the Mahomedans will endeavour to re-assert their power in India, that the weakest of the princes, as inevitably as the doctrine of the survival of the fittest, will go to the wall, that political chaos, in short, will come again, and that it would be quite impossible, out of all discovery altogether, to find such a paragon of political wisdom and foresight and judgment as one native prince who "showed extraordinary ability and wisdom," on whom "the hopes of the natives might rest," and on whom the "British Government would rely to be a surety". We should say that if the British Government altogeter abandoned India as an integral portion of the British Empire, there would be no necessity for such a surety at all, there would be no need of a "strong and friendly Native Power in India to keep open the connection between the two countries," because assuredly Russia would step into the place of the British Government in India, and then the native princes would have to bid a long, and, perhaps, a permanent farewell to all their present greatness, power, and prestige, the continuance of which the British Government now allows, with some comparatively mild restrictions. The Russian Government would, in short, abolish the native Indian states altogether, and send the princes and chiefs adrift

Having thus found it our duty to disagree with our contemporary's observations, it gives us great pleasure to be able to say that we cordially concur in the observations with which our contemporary concludes his article It is quite true that we want more information about native states and their administration Native journalists as we are, we can obtain but very little accurate official information about our own native state of Mysore. Much of the information we do obtain comes out of bye-paths and unauthorised channels, and it is often inaccurate, or contains but half the truth. If there was more confidence shown by the Governments of native states towards the Press and the public, all this would be changed, and the Press and the public would be accurate and welcome aids to good Government It is, therefore, with great pleasure and with full concurrence in the views expressed that we conclude our own remarks with the following observations from the conclusion of our contemporary's article:—

"It would seem as though Native Princes had learned of British officialdom to be jealous of the Press, and to find in silence and a suppression of facts, the true science of governing. If the Princes and their ministers would but spare the time and the trouble to make a careful observation of their position and surroundings, they could not fail of being convinced that the sympathies of their subjects would be of immense service to them, and the formation of a strong public opinion a mighty bulwark. Sympathies can only be awakened and a public opinion formed, by taking the people into full confidence, and ignorance cannot be dispelled except by the dissemination of information. Wisdom and patriotism in the council chamber, purity in the bench, freedom and content in the cottage are only to be found in States where all is open to the light of day. If a native Prince for instance, feels that the burdens imposed upon him by the Paramount Power are too heavy, and that he cannot carry them without being an oppressor of his people at large through the means which are ready at his hand and he will find that the united voice of his people is much more powerful than the will of any Government. Reason and justice will be triumphant."

EXODUS AGITATION

The capital of the Southern Presidency was quite in excitement the whole of the last week, in the preparation for the grand meeting, which was convened on Thursday last, in the Pachaiyappa's Hall. The meeting was a "monster" meeting in every way. There were assembled leading men of all professions, statesmen, merchants, lawyers and the whole of the educated population of Madras. The object quite suited the audience. It was to protest against the annual exodus of the public offices to the Hills and the permanent removal of the Account offices to this our City of Beans.

All gentlemen who took part in the meeting are known throughout the Presidency for their patriotism and high sense of duty towards their brethren. It is therefore superfluous to add that their speeches were excellent and relevant to the occasion. Sir T. Madava Rao was voted to the chair and commenced the proceedings with the following speech:—

Gentlemen,—You have been pleased to call me to the chair, and I obey your summons as a matter of deference, and of duty, to the community of Madras, which is here so strongly and so comprehensively represented. I yield obedience all the more readily because I feel a genuine sympathy for the object of this meeting. What the object of the meeting is, I need not recite, for I know, gentlemen, that it has an engrossing possession of your minds. Many of you are, no doubt, most eager to pour out your remarks and reflections—so much so, that I believe I shall best win your approbation by confining my introductory observations to the narrowest compass possible. Gentlemen, happily we live under a political system—the British constitution—which delights in the liberty of the subject. One of our most precious rights as British subjects is, the right of holding public meetings, and of representing our views and wishes freely to the governing authorities. We cannot be too grateful for this priceless right. It enables us to procure relief and redress, and it enables Government to keep itself in fair harmony with the people, and to secure their love and attachment which constitute its cheapest and strongest defence. We do well to exercise such right as occasion may demand—or, we should be unworthy of the same. In the exercise, then, of the great right with which we are endowed—and without fear of being marched off to Siberian solitudes—let us fully consider the question before us to-day, and give adequate expression to our conclusions. Gentlemen, as a member of this meeting, I venture to tell you freely, what my ideas are. I decidedly object to the disestablishment of Madras as the capital of the presidency and the seat of its Government. It follows that I decidedly object to any measures which have a tendency to bring about such disestablishment. Ever since the accession of British supremacy in Southern India, Madras has been the capital of the presidency and the seat of its Government. As such, Madras has answered the purpose admirably. The deposition of this city in the war now threatened is a matter which was never dreamt of in the philosophy of preceding generations. The consequences has been that various interests have sprung up and grown up. And why should these be now exposed to inconvenience and injury? What is the reason for the proposed change, assigned by its ablest advocates or by its most considerate apologists? It is no more than that Ootacamund is more comfortable to live in on account of its climate and that the more comfortable one feels, the better can he do business. This argument is applicable to just about half-a-dozen gentlemen who constitute the Government. And it is to be remembered that even most of these few gentlemen have already been accustomed to work in the plains, for they have held employment in Madras or in the districts for years, before promotion to that council. When the wishes and interests of the presidency in general are placed in competition with the personal inclinations of a few persons who could be counted on the fingers, which should prevail? The people of India, probably much more than other people, like to see their rulers living and working in their midst and within their sight. This popular preference is traceable to the Indian Shastras, to tradition, to history, and even the very constitution and practice of the British authorities themselves. And this preference has the strong recommendation of the principle of utility—the great governing principle of modern times. If, the moment their Rulers choose to abandon the centre of population—if they desert the seats of trade and industry—if they avoid the scenes of public justice and of popular intellectual activity—and perch themselves on remote inaccessible Alpine heights in cloud-land isolation—why the people are apt to suppose or suspect that their Rulers are indifferent to public welfare—that they are unmindful only of their personal ease and comfort—and that they are wanting or are at least deficient in that devotion to duty which is expected of them in return for their being so highly honoured and remunerated. Such impressions on the popular mind are at all times undesirable and they are highly undesirable at a time when grave difficulties and troubles seem to be approaching both and when Government will need to command the greatest confidence and the most hearty support of the people. It is not meant of course, that Government should be absolutely debarred from going to the Hills. A temporary stay there during the short period of the year when Madras is really trying in its weather, is not grudged. A small establishment of secretaries and clerks may accompany just for the carrying on of Government business on the spot which the Government is to be entrusted to Madras and to carry on to deal therein and in the hill work. What meant is that Madras should still be to be the capital of the presidency and the seat of its Government. Such are my convictions and sentiments on the question before us. I must now call upon others to speak. I feel that there are native gentlemen speak more for that those concerned. My sole object is an exchange of views and feelings on this matter which has drawn us together here.

Mr Anandacharlu read telegrams of sympathy received from the Districts. The Hon'ble A. Mackenzie followed. Him Rev Mr Miller, C.I.E., Mr Jaggarowsillar (the eloquent Vakeel) Mr Willie Grant, Dr Athalay and a few others spoke at some length in moving the propositions entrusted to them. A committee was appointed to collect subscriptions and the meeting was closed with a vote of thanks to the illustrious chairman.

We regret we cannot make room for the full proceedings of the meeting, but as that part which concerns the removal of offices to the Bangalore Fort will be interesting, we give below the memorial adopted on the occasion.

To His Excellency the Most Honorable the Marquis of Ripon, K.G., G.M.S.I., Viceroy and Governor General of India.

The Humble Petition of Her Majesty's European, Hindu and Mahomedan subjects in the Presidency of Madras.

Humbly Sheweth—That Your Excellency's Memorialists have been informed of the proposition which has been made by the Government of Madras to your Excellency's Government, for permission to transfer the Madras Military Accounts Office from Fort St George in Her Majesty's City of Madras, to the Fort owned by the Maharajah of Mysore, in the vicinity of His Highness's town of Bangalore, 219 miles from the capital of this Presidency. That it is rumoured that the Government of Madras is considering the advisability of similarly transferring the head quarters of the Madras Civil Accounts Department, and of the Madras Commissariat, from the City of Madras to Bangalore. That the removal of the Military Accounts Offices from Fort St George has been recommended by the Commander-in-Chief on the ground of the inadequacy of the accommodation now available in the Fort for the purpose, and that the transfer to Bangalore has been urged on the plea that the native fort referred to, contains buildings shortly to be vacated by the Ordnance Department, which can, at a comparatively slight outlay, be adapted to the requirements of the Military Accounts Establishment. That it has also been proposed to the Government of India, that premises suitable for the accommodation of the Establishment are not available in the city of Madras, and that a total saving, representing at 4 per cent a capital of Rs 6,20,000, will be made by the adoption of the Bangalore scheme. That Your Excellency's Memorialists regret to be under the necessity of respectfully deprecating the proposed migration into non-British territory. That they beg to represent to Your Excellency, that the Government of Madras is uninformed as regards the alleged acceptability of the transfer to the very numerous native clerks—Madrasees by birth—into Mysore territory, and in respect to the suitability of the Ordnance godowns for the accommodation of the Military Accounts executive. That Your Memorialists wish further to be permitted to express the opinion that had the City of Madras and its vicinity, been searched dispassionately, accommodation at least as good as that which is indicated in the Fort of a feudatory Sovereign would have been discovered. That in the face of the fact that nearly Rs 8,00,000 of public money has been readily provided for the house occupied by the Governor at Ootacamund and that with due regard to other heavy outlay at that remote hill station Your Memorialists cannot bring themselves to believe, that the indigence of the Government is such as to require the abandonment, once for all, of the idea of erecting appropriate buildings in the City of Madras for Local Public Departments. That Your Memorialists are not advocates for needless expenditure, yet they would urge that the various branches of the Administration of such a country as is embraced in the Presidency of Madras which yields a large annual surplus to the Imperial exchequer, should be housed in a manner worthy of the dignity of the British Government, and consistent with the reasonable convenience of Her Majesty's subjects and servants. That Your Excellency's Memorialists are constrained to regard the proposed migration of the Military Accounts Offices to Bangalore and the projected removal of the Accountant General's Office, the Commissariat Office, and, possibly, of other public offices, as the natural fruit of the retirement of the Government from Madras to Ootacamund and of the consequent loosening of those ties of sympathy and neighbourliness between the rulers and the ruled which existed in the period antecedent to that retirement. That your Excellency's Memorialists submit that the wrong which, on an inadequate financial grounds it is proposed to inflict upon the Capital, is a wrong that indirectly affects the whole Presidency. That moved by these considerations, Your Memorialists respectfully ask Your Excellency to withhold your sanction from the proposed migration to Bangalore, and to direct the appointment of a mixed committee of officials and non officials, to report on the whole question of providing, in the City of Madras, building adapted for the economical and comprehensive accommodation of such public offices as are under orders to vacate the present quarters in Fort St George. And your Memorialists will, as in duty bound, ever pray.

Occasional Notes

The cash balances in Government Treasuries and the Presidency Banks at the end of May amounted to 11 crores 53 lakhs as compared with 12 crores 89 lakhs at the corresponding date last year.

A telegram from Simla states that "a scheme is under the consideration of the Government of India for increasing the strength of the native army. The proposal, I believe, is to raise two or three new regiments."

The net amount of Indian sea and land customs revenue exclusive of the salt revenue for the first two months of the current financial year, amounted to Rs 20,64,000 as compared with Rs 25,88,000 during the corresponding period of last year.

There appears to be a very little chance of the new Ripon Hospital at Simla being completed before December next although the large central ward may be got ready by the end of October, so as to enable Lady Ripon to perform the ceremony of declaring the Institution open before leaving Simla.

The *Morning Advertiser* also, in a powerful leader, comments very strongly on the policy of the Bill, and denounces generally Lord Ripon's wild schemes of reform in India. Many of the important provincial papers also devote considerable space to the discussion of the movement against landholders.

A number of Indians drew large sums of money from the Government Savings Bank at Mauritius when the news arrived of the stoppage of the Oriental Bank. Government was urged to post up, in all the districts, circulars printed in Indian dialects setting forth that the Savings Bank was not connected with the Oriental Bank?

The guarantee fund for the Bombay International Exhibition is going up by leaps and bounds. The Bombay Fund alone now amounts to Rs 5,60,000. In addition to this there is the Government subscription of Rs. 2,50,000 and the Bhownuggur subscription of Rs. 50,000, or a total of more than 8½ lakhs. The limit of the fund could now be easily increased from ten to twelve lakhs.

The *Englishman* has a special London telegram, dated June 28th, as follows:—In a leading article on the late important meeting against the Bengal Tenancy Bill held at St James's Hall on the 25th instant, the *St James's Gazette* says that if wrong was proposed to be done to both landholder and tenant by the intended Bill, it may possibly lead to the gravest political results both in India and England.

Professor Monier Williams recently obtained the consent of the Government of India to the foundation of six scholarships in connection with the Indian Institute at Oxford. The proposed scholarships are each of the value of £200 a year, and are intended for the maintenance and education, at the University, of deserving native students attached to the Institute. Upon the receipt of the mail, however, the Secretary of State had not given his sanction to the proposal. The first vote will be opened for work next October.

Two of the dynamite bombs discovered at the recent explosions in London were given, one to a Treasury official, the other to the Home Secretary. The first exploded and wounded the official rather severely. A messenger was at once sent off to warn the Home Secretary of the danger. He had left office and could not be found. Next morning when he came to office, he was told what had happened. In answer to this he produced the fragements of his own despatch box, in which he had placed the bomb. The box had been blown to pieces.

A Bengal Inspector of Police has come to grief at Gauhatti in a rather curious fashion. Spurious rupees were being daily presented at the Gauhatti treasury, and the intelligent official was set to work to unearth the coiners. The gang, however, compromised with him for three hundred rupees of their own coinage, and moved to other fields. As a natural consequence spurious rupees began to flow into the Gauhatti treasury once more, and long before the first hundred were exhausted, the Inspector's house was searched. Like a wise man, he pleaded guilty to the charge of bribery, rather than that of uttering false coin, and is now doing three years' rigorous imprisonment.

A case of some importance, with regard to the liability of railway companies for the non delivery of goods entrusted to their care, was recently decided at Mooltan. Certain goods consigned to the plaintiff, a merchant, from Delhi were stolen by thieves, who climbed the train in which the goods were being conveyed while it was running between Khanewal and Rawind on the Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway. The question was as to the liability of the Company. This depended on the standard or test of liability to be applied to the case. For the plaintiff, it was contended, on the authority of the High Court of Bengal, that the Company were common carriers, and therefore insurers of the safety of the goods. For the Company it was insisted that they were simply bailees for hire, and only liable in the event of negligence, which was not alleged. The view was shown to be supported by the High Court of Bombay, the Chief Court of the Punjab, and the Select Committee's report on the Railway Act. The judgment of the Mooltan Court adopts the latter view, and holds the Company, under the circumstances, not responsible for the non-delivery of the plaintiff's goods.

The *Englishman* publishes the following special London telegram, dated the 26th instant —A most important meeting was held at St. James's Hall yesterday on the Bengal Tenancy Bill. Lord Wemyss was the chairman He was supported by Earls Fortescue and Ashburnham, Viscount Sidmouth, Lords Stanley and Bramwell, and the following Members of Parliament —Messrs. Marriot, Hicks, Forrester and MacIver Telegrams of sympathy were read from Messrs Raikes, Lowther, Leighton, Hay, Coope, Onslow and other Members of Parliament. Lord Wemyss declared the Bill to be founded on an injustice, and that it was as bad as its Irish model. Mr Lethbridge, moved the first resolution, quoting Lord Hartington and condemning the Bill as injurious alike to ryot and zemindar The motion was seconded by Lord Stanley The second resolution was moved by Lord Fort scue and seconded by Mr C T Buckland, who demanded a public enquiry by a commission consisting of unofficial Englishmen The third resolution was moved by Mr. Da Costa, and seconded in a most powerful speech by Lord Bramwell The whole of the London press to-day comments on the speeches The *Standard* leader concludes that the measure cannot be enforced without wholesale confiscation of private property

Local and Provincial

Medical School —The annual vacation of the local Medical School begins on the 1st instant, and the school will reopen on the 1st October

The Dewan —Mr Sheshadri Iyer, Dewan to His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, and his Secretary Mr Vijayendra Rao, will return to Bangalore from Mysore this evening with His Highness the Maharajah

Acknowledgment —We have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of a pamphlet of the controversy on the "Poverty of India" and the "Russian Advance towards India," as contained in the *Indian Mirror*, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, and the *Pioneer* We hope to notice the brochure in our next issue

The Bench and the Bar —We understand that Mr Ramchandrier, third Judge of the Chief Court of Mysore, intends entertaining the native advocates of the bar at an "evening at home," just after the example of Mr C G Plumer, the Chief Judge, who lately entertained the European members of the bar

Deserters.—Two soldiers, one Harry Douglas of the 2nd Battalion, Devonshire Regiment, stationed at Jullundur, and Charles McGregor of the 2nd Battalion, Somerset shire Regiment, stationed at Rangoon, are wanted by the police, as they deserted their respective regiments, the one on the 7th and the other on the 17th Ultimo

Procedure at Bangalore —The Governor-General in Council has extended Section 2, Sections 11 to 14 (both inclusive), and Section 15 (except the words and figures "and it shall come into force on the first day of May, 1884") of Act III of 1884 (The Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Act, 1884) to the Civil and Military station of Bangalore

Sunday Lectures for Educated Hindus —Mr Slater will deliver his fifth lecture on the Parable of the Prodigal Son, next Sunday Evening the 13th instant at 6 30 P M., in the Lecture Hall of the London Mission, Pettah

The Subject will be —"The Prodigal returning to his Father" Native Gentlemen are invited to attend

Bangalore Races —The annual Bangalore Races begin on Thursday next the 10th instant, but contrary to the invariable custom for years past, the races, instead of being held at 4 P M, will be held at 11 A M, a change of time which may suit those *immediately* interested in the sport, but highly inconvenient to the general public The next races will be on Saturday next, forenoon.

Commissioner of Police —The *Daily Post* has excellent authority for stating that Mr. E. Howetson, Superintendent of the Police of the C and M. Station, is to be called Commissioner of Police, on an increase of salary This is a reform in the police of the station at the wrong end of the stick, and Mr. Howetson does not in the least deserve what, if true, is pure and simple official jobbery

The Weather —The weather is simply disappointing, and is a very serious look-out to the ryots and agriculturists in general We have not had the usual rains of the South West monsoons, which ought to have been pouring down by this time All we can say of the weather is, that it is pleasant and genial in the early morning and evening and at night, that it is generally cloudy throughout the day, but with high and disagreeable winds and no rain whatever

A Warning —The following notice has been circulated among the residents of the Cantonment —The Major General Commanding the Station purposes having shortly a night alarm and assembly of troops This information is given to prevent, on the occasion, on the part of the civil population, any alarm We suppose the inhabitants of the Pettah will not be much affected by this "night alarm," but nevertheless, it is best that they should be on the look-out.

Revenue Administration, Bangalore —The Governor General in Council has extended Madras Act III of 1869 (An Act to empower Revenue Officers to summon persons to attend at their Cutcherries for the settlement of matters connected with Revenue Administration) to the Civil and Military station of Bangalore, subject to the following modifications —(1) for the word "Amildars", read (2) for the word "District" in Section 1, read "Civil and Military station of Bangalore"

The Maharajah —His Highness the Maharajah and suite will arrive this evening at a quarter past five, from Mysore, by special train Orders have been issued in the military department for the usual company of Bare sepoys to be present at the railway station and for a squadron of Silladar Horse to escort His Highness to the palace on the High Ground The usual salute of 21 guns will be fired by a battery of Artillery in the C and M Station All officials both of the Maharajah's Government and of the C and M Station, have been directed to be present on the platform on the occasion

The Bangalore Water Supply —It would seem that the C M. Station of Bangalore is, after all, to have a regular water supply Colonel Mullins of the Royal Engineers, Chief Secretary of the D P W Madras, was deputed to investigate and has investigated the matter and has written a report thereon, in which he suggests a scheme, which scheme is to be carried out by Captain Romilly, also of the Royal Engineers, in consultation with the officers of the Mysore Government Seeing that this Water Supply Project has been in contemplation since 1871, that is ten years ago, we think it is time that some thing were done beyond the stage of mere official "contemplation"

The Mysore Gazette

Bangalore, Saturday July 5 1884

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE DEWAN TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE

The 4th July 1884 No. 64 —Narasimhamurti Rao, Sheristadar of the Hassan Taluk, is appointed 2nd Class Deputy Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of Grama.

No 65—Captain M C Brackenbury R E delivered over, and Mr. A R Becher received, charge of the offices of the Manager and Traffic Superintendent, Mysore State Railway, on the afternoon of the 30th June 1884

No. 66 —Nanjunda Mudaliar, Deputy Amildar, Malvalli, Mysore District, is granted privilege leave of absence for six days from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

General Summary.

MADRAS.

Deposit of Bond —The Government of India has decided that in future bonds deposited by the treasurer or other official shall be retained by Government for one year, other securities for six months, after that officer has vacated his appointment. The measure has been sanctioned in order to provide for cases of defalcation which may be discovered after the treasurer or official has quitted Government service —*Mail*

Extraordinary Case of Cheating —At the Presidency Magistrate's Court at Egmore yesterday before Mr Mr Ausuruddin Sub Bahadur, Massilamani, a dealer in metal, and Abraham, were charged with having cheated Ameen Bee by falsely representing two red stones to be rubies, and thereby deceived and fraudulently induced her to deliver up ten gold ornaments of the value of Rs 40 His Worship sentenced No 1 to six months and No 2 to one years rigorous imprisonment Three charges were preferred against a particular Gabriel with having falsely represented three ingots of brass to be gold and deceived and fraudulently induced Ameedh Bee, Hussain Bee and Co poo Ummall to deliver up property of the value of Rs 30,40 and 3 respectively His Worship sentenced him in the first two cases to six months rigorous imprisonment for each offence, and to three months rigorous imprisonment on the third charge —*Ibid.*

A Civil Surgeon for Anantapur —The old Bellary District has hitherto been divided into two districts, each with a separate staff of Revenue and police establishments No separate provision, however had been made for the medical and sanitary duties of the Anantapur District, and in account of the vast extent of the combined Districts, it was found to be practically impossible for the Civil Surgeon of Bellary satisfactorily to perform military and sanitary inspections of the extensive districts, and as the District Surgeon was located at Bellary the various officials had to travel long distances to procure medical and other certificates On these grounds the Surgeon General with the Government of Madras strongly recommended the appointment of a separate medical officer to the Collectorate of Anantapur The local Government remarks that the appointment of a Civil Surgeon for the District had not been originally contemplated, and the substitution of an Assistant Surgeon for the dresser now in charge appears to be all that is required —*Ibid*

Branding a Wife —At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Govind Laxman was charged at the instance of Inspector Dillon, before Mr Cooper with detaining his wife Cases in an lawful custody The parties were both very young the husband being about 19 and the wife barely 15 years of age, and have not, it appears, been long married For some reason or other they do not seem to have lived happily together, and the wife, whenever she had occasion to be displeased with her better half straight way made off to her father's house This conduct was a constant source of annoyance to Govind, and he often remonstrated with Cassi with regard to her conduct On Wednesday the husband on returning home from his work, found his house empty and his wife gone. He went to her father and as he expected, found her there He brought her home again and asked her to prepare him his food Her delatoriness in executing his request enraged him to such a degree that he took hold of her and found her hand and foot with a curvaje He then took a marking nut and after heating it in the fire, applied it to her cheek And had not, however, produce the desired effect, he heated the blade of a pen knife and branded her with it on the left cheek He then let her go As the complainant did not care to press the charge, which was a compoundable one, his worship gave them each a little good advice and dismissed them —*Times of India*

The Evening Party to Mr Justice Nanabhai Haridas.—An evening party was given yesterday by the native community of Bombay at Westfield, Breach Candy, to Mr Justice Nanabhai Haridas, on his being confirmed a Judge of the High Court There were a thousand well known native citizens present to do honour to the first native judge of the High Court Westfield, which is the residence of Mr. Varjeevandas Madhowdas, and which was lent him for the occasion, was brilliantly illuminated with electric, gas, and other lights The band of the Marine Battalion and an Italian string band discoursed music during the evening Mr Justice Nanabhai was cordially and enthusiastically received on his arrival, and was introduced to the assembly by the committee of management, for Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, in addressing the assembly, observed that Bombay did not lag behind the sister presidencies in the matter of intellectual acquirements in general or legal attainments in particular, and its claim therefore, to judicial representation was at least as good as that of the other presidencies. He echoed the sentiments of all present when he said that the honour done to Mr Justice Nanabhai by his being confirmed a judge of the High Court was an honour to the whole native community, and he hoped that he was the first of a long series of Native High Court Judges of Bombay Mr Justice Nanabhai briefly thanked Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and the assembly for the honour done him The assembly then partook of some refreshments and separated —*Ibid.*

An Affray in East Bengal.—A most violent and bloody affray is reported to have occurred at Kanaingunr near Bebati in East Bengal the parties being the Zemindars of the place, and all belonging to the same family. We gather the following account from the *Bengal Times* —Some few days back, the ryots of the Zemindar assuming the name of Babu Brojendra Cumar Roy, better known as Digo Babu on one side, and of his relatives Kishore Lall, founder of the Juggernath School, and Joshoda Babu met and tried conclusions, being strongly supported by auxiliaries who according to the code of chivalry observable in such modes of belligerency, appeared in the foremost ranks to bear the battles brunt These mercenary "irregulars," as our readers probably know, are styled *fattals*, but this term, does them injustice, since their skill extends to something beyond the mere wielding of a *lattie* Well, it seems that forces had been organised on both sides for at least a fortnight, before any affray took place, and meanwhile Babu Brojendra Cumar Roy is said to have been at Behati all this time, but whether marshalling his warriors, disciplining raw recruits or entirely ignorant of the coming struggle we cannot in honesty state Certain it is that a conflict ensued, and as certain that a rumour of grievous wounds and casualties, as a result, has reached Dacca. Various reports are afloat; one to the effect that Kolum Sirdar in Kishore Babu's service was killed by Digo Babu's men, and that another man Kalu is 'missing' These rumours may either be wholly true or false, or true only in part, and inaccurate only as regard's identity of person. The Police is actively employed in investigating, but up to date we have not heard that Babu Chunder Cumar Dutt, Sub Divisional Officer of Manohigunge, has elicited very much evidence to bring home guilt to any one, though his subordinate, Jobool Lall, Inspector of Police, has worked honestly and energetically —*Indian Mirror*

Extracts.

MORE NATIVE JUDGES FOR THE HIGH COURTS.

The *Indian Mirror* —After the absolute success which has invariably attended the experiment of appointing Native Judges to the several High Courts in India, we are at a loss to understand how the Government, which is always professing an eager desire to enforce economy without loss of efficiency in the public service has not seen fit to introduce a larger, and therefore, fairer proportion of the Native element on the Bench of the Calcutta High Court, where the Civil Service monism is such propondorating strength. We are quite willing to admit that in the days of the old Sadder Court, the Subordinate Judicial Service was incomparably below the high standard of efficiency, which it has since attained through the progress of education, the improvement of the laws, and the reform of the judicial system. For the same reasons, the Native Bar also stood on a much lower level. Both on the Subordinate Bench and in the Native Bar, a mastery of the English language was then a rare exception. Now-a-days, things have been completely changed. The Subordinate Judicial Service contains many men, who, besides the judicial aptitude, which has been admitted to be a specialty in Native Judges will be found from their profound knowledge of the laws, their integrity of character, their judicial perspicuity and their familiarity with the English language to be fit to sit on the same Bench with the very best English Jud-

gon, whether Barrister-at-law or Civil Servants. At the same time the Native Bar in addition to Native Barristers-at-law of the highest merit, comprises Vakils, who would prove an ornament to the Bench of any Court, however high

HYDERABAD, BARODA, MYSORE AND INDORE

The *Indian Mirror*—The old generation of Native Princes is being fast replaced by a new generation, and many Native States at the present day are in the hands of quite young men as their ruling Chiefs. Formerly the want of English education and of English training in our native princes was considered a most serious, and indeed, almost insurmountable drawback to the release of the native States from their secular condition of stagnation, and to the development and improvement of their moral and material capabilities. But at the present time that state of things, though it has not undergone any appreciable change for the better, is undoubtedly passing through a distinct and clearly marked phase of transition. It need hardly be said that a most important political experiment is now on its trial in the three most considerable Feudatory States in the Empire namely, Hyderabad, Baroda, and Mysore, where the Government is carried on, on the entire responsibility, and under the general direction and control of three young princes who have received a high form of English education, and have been thoroughly trained to the appreciation of the value of Western civilisation. As neither of the three Princes can be considered to have quite settled down to the business of administration it would be premature to attempt now to forecast the result that experiment may yield in process of time. If, however, we may judge from past results, we should not be justified in forming any hopeful anticipations from the way in which the Nawab of Bhawalpore in the Punjab, and a few other members of the Indian aristocracy, holding princely rank, nearer home, have testified to the practical value of the English system of education in the discharge of the high and responsible duties of their elevated position.

THE NATIVE ARMY

The *Indian Spectator*—Should the report telegraphed from Simla by the correspondent of a contemporary turn out true, the contemplated increase in the strength of the Native army—it would afford a fresh illustration of that oft-repeated assertion touching want of continuity in the policy of the Imperial Government. Only three short years ago they disbanded some Native regiments on the plea of economy. Of course vested interests being omnipotent it never occurred to the "confidential advisers" to see if saving of a substantial character was not possible in the overgrown expenses of European troops. The administrative monopolists of the hour had no compunctions of conscience to send some three or four thousand poor sepoys to the right about on miserable pittances by way of pensions and gratuities. And now since Quetta that "advanced frontier post," according to the Jingoes, is supposed to require immediate defence in view of the near contingency of Russians occupying Herat in obedience to the good wishes of the Russophobes—the proposed increase of the Native army by a few cavalry regiments is easily intelligible. Of course, when military experts advise the State to be prepared for the defence of India's north western frontier, it will not do for laymen to question the validity of their opinion so that what remains to be considered or critic and by the practical politician is the *cost*. Has the Supreme Government seriously considered that question? If from motives of economy some regiments were disbanded three years ago, what guarantee is there that the military expenditure will not again increase with rapid strides? The Viceroy in Council has been convinced that more railways in India can be built without any increased taxation. It is to be hoped he has carefully considered the question that the proposed new cavalry force can be raised without the burden of a pie on the taxpayer. It would be grievous were the finances of the empire again subjected to enhanced military expenditure by and bye.

A BROKEN DOWN SPECULATOR

The *Times*—One Berlin Correspondent telegraphed last night—"Yesterday evening there died here, suddenly, of heart disease, a man whose name was once as notorious as it afterwards came to be almost completely forgotten, Dr Henry Bethel Strousberg. Born of a poor Jewish family, in East Prussia, the deceased was a self made man in every sense of the term; and like most persons of this class, he bore about him to the last the unmistakable stamp of the fact that he had been the architect of his own fortune. Emigrating to London at an early age, as may be gathered from a sort of an autobiography, or apologia *pro vita sua* which he published after his fall from the giddy financial peak to which he had clambered rather than climbed he first found an outlet for his versatile and exuberant resources in the field of journalism, especially of art criticism. From criticising works of art, he passed to dealing in them, and established touch with the financial world by endeavouring to negotiate the sale of German pictures in England. Having acquired the confidence of some English capitalists, he was by them intrusted with the construction of a railway in his native province of East Prussia, and then settling here, he built, in quick succession, a series of minor lines in the same region, contriving, by these various transactions, to pocket enormous sums of money. He purchased mines, in West-phalia, bought estates in Bohemia and elsewhere, and built a palatial mansion in Berlin now the British Embassy. But that his pace had been much too fast was proved by his failure to execute his contract for the construction of the Roumanian railways and then followed some desperate attempts to retrieve his fortunes, which resulted in his bankruptcy and his detention for nearly a year in a Prussian gaol. And then he fell, like Lucifer never to rise again. A year or two ago he founded a half penny newspaper here the *Alsens Journal* favourable to the Government. But his luck had wholly left him, and, transferring the enterprise to other hands, he removed to London whence he again returned here a few weeks since, completely broken in fortune, but not in spirit only to die. Prince Bismarck himself was always ready to admit that Dr Strousberg was a man of extraordinary energy and fertility of mental resources and had he moral and intellectual faculties been anything like equally balanced, his life's tale would doubtless have been very different."

WORKING WOMEN IN AMERICA

The *Pall Mall Gazette*—Miss Emily Faithfull who has just returned from her third lecturing tour in the United States brings back a great store of information concerning the position and prospects of women who work across the Atlantic. The field for female labour of all kinds is much wider there than it is in the Old World, prejudices against the employment of women, which are rampant here, are there either not existent or so attenuated as to be innocuous. Women occupy almost every profession and the Americans have realized much more than the Old World nations the ideal of to *la carriere ouverte aux talents* so far as the sexes are concerned. In the states there are female barristers, pavors, doctors and, in short, members of almost every profession except the army and navy, the nearest approach to a naval officer being Mrs Captain Mary Miller who recently succeeded to the command of a Mississippi steamboat on the death of her husband. There is hardly a newspaper in the country of standing and influence which has not at least two or three women as regular members of its staff. One of the leading newspapers in New York has a lady as its second best writer, and one of the best newspaper properties in the foreign press of America is edited by a German lady who took over the business on the death of her husband. Women act as regular reporters and one has achieved considerable notoriety as a critic of cattle shows. As interviewers women are very successful, and the specialty of the female journalist in America is a certain indefinable glitness of touch, combined with a grace and brightness of expression which her confrere emulates in vain.

There are a hundred female doctors in America for one in this country, in every town there are at least a dozen, who have a large practice, chiefly among women and children, but they do not refuse male patients when they can get them. The chief objections to female doctors on the part of women is that they are too hard and unsympathetic. With men the lady-doctor may relax somewhat, but in dealing with their own sex their peculiar charm disappears. In one university Miss Faithfull found as many as sixty medical students studying for their degrees, but in that college the anatomical classes were not attended by both sexes at the same time. In Boston, however, there is a university at which male and female students go through all their studies in common, the dissecting-room being occupied at the same time by both sexes, a custom which is more honoured in the breach than in the observance. Thousands of women are employed in the United States as clerks, and the standard of commercial morality is exceedingly high, no case of embezzlement having been reported on the part of women cashiers. The teaching profession in America is largely in the hands of women, a "schoolmarm" being one of the most distinctive features of American civilisation, their skill in managing even the roughest boys being very remarkable. Women are also employed in the American Civil Service. They were first introduced into the United States Treasury by General Spinner, who had a thousand women under his direction, and testified that they counted money more rapidly and as accurately as men and were the swiftest detectors of counterfeit currency. Their wages are smaller than men's, on entering the Civil Service they commence with a salary of £180 while the lowest salary of a male clerk is £240; they often receive £240 for the work of a man who would be paid £300. As cattle dealers and farmers women have also been successful. Miss Austin a former school teacher in San Francisco is an example of the latter. Together with a spinster friend she bought a hundred acres of land and has succeeded in making her tract of land one of the most productive raisin farms in the States. Watchmaking is another branch of industry in which a great number of female workers are employed. Some of the largest American firms employed above a thousand women who make all the different parts of watches, their dexterity in handling the works making this employment especially suitable for them. There are also a great number of shirt makers in the United States but they are not better off than women of the same class in England. This is only a brief and cursory summary of some of Miss Faithfull's observations on her sex in America. Her reflections on the subject will be published in full in her forthcoming volume on her three visits to the United States and her sojourn among the Mormons in Salt Lake City, which will be looked for with much interest in many circles.

MR GRANT DUFF AND THE BANGALORE GODOWNS

The *Madras Mail*—We are glad to be in a position to say that His Excellency the Governor has adopted the common sense suggestion that we made on the 26th ultimo, and will go to Bangalore for a day, on the 14th proximo for the purpose of personally inspecting the Ordnance godowns which he has been assured and which he has too real hill-cheered may, with the aid of a comparatively small expenditure, be adapted to the requirements of the Military Accounts Office of Madras. He will, we understand, make it his special business to ascertain with the assistance of Colonel Shaw Stewart the Secretary to Government Public Works Department, who will accompany him whether the estimate of Rs 12,000 for the adaptation which has been made by Colonel Burton the Executive Engineer, is ample for the required purpose. So far as this feature of the question is concerned, His Excellency will have little difficulty in arriving at the conclusion that there is nothing in the estimate to quarrel with. The godowns were on the whole in a very fair state of repair when we inspected them the week before last, and we have not heard that they have been brought down in the meantime either by an earthquake, or by the explosion of public indignation with the exclusive policy of the Government. The godowns—as we know—are respectable. They do not err on the side of lavish ornamentation, indeed the esthete might be tempted to aver that their only ornamentation is that afforded by the over lapping nests of swallows under the roof at the chief entrance. They have melancholy, not to say dismal, surroundings, but there is an obvious advantage in placing giddy young clerks out of the reach of the temptation of gazing out of window. They offer a good deal of ground floor, bare walls, and tiled roof to the gaze of the contemplative observer, while to the Controller they have the supreme attraction of being within half an hour's easy drive of Lockkey Hall. The Pettah, close at hand, may offer board and lodging, not to speak of fleas and eye flies, to the Madrassees, whom it is proposed to transport to Bangalore for economical reasons. It is not a pleasant place, that Pettah, for those who are not to the manner born to Mysorean squalour. But what would you? Who are official subordinates that their domestic comfort, their manners, customs and food should for one moment engage the attention of a virtuous Government, intent on "silk hangings" and thrift? We frankly admit that the Ordnance godowns have answered with credit the purpose of store-houses for tents, shades, pickaxes and other military trifles. We also allow that they would make good stables or cooli houses. That they are, therefore, admirably adapted for the accommodation of Madras clerks goes without saying.

The Commander in Chief, has succeeded in creating an absurd fuss about the inadequate accomodation for the garrison in Fort St. George and, coincidently, he has been moved by a burning desire to raze the Bangalore Fort to the ground, and with the stones thereof to build a Place of Refuge, to include new Ordnance godowns, at Agram, a suburb of Bangalore. He is a victim to the mania for change, and it does not seem to occur to him that he has been preceded in the Madras command by officers who were not altogether geese. It is a pity he did not make his proposals to his stolid Duke who preceded Mr Grant Duff for then he might have found that the relief of Gundahar was a joke to the acceptance of his schemes for the elimination of the Civil element from Fort St George. Or if there had been an Ellis and a Stokes in Council, he might have found himself in a glorious minority. But he had to do with a Governor who can't be bothered and with two exceedingly respectable "I concurs" and don't count. There is something remarkable in the fancy that His Excellency the Governor has suddenly orianed for godowns. If following Sir Bartle Frere's lead in Bombay he had developed a yearning to accomodate large public offices in palaces, does good by the most eminent London architect, we could but have congratulated the Presidency upon the effect produced on his susceptible mind by his enjoyment of the choice, as a residence, of three palatial Government Houses. But he seems determined to show that, while he is fully alive to the palatial dignity that should hedge around the sinuitude of a king, he is so humble-minded that he will agree to the first three or four hundred Government servants in godowns in order to avoid the expenditure of the hard earn ngs of the poor ryot of the period. But if His Excellency is so sweet upon godowns, why does he not look around him in the City of Madras, or depute a dispassionate Committee to do so in view to ascertaining whether there city could not, by a supreme effort produce godowns at least as worthy of conversion into public offices as those in the Bangalore Fort? How about the premises at Kilpauk, formerly occupied by the Lunatic Asylum? They were relinquished some fifteen years ago and wind rain, whitewash, squirrels and small boys have not contributed to their well being in the interval, but, strange to say they are arranged in much the same fashion as the godowns in the Bangalore Fort for they consist of sheds enclosing a large quadrangle. The cost of their purchase and restoration to a state of good repair would exceed the Rs 12,000 that Colonel Burton proposes to expend on the Bangalore godowns. But the total outlay could not reach a figure that should shock the nerves of a Governor who is putting on the coping stones of a residence at Ootacamund that has cost Rs 8,00,000. Then at the mount there are empty hospitals, but a Government content with godown accommodation might consider positively sumptuous. And on the hand, are the Mule and Donkey Sheds which looking to his modest ambition of the Controller should admirably meet the requirements of his establishment.

"Yes, but," some constant reader will exclaim, "this move of the Military Accounts Office will be promptly followed by the move of the Commissariat and Accountant Generals Offices, and mark my word the Government will not be satisfied until it has wrenched the Madras Club, the Madras Cathedral and the Munro Statue from Madras. It is utterly useless for the public to protest against the little game of the Government. You had better, then, spare your breath, your ink, and your paper." This, O constant one, remains to be proved, and perhaps the public meeting of next Thursday will bring the conviction home to many minds that the patience of the public of the Presidency has been taxed overmuch by its unsympathetic and attentive Government.

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2 Tenders will be opened at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 1st August 1884 by the undersigned at the Board Office, in the presence of the Tenderers then present

3 The person whose tender is accepted will be informed of the same, and he should deliver the lamps at Mysore within a fortnight from the date of receipt by him of such intimation in default, the deposit money will be forfeited

4 The undersigned *reserves* to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning reasons therefor

A COOPSAWMY, MOODALIAR

MYSORE, *Vice President,*

3rd July 1884 *Municipal Board Mysore*

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

Paris 5th July—Cholera is increasing in Toulon and Marseilles

St Petersburg, 5th July—Two Russian military officers have been ordered to explore the roads from Merv to Bokhara

Cairo 6th July—The rebels made an attack on Dubbah on July 1st The attack was repulsed, both sides sustaining heavy loss.

London, 8th June—In the debate this evening, in the House of Lords, on the second reading of the new Reform Bill, Earl Cairns moved an amendment proposing that there should be no extension of the franchise without a redistribution of seats The House eventually agreed to an adjournment of the debate

London, 9th July—The House of Lords last night threw out, on the second reading, the Franchise Bill by 205 votes against 146

Paris 8th July—Advices received from the south state that cholera is daily increasing, and three deaths have occurred from the disease at Aix

Cairo, 8th July—Grenfell is fortifying Wady Halfa, and is constructing a defensive line of Martello towers, to extend as far as Koroska.

London, 10th July—Mr Gladstone has called a meeting of Liberal members to-day, and will announce to them the decision he has arrived at with regard to the Reform Bill, which was rejected by the House of Lords on the 8th instant.

It is believed that the Bill will be reintroduced in the autumn Session of Parliament

London, 11th July—Mr Gladstone, in reply to a question in the House of Commons last evening, said that the autumn session will be exclusively devoted to the Franchise Bill

Liberal Committees throughout the country are engaged in organising agitation in favor of reform.

The financial experts who are occupied in discussing Egyptian finance will finish their labours next week, whereupon the Conference will assemble

Cholera at Marseilles is increasing, and fifty three deaths from that cause occurred there to-day

In Toulon the epidemic is abating, the number of deaths to day being twelve.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JULY 14, 1884

GOLD MINING CONCESSION IN MYSORE

Nobody who takes even the smallest interest in the affairs of the Mysore State, can ever forget that episode in its history, when, beginning in the latter end of 1880 and continuing so late as up to the end of 1881, the gold mining mania set in, and all sorts of seemingly disinterested and public spirited individuals, who professed a great desire for the progress of the Mysore country, unhesitatingly affirmed that the country was a gold bearing region—quite an *El-Dorado*, they said, into which men had to dig only two or three hundred feet, and the gold would be taken up in such lumps as would astonish the diggers, and these lumps had only to be melted in the fire and purified, and sold out to other speculators to be converted into lacs and lacs of rupees Happily very few of the native public of Mysore—a number which could have been counted on one's fingers—were taken by the glittering prospects thus held out The people of the Province appear to have been too well acquainted with the nature and extent of the regions in which their country can be said to have been gold bearing and gold-producing, to be deceived by the wonderful representations made by people whose disinterestedness for the progress of the country was in an inverse ratio to their own interests. We must also, with becoming modesty, take credit to ourselves that, at the very beginning, we set our face against a speculation which, we know, must fail in the end, and as the daring speculators grew bolder in their assertions and the more brilliant in the get-up and general appearance of their mendacious prospectuses, we waxed more pertinacious in our opposition to the schemers and more urgent in our advice to the native public not to be in any way concerned about the "rich auriferous tracts" in the Mysore country The result of the combined shrewdness of our countrymen and our advice to them, was that the gold mining speculators had to confine their operations to the Europeans in India, who were foolish enough to believe the prospectuses, and—the saddest and cruellest part of this episode of the gold mining mania—to people in England, petty tradesmen, small capitalists, receivers of safe annuities, who were induced to venture their all and were ruined in the process But though the mania for acquiring rubies through the gold mines did not touch the people of Mysore as a personal speculation ending in ruin, yet the country itself, as a fair estate belonging to His Highness the Maharajah, was very materially affected by the "concessions" made to the unscrupulous speculators by successive Chief Commissioners, before the transition, and, for a short while, after that event, by His Highness the Maharajah's Government. These "concessionaires," as they were called, numbered amongst them European officials of high standing under the Madras Government and certain Military Officers in the employ of the Mysore Commission. It will be remembered that, about eighteen months or two years ago, the matter attracted the attention of the British House of Commons, through Mr O'Donnel, one of its members, who asked the under Secretary of State for India, whether it was true that certain Civil and Military officers of the Madras Government had taken advantage of the gold mania in Southern India, had speculated therein, and had large concessions of land in the Mysore Province made to them out of the sales of which, through gold mining companies, started in London, they had made large fortunes, and whether any papers or reports regarding the subject would be furnished to the House, either from the India office, or the Government of India? The Under Secretary, at the time, gave a vague and indecisive answer, but promised to open a correspondence on the subject with the Government of India and submit such reports as may be received to the House The result was that very unsatisfactory explanations and reports were furnished by the Government of India and the Government of Madras, so that the correspondence on the subject was renewed and further reports and explanations called for A brief but succinct and sufficiently full summary of this fresh batch of papers on this most important subject—most important, at least, to the Mysore State—has been given in the *Home News* of the 20th ultimo, and we cannot, we think, do better in concluding our own remarks, than give the reader the full benefit of that summary, which is as follows:—

'Another batch of Papers has lately been published regarding the part played by British officials in the gold mining transactions of Mysore. In a letter of April 19, 1883, Lord Kimberley requests the Viceroy to report fully on all matters connected with the grant of mining leases in that province, because it was asserted in the newspapers that the interests of the Mysore State had been sacrificed in order to benefit "certain Government officials and others." The Madras Government seemed to think that those officials had not transgressed any existing rule by merely holding shares in a mining concession Lord Kimberley would therefore, be glad to learn whether the Viceroy in Council held the existing rules on the subject to be sufficient In their reply of Jan 22 last the Government of India find it clear from the paper transmitted to them by the Resident in Mysore, that Mr Dalrymple and Mr Saunders had alike overlooked the India office rules of November 1862, forbidding both civil and military officers from holding land in Native States. Being unable to accept the construction placed on these rules by the Government of Madras, and looking at "the objects of the concessionaires in securing the land in question," they have denied that those officers who are still in native service shall be required to dispose of their interest in the grants within a period of three months. Lord Ripon's Government, however, declare their belief that the transactions thus concerned as

irregular were "conducted in a fair and open manner, and were not intended to harm the interests of the Mysore State" The Mysore authorities indeed considered them to be "distinctly advantageous to the State," and the present Resident in Mysore seems to be of the same opinion. In the view of the Indian Government the existing rules need "no addition or modification to meet cases" of the kind in question They have decided, therefore, to circulate these rules again in a concise form In other documents full particulars are given of the different concessions, and of the same at which they are assessed to the land revenue In their letter of November last to the Madras Government, Lord Ripon's Government dwell upon the purely speculative character of the operations undertaken by the concessionaires, whose sole object was to dispose of their interests, "at extravagant prices" In such transactions Government officers are distinctly prohibited from engaging nor does the fact of their having formed a company make any real difference in this respect

The correspondence concludes with a letter from the India Office of the 24th April last After briefly reviewing the history of these mining transactions since 1873, Lord Kimberley states his belief that the rules of 1862 were overlooked, not only by the Chief Commissioners above named, but by Sir James Gordon and even at one time by Lord Ripon's Government It may be, however, he adds, that in the earlier stages of these transactions the rules in question were not so much overlooked as deemed inapplicable to the case of lands held for other than agricultural purposes. Lord Kimberley has no doubt that the officers concerned in these operations "acted originally in the belief that they were doing nothing contrary to orders and he is glad to learn that the whole business was conducted in a fair and open manner without detriment to the interests of Mysore At the same time, he agrees with the Viceroy in holding that their interests in all such concessions 'should cease at once'

POVERTY OF INDIA *

The Russian Advance

This is the title of the pamphlet, which we have read with great pleasure, though not exactly with that kind of pleasure which we naturally expect from such publications A great part, indeed the greater part, of this pamphlet, consists of extracts from the leading articles of the *Indian Mirror*, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* and the *Pioneer*, regarding the late controversy on the subjects of the poverty of India and the Russian advance into India We shall not be deterred by any fear of misrepresentation from expressing our hearty approbation of Mr A C Hume for his wise and eminently judicious letters to put an end to the journalistic controversy He sums up the dispute with a calm and steady impartiality, without exaggerating on the one hand and suppressing on the other, turning neither to the right nor to the left, with a smart corresponding to that of the bench rather than the bar We regret to observe that some of our Anglo Indian contemporaries in the north indulge in systematic abuse of the Native Press and the educated Natives in general, and wilfully attempt to create a false alarm, that Natives are wanting in loyalty to Her Majesty the Queen Empress and her rule in India The *Pioneer* is of opinion that Native journals can never write fairly, and they are devoid of any sense of responsibility Mr Hume here gives an evidence of his own love of fair play—"We consider that you (the *Indian Mirror*) write in this matter, at any rate, like a gentleman, and regret that we cannot say the same of your "ahem" and "mire" adversary

We shall here endeavour to show some of the main reasons advanced by the *Mirror* on the causes of the poverty of India In the first place, it acknowledges the blessings that the British Government has conferred on the country, by securing the safety of person and property, and rescuing it from the anarchy and confusion into which it had fallen through the breaking-up of the Mohamedan rule, and from the constantly recurring fear of foreign invasion In fact, it expresses frankly that "the British rule has brought us both losses as well as gains, and it is difficult as yet to strike a balance between both" We heartily support our contemporary in this sentiment. Indeed, we now enjoy a greater degree of security of life, liberty and property than at any other period of foreign rule, but this security has not been specially created for our exclusive benefit We are made to contribute towards the maintenance of a most extravagantly expensive system of foreign agency, both in India and in England, whereby the children of the soil are deprived of their natural rights and means of subsistence in their own country The fact of the growing impoverishment of the country under the British Rule, is persistently concealed from the British public and the Parliament, by delusive official accounts. No very great extent of observation or depth of reflection is required to satisfy any unprejudiced mind regarding the fact that, instead of British rule having enriched the people of India, it has reduced the masses of them to a state of poverty so abject, as to be nearly incredible In the face of these solid facts, the *Pioneer* and the writers of that stamp have set before themselves the obvious task of giving false and delusive accounts of the growing prosperity of the people Can they deny, that Europeans occupy almost all the higher places in every department of Government, directly or indirectly, under its control? Young civilians and lieutenants come to India and are paid on a very expensive scale and when they go they carry all away, leaving India so much poorer, not to speak of other disastrous drains in shape of exchange and pensions to retired Anglo Indians In short, this impoverishment is mainly caused by the unnatural treatment this country receives at the hands of its unsympathetic rulers It is really surprising that our Allahabad contemporary has displayed supreme ignorance, by not carefully studying these facts Really and truly, he has committed an unpardonable offence by his reckless assertion, that "the Native Press is notoriously untrue" This simple shows the spirit by which the writer of this article was moved, the style is so violent and offensive, so overbearing and vituperative, that it richly deserves to be classed as a production worthy of Billingsgate To prove how notoriously untrue the *Pioneer* is, we quote the following from Mr A C Hume's letter to the *Pioneer*—"Its (the *Indian Mirror's*) main contentions are not as you assume, wholly false It is *true* that, in consequence of our rule, the old Native aristocracy have everywhere been impoverished, and, in a vast number of instances, practically obliterated It is *true* that despite the best intentions on our part, the rural masses throughout the vast Provinces are clearly worse off than they were under any Native administration They may not individually be liable to the same acts of personal cruelty and oppression that they were under the Mahrattas, but, then, not one man in ten suffered from such acts, and even those who suffered did not suffer more than once or twice in their whole lives But on the other hand under our rule, 70 per cent are worse off, have fewer comforts, fewer clothes, and less food, every day of every year of their lives" There can be no two opinions as to the fact that Mr Hume knows about India more than the scribbler in the *Pioneer*, and decidedly he is a better authority on Indian matters

Our Allahabad critic disingenuously describes Bengalees thus —"The educated Bengalee is the spoilt child of India—There is no class so discontented and disloyal—" This assertion is quite devoid of logic and common sense A sound English education can never breed in the minds of God-serving Hindus, petty, impure and dishonorable sentiments of disloyalty and discontent This fact has been recognised even by our Ex Viceroy Lord Lytton, who, though in a true sense was not our friend, still, when he introduced the Gagging Act, he excluded from its operations news papers conducted in the English language We do not exactly understand the drift of the *Pioneer's* vulgar remarks. We consider it nothing but selfishness, which influenced our Allahabad contemporary to misrepresent facts and pervert truth Does he mean that we are unable to appreciate political reforms, or we are wanting in loyalty to our rulers? Surely charity forbids one to make such remarks

* Poverty of India The Russian Advance. Printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Bampfat Row 1884

Occasional Notes.

Cholera has appeared in the Delhi district There has been some fifteen seizures, of which five cases have proved fatal

Colonel Ridgway having returned to Simla from leave has taken up the duties of Under-Secretary in the Foreign Office, Mr Durand being placed on special duty in that department

Amongst other retrenchments contemplated, though not yet actually decided upon, by the Governor of Ceylon, (Sir Arthur Gordon) is a reduction of five per cent on the incomes of all public officers in the island

Mr W E Hart Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, Bombay, has, we understand, been appointed to act as a Judge of the High Court in place of Mr Justice Bayley, who shortly proceeds to England on leave

A Cabul report states that a party of Russians lately crossed the Oxus at Kaoki, and applied to the Ameer of Maimoun for permission to travel to Herat The Russians were detained twelve days and then allowed to proceed on receipt of orders from the Ameer

It is notified in the *Gazette of India* that the Governor-General in Council has learned with much satisfaction that Rao Bahadur Amar Singh Chief of Khilchipur, has abolished all transit duties hitherto levied within his State, with the exception of the duty on opium

An address of congratulation will be presented in the Evangelistic Hall, Esplanade Row, Black Town to day at 5 30 P M, to the Rev William Miller, M A, C I E, by his old pupils of the Madras Christian College, on the occasion of his appointment as a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire

Cabul reports state that troops have been sent from Jellalabad against certain sections of the Shinwaris who have taken refuge in their mountain strongholds Bahram Khan Ghilzai has been arrested together with his son Sultan Mahomed Khan and other members of his family have been expelled from the country

A large meeting of the ryots of many villages in the Nathum Gubbatam Taluk, North Arcot, was held on the 6th instant in order to discuss the grievances of the ryots It was resolved that a petition be sent to Government about the deplorable state of the ryots, etc Influential men were appointed as a Committee There is great dejection among the ryots

The Calcutta Municipality advertises a debenture loan of 10 lakhs for drainage improvements These debentures bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum with a currency of twenty years The lowest sum for which debenture will be issued is Rs 500 Tenders will be received by the Secretary to the Corporation up to 2 P M, 7th August

The King of Holland, aged sixty-seven, who has just lost his only son, the Prince of Orange, was suffering, at Carlsbad, last month, from a severe attack of renal complaint It is reported that his consort, Queen Emma, aged twenty six, will eventually be appointed Regent. The state of the King's health is causing a good deal of anxiety in Paris, where it is feared that Germany is waiting for the sick man's shoes

The profits of the Bank of Bengal for the past half-year amount to Rs 16,12,521 which the Directors have disposed of as follows —In payment of a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, Rs 10,00,000, transfer to Reserve Fund Rs 1,50,000, transfer to Gratuity Fund, Rs. 37,000, transfer to bad and doubtful debts Rs 34,000, in adjustment of investments, Rs 80,017, carried forward, Rs 3,10,504; total Rs 16,12,521

The *Englishman* learns from Simla that the statement which has recently appeared that Ayub Khan was to receive 20,000 krans, (about £850) monthly from the Shah of Persia, with the permission of the British Government, is altogether erroneous The arrangement with the Shah in the matter is, that he shall receive £8,000 per annum for two years, on behalf of Ayub, who receives this allowance on condition that he does not attempt to leave Persia for the Khorassan or Afghan frontier. Ayub has promised compliance with this condition, its fulfilment being also guaranteed by the Shah As the result of this arrangement Ayub is now in Teheran

The reports which have got into one or two papers about the tyranny and outrages of Bala Saheb, Holkar's eldest son, and the probability of an outbreak, &c, are, says a Simla correspondent, wild exaggerations. "It is asserted that Bala Saheb has been using a heavy hand on some of his own followers, but the citizens of Indore do not find themselves in any tribulation on that account Colonel Bannerman has not been directed, as stated, to hold an inquiry, but has been asked to report to Government what are the real facts which have served as the basis, for so much sensational scribbling It is to be hoped that the result will be an amelioration of the manners of Bala Saheb, which appear to be a little wanting in suavity"

The Bankipore correspondent of a Calcutta paper writes —Leopard was killed in the telegraph office at Bihta station on the Patna and Gya line, at about 1 P M, on the 21st ultimo The station is situated about 7 miles from the Barabar hills where these animals are said to abound The creature evidently strayed into a neighbouring village, whence being chased by the villagers, he got first into the station master's office and thence into the telegraph-room The peon on duty had the presence of mind to shut the door, which effectually confined the beast Soon afterwards the mail train arrived at the station and the driver of it shot him dead The animal was six feet in length from the tip of the nose to the end of the tail As soon as the natives learnt that the beast was killed, they came running up with pots and pans begging for the flesh, which was distributed amongst them They used it for medicinal purposes

Sir Oliver St John in a speech at Goolburga, has well said —"When I first came to Hyderabad, I must confess I was not favourably impressed by all the reports I had heard of the place, for most of my information had been gathered from the Indian press In that press there have been both good and bad things said of Hyderabad but more particularly the latter, but from my knowledge of Hyderabad, gained by my stay there for some months, I am perfectly satisfied that, in point of administration, Hyderabad is not far from being at the head of all Native States of India If there are any faults they are more political than administrative, such as there will be everywhere, but these are known and confessed, and when a fault is confessed, it is half corrected I am sure that under the auspices of my friend, the Nawab, and all his able assistants, most of whom I see here, these little defects will soon be rectified"

The following are the latest items of Afghan news —"Troops have been sent from Jellalabad against certain sections of the Shinwaris who have left their villages and taken refuge in their usual mountain strongholds Bahram Khan Ghilzai, whom the Ameer, as formerly reported, intended to expel from Afghanistan, has been arrested, and together with his son, Sultan Mohamed Khan, and other members of his family, has been expelled the country A report, which requires confirmation, states that Ghulam Sardar Khan Charkhi, Commander-in Chief of the Afghan army has

been arrested with several other officers, on account of their having attempted to raise disturbance About eight mullas or religious leaders are said to have been imprisoned for having passed a verdict against smoking The Ameer has ordered the new Mustaufi to examine the accounts of all Afghan officials for the last four years"

It would seem as if the lead given by the Parsees in the matter of female education were at length about to be followed by other castes The Brahmins of Poona are collecting Rs 10,000 to supplement the generous gift of Sir William Wedderburn of the like amount, both sums to be devoted to the very desirable end of promoting the education of Hindu girls in the Deccan There is also talk of an Anglo-Vernacular Girl's School of a High class for Bombay Whilst the movers in these schemes are deliberating and collecting, a Khojah gentleman of Bombay, Mr Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, has handed over to the Director of Public Instruction, on behalf of Government, the sum of Rs 15,000, on condition that a girl's school," to be called "The Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy, Girls' School," be permanently endowed out of the interest, and efficiently maintained by the Department of Public Instruction in the chief Khojah quarter of the city

The *Englishman* has received a letter from Kandahar stating that several men belonging to the Atshakzai tribes, along whose territory the road from Pishin to Kandahar runs, recently plundered a caravan at a place two stages off Kandahar The thieves were caught and sent to Cabul The dak which comes in from Cabul was stopped the other day by robbers in a village called Ekhunt The letter carrier was seized, and the mail carried off An officer and soldier having been despatched to Ak hunt, the inhabitants have deserted the village The correspondent states that the Ameer has imposed a tax on the Hotaki, a tribe connected in some way with the Ghilzais, who have hitherto boasted that they have been free from taxation There is great discontent owing to the new measures One of the Ameer's officers stationed at Kalat-i-Ghilzai was found one morning murdered An enquiry was set on foot, but the murderers have not yet been apprehended

Local and Provincial.

MYSORE D P W—Mr F Steele, late municipal engineer of the Pettah of Bangalore, has been appointed a supervisor, D P W, and posted to Hoskote

THE PUBLIC OFFICES—Most of the public offices and the Resident's Treasury open for business from 7 to 11 a m, during the racing season, on race days

LECTURES TO HINDUS—The Revd T E Slater was to have delivered his fifth lecture to educated Hindus, yesterday evening, in the London Mission Lecture Hall The subject was to have been—"The Return of the Prodigal Son"

MYSORE STATE RAILWAY—Captain M C Brackenbury, R E delivered over and Mr A R Becher received charge of the offices of the Manager and Traffic Superintendent of the Mysore State Railway on the afternoon of the 30th Ultimo

DEPUTY JAILOR, MYSORE—We learn that Mr W King, a clerk in the late Sub Judge's Court of Bangalore, and now a clerk in the Additional Munsiff's Court, Bangalore, has been appointed Deputy Jailor of the jail at Mysore

THE RAJAH OF VENCATAGHERRY—On Wednesday morning last, the Rajah of Venkatagherry, with 50 followers, arrived at Bangalore, and has taken up his residence at a house in Cavalry Road His Highness intends remaining till the end of the races.

MYSORE MEDICAL SERVICE—It is stated that, in pursuance of the scheme recently drawn up for the Medical Service of the Mysore State, Mr Fernandez, L R C P and L R C S, of Edinburgh, will be appointed an Assistant Surgeon in one of the districts of the Province

CIVIL AND SESSIONS COURT—The *Daily Post* understands, that Colonel H G Thomson, Civil and Sessions Judge, C and M Station, has appointed Mr Govindoorajooloo Moodelliar, late Chief Clerk of the Court, to be Interpreter, in the room of Mr Abdul Rahiman, late Interpreter, who has now been appointed Chief Clerk

THE CENTRAL COLLEGE—Mr. Venkatarmiah, B A, an Assistant Master of the Central College, Bangalore, having been appointed to Tumkur High School, as head master, the students and pupils have resolved to present him with a farewell address. Mr. Venkata Subbaiah Naidu, B A, takes Mr Venkataramiah's place at the Central College.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF—His Excellency Sir Fredrick Roberts, Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, is now in Bangalore, a guest of Mr J B Lyall, the British Resident, having arrived here on the morning of the 9th instant, His Excellency was accompanied by the Adjutant General, the Quarter Master General, and the Military Secretary After a short stay here, Sir Fredrick will proceed to Trichinopoly, and after a visit to Ootacamund, he will return to army head quarters at Ootacamund

THE RACES—The annual Bangalore races began on Thursday last the 10th instant, and as previously notified, the first of the races on the card was run at 12 30 in the afternoon, and the sports continued till ½ past one, when there was a long and tedious interval till ½ past 3, after which, the racing was resumed and gone over by ½ past 4 The second day's races took place on Saturday last, at the same hours the attendance of the general public on both days, during the forenoon was not large, but improved towards the afternoon and evening The fact is that the change in the hours of the meeting is not for the better at all It is clear that the public have not taken to it kindly

General Summary.

MADRAS.

THE SALEM PITS CASE—On the 18th ult in the House of Commons Mr Bright asked the Under Secretary for India on what grounds the Government of Madras had opposed the application made by Vijaraghava Chariar to the High Court for permission to prosecute the Crown witnesses in the Salem pit case for perjury, and whether, as the High Court having satisfied themselves that Vijaraghava Chariar had made out a case for enquiry, and held that these witnesses be prosecuted for perjury, the Government of Madras were justified in opposing the investigation into such serious charges against the Crown witnesses, on whose evidence the Vijaraghava Chariar and so many Hindus have been imprisoned, transported, and otherwise most severely dealt with by the Government of Madras. Mr J K Cross, the Under Secretary of State for India, replied:—"The India office has no information on this subject, but if the honourable member for Cockermouth will produce any evidence that after the High Court had ruled that certain witnesses should be prosecuted for perjury the Government of Madras prevented such prosecution, I will cause inquiries to be made into the matter" (Hear, hear)—*Mail*

BOMBAY

At a meeting of the Calcutta Town Council held on the 7th ultimo, it was unanimously resolved to levy a tax on bicycles and tricycles. This resolution, however, requires to be confirmed by the Commissioners at a special general meeting A similar resolution was passed some time since by the Bombay Town Council, but when the matter came before the Corporation the proposal was rejected—*Times of India*

THE KOLHAPORE DEFAMATION CASE—On the 26th ult in court, Waman Ramchandra, proprietor of the *Dnyan Prakash* and Sadashiv Pandurang, *alias* Nana Bhide, tried, who were sentenced to two years' simple imprisonment each for defaming Rao Bahadur Mahadev Wasudev Barve, C I E, Dewan of Kolhapore, were released from the Central Jail Bombay, and the Thana Jail, respectively Outside the Common Jail some four hundred people were assembled to receive Mr Ramchandra, garlands of flowers were put round his neck, and some verses were sung by a number of Hindu children In the evening he as well as Mr Nana Bhide were entertained at Thakurdwar Temple, Girgaum Upwards of twelve hundred people were present on the occasion Several speeches were made, and valuable cloths were presented to the liberated prisoners. After a distribution of flowers, *attar* and *pan supari* and of pamphlets descriptive of the life of the late Maharajah of Kolhapore the assemblage dispersed—*Ibid*

TERM OF LIFE—At the Criminal Sessions on Saturday, Balaram Babajee, a young Hindoo, was put on his trial on charges of having, on the 20th ultimo, attempted to murder his wife by hanging her; of culpable homicide, and of attempting to commit suicide by hanging himself The prisoner appears to have been much distressed on account of his mother leaving him in consequence of his devoting to his own use some money which had been entrusted to him for other purposes. After a fruitless search for her, he resolved to commit suicide, and his wife, according to his own statement, determined to follow suit, for she said "If you are going to commit suicide, why should I live? I don't value anything more than your life" The wife, however, denied that she had given the token of her devotion to her husband, and in answer to the jury, said that she did not prefer death to widowhood The prisoner was found guilty of having attempted his wife in the attempt to commit suicide, and of having attempted to commit suicide himself. He was sentenced to six month's simple imprisonment. —*Ibid*

The high successful entertainment given to Mr Nanabhai Haridas on the 26th ult. was something more than a personal compliment to that gentleman The large and representative character of the assembly bore testimony to the gratification that is felt by our native fellow subjects at the elevation of one of their number to the important position of a Judge of the High Court Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy in his short speech said they felt the honour done to Mr Nanabhai to be an honour done to the whole of the native community of the Presidency, and that all present, including their guest himself, would heartily join in the hope that he was the first of a long series of native High Court Judges of Bombay Mr Nanabhai Haridas in reply spoke of his elevation to the Bench as a practical recognition of the claims of educated natives to a share in the administration of the country as an earnest of what we still hope will in due course Mr Nanabhai's well deserved promotion does not, of course, indicate any change of policy on the part of the Government The "claims" which he spoke of may be said to have been practically recognised when he was first appointed to officiate as a Judge of the High Court in 1871 That he has only now, after the lapse of eleven years, been confirmed in the appointment was due to circumstances over which the Government had no control, and not to any disinclination to give the learned gentleman what was his due The satisfaction felt at the permanent addition of a native gentleman to the Bench is not confined to his own countrymen, and we are sure that if it had been expedient to invite Europeans to take part in the proceeding at Bro ch Candy on Thursday night, many would have been glad to join in doing honour to one so greatly respected as Mr Justice Nanabhai Haridas—*Ibid*.

BENGAL

THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF LEARNING—The other day we announced that the Government of Bengal had granted Rs 5 000 to the Dataya Bhartata Kutyalaya to assist in bringing out Baboo Pratap Chunder Roy's translation of the Mahabharata We now hear that the Government of the North Western Provinces following the example of Bengal, has also made a grant of Rs 3 000 for the same object *Indian Daily News*

Extracts.

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON

The *Indian Spectator*—As to the suggestion by a contemporary regarding the extension of Sir James Fergusson's term of office till the opening of the Exhibition, opinions will scarcely differ No doubt he has in this matter cordially acceded to the wishes of the citizens occasion after occasion But is that a strong reason for extending his tenure as Governor of Bombay? The only solid ground on which such an extension can be recommended is the ground of successful administration, that is to say, of the administering the presidency in harmony with popular ideas and wishes. We are sorry to have to observe that judged on that ground Sir James has been a brilliant failure. Again, since the passing of the Government of India to the Crown there has been no precedent in any part of the empire of a Governor or Lieutenant Governor having been allowed to remain in office beyond the orthodox quinquennial period The plea of retaining him till the opening of the Exhibition is so childish that we are amused at its being gravely put forth in the columns of a journal that pretends to lead public opinion! We fear the suggestion seems to be based on the adage that the wish is father to the thought. Some one who has the ambition to shine prominently in connection with the Exhibition has been circulating the idea. It has been talked of in respectable Native circles since the last week. It is not difficult to trace the source whence this ridiculous suggestion has emanated Here not many previous Governors had the foundation stones of useful public buildings or given impetus to other institutions or works of public utility, the completion of which they never remained behind to see?

THE HOLKAR'S ELDEST SON.

Simla, *July 6*.—Colonel Banerman has reported on the subject of the charges preferred against Bala Saheb, His Highness the Holkar's eldest son The stories are apparently true, but only one of them seems to involve serious cruelty That, if substantiated, is a bad case, it being alleged that the victim was beaten on the mouth and had his teeth knocked out, and he was then blistered by the application of some fluid to his body. Other cases resolve themselves into instances of bullying, not of a very serious kind The outer world would probably not have heard of these scandals, but that they happen to coincide with some proceedings on the part of the Maharajah for the recovery of old and apparently somewhat doubtful debts from certain banking firms. The vigour of the proceedings in question has produced considerable alarm amongst trading communities in Indore Apart from this complication, however, Bala Saheb's conduct is such as to call for notice at the hands of the Government of India I do not suppose the Viceroy will receive the intended visit of Maharajah at this moment unless a satisfactory explanation of the stories be offered, or a proper reparation on the part of the prince be first made. Indeed, I understand that an intimation to this effect has been given to His Highness by the Governor General's Agent It is said, however, that the Holkar had abandoned his intention of coming to Simla personally to urge the reconsideration of certain grievances on the Government These cases have been submitted by Mr Garad, the Chief Justice of Indore, and Lord Ripon has undertaken to decide upon them in the light of any fresh facts that may be forthcoming—*Bombay Gazette*

THE CARMICHAEL CASKET

The *Madras Mail*—Hon'ble T Rama Rao a member of the Legislative Council, announces that the address Casket to Mrs. Carmichael is open for inspection at Messrs. P Orr and Sons. It is a beautiful casket, wrought in silver and silver gilt and resembles rather closely in general appearance the casket presented to the Duke of Buckingham But we fail to understand how the casket can be accepted by Mrs Carmichael There are stringent regulations prohibiting the acceptance of presents by officials, or by the wives of officials; and Mr. Carmichael is still a member of of the Madras Civil Service, though he has ceased to be a Member of Council A Collector whose wife publicly accepted a necklace of pearls from a grateful native community, on his departure from a District, would certainly be required to return the jewels, on the ground that its acceptance by a member of his family involved a breach of regulations The casket under reference is exquisitely chased and bears various illustrations, illustrative of the interest taken by Mrs. Carmichael in female education, &c., But we suppose no one would care to say, that this massive piece of plate would have been presented to Mrs. Carmichael had she been the wife of nobody in particular, instead of being the wife of the senior Member of Council. Mrs. Carmichael took a good deal of spasmodic interest in female education, but there was nothing very properly disclaimed her right to the excessive laudation which was bestowed on her in connection with her benevolence. We do not pretend to say, that such a casket is beyond the intrinsic merits of the case; but we may contend that it is a recognition, not so much of Mrs Carmichael's good nature, as of her relationship to her husband, and it is in regard to the latter point that the acceptance of such a tribute of respect is incipient, and, we think, illegal.

SALAR JUNG'S ADMINISTRATION.

The *Bombay Gazette*.—A cry is now raised that Salar Jung's administration is a failure, that in four short months the whole country is plunged into confusion and that administration has given place to intrigue which will lead to bloodshed. What opportunities these alarmists may have had of forming their judgment upon the present administration we do not know, but from information received from reliable sources we learn that in no department has work been allowed to accumulate, but that on the contrary all accounts

tions during the Peshkar's administration have been cleared off We also learn that the reforms contemplated by the late Minister and held in abeyance during the Peshkar's administration, are now being carried out, and that vigorous measures have been taken to correct existing abuses. To improve the state of the finance a Retrenchment Committee has been appointed, and the deliberations of this Committee will lead to an annual reduction in the State expenditure to the extent of some six lakhs of rupees Four years ago the late Minister had framed certain rules for preparing the Hyderabad youths for the Civil Service, by sending them out for instruction, but these rules were not carried into effect at the time owing to an objection being raised by the Ameer-i Kabeer With some slight modifications, these rules have now been issued With a view to exercise efficient supervision over district work, tours have been enforced the Revenue Minister himself has made a short tour, and in the brief period of four months the Minister has visited three districts in person Owing to complaints made, and inquired into on the spot by the Minister, eight different officials were suspended the other day And we now learn that this time of the year, when travelling in the districts is impracticable, the Minister contemplates proceeding at once to Khammam to inquire personally into some very grave charges brought by the people against some of the high officials of that district Hitherto the Minister has honestly published the shortcomings of his administration, and has shown a laudable desire to improve it If irresponsible writers would only visit the different head offices and see what work is done there if they would only go about the country and learn the state of affairs from the people themselves, they would be in a position to obtain accurate information instead of giving credence to all sorts of absurd rumours.

THE HYDERABAD RESIDENT

The *Statesman*—Lord Ripon, we believe could have made no more felicitous selection three months ago, than Sir Oliver St John for the Resident. His career has been a distinguished one, and he is yet in the prime of life. He is a fine horseman and fond of sport and is precisely the sort of Resident who would be likely to exercise an influence for good, and who would make a favourable impression on the mind of the young Nizam The tastes of the young prince are manly, and he is said to be fond of an active out-of door life Sir Oliver St. John is well fitted in another important respect to represent the Indian Government at the court of the great Mahomedan State in the Deccan which doubtless had weight with the Viceroy in the appointment Owing to a residence of some years in Persia, and to his subsequent incumbency of the post of Resident at Candahar where he must of necessity have seen much of Shiahs and Soonis alike, both of which sects are strongly represented at Hyderabad Sir Oliver is intimately acquainted with Mahomedan thought and feeling Such familiarity is, we believe, appreciated by Mahomedans, and specially by Mahomedans of the higher classes. Recently when the young Nizam was about to proceed accompanied by the Deewan Salar Jung, on a tiger shooting expedition of a week's duration he invited Sir Oliver St. John to go with him It was the month of May when the Deccan sun was at its hottest, but the Resident, it appears, accepted the Nizam's invitation, and in the course of the week two tigers were killed In the free life of camp, the new Resident would learn in a few days more of the young ruler of the Hyderabad territories and his personal surroundings, than he would have learnt in an equal number of months in the Hyderabad Residency Though the Nizam has been out since his installation three or four times after shigar, this was the first time he bagged a tiger It is not every Resident who would have been disposed to start off at a few hours notice on a tiger-shooting expedition in the month of May, or even if disposed would have been physically equal to the exposure to the sun Very general regret, we hear, is felt at Hyderabad at the prospect of Sir Oliver and Lady St. John's early withdrawal

MUTILATING WOMEN IN BOMBAY

The *Times of India*.—The horrible crime of mutilating women by cutting off their noses is so common in Bombay as to call for the most stringent repression, and nothing, we imagine, will repress it but the free use of the lash. In the Sessions ending yesterday Mr Justice Scott had to hear three—we might say five—of these cases, one after the other He postponed his sentence for a week, and we were in hopes that he would in each case order the criminals to be flogged within an ace of their lives. Eventually, however, he sentenced them severally to what he had ascertained to be the usual punishment, three years' rigorous imprisonment We are inclined to regret that the learned Sessions' Judge, now as he is to the country, did not throw precedent over altogether 'A Barrister" suggests that these dastardly criminals could have received ten years' imprisonment But surely these are cases in which the lash would be at once the most fitting punishment and the best deterrent. Estimated by the misery inflicted, even the most severe penalties would, as our correspondent says, seem to be trivial, and if the law does not permit of flogging in the cases of such cruel mutilation the law should be altered The miserable women who are mutilated in this way are of course, rendered hideous ever afterwards, and because they are women it is simply impossible to calculate the misery and degradation that they will experience during the rest of their lives. The abject demeanour of the prisoners as they came up to receive sentence convinces us that they belong to the very class who would be most speedily deterred by the knowledge that cruelty such as theirs would be most cruelly punished The first prisoner, after trying his wife's hands, cut of her nose, her left ear, and half her right ear He pleaded that she had been unfaithful to him for three years But the woman indignantly denied the charge and there was no attempt to prove it It seems almost incredible that in a civilized city like Bombay a Judge should have to hear four or five of these cases one after the other No amount of imprisonment will eradicate a crime that is still evidently a customary form of marital punishment among the lower classes. But a wholesome terror of the cat o nine tails is common to the degraded classes all the world over The news of a flogging as severe as it could be made is precisely the news that would go quickest through the bazar The degraded wretches, who at present render the lives of the miserable women they live with altogether intolerable, would soon learn that if they care for their own skins, there are certain traditional forms of cruelty that had better be forgotten

THE OFFICIAL DESERTION OF PRESIDENCY TOWNS

The *Indian Mirror*—The question now to be considered is which of the two evils presented to us are we to choose? The annual migration to the hills which can be reduced to almost unobjectionable proportions? Or the loss of best-rate men in the Viceroyalty and in the Governorships, which would be the certain result of the entire stoppage of the migration? Viewed in the light as the question of migration has been put by our able correspondent, it shows beyond doubt that it presents two sides for consideration For our part we have always thought that the holiday tranfer of the Government of India with its Secretariats and the Departments in immediate subordination to it from Calcutta to Simla with each returning year, was objectionable on principle and in practice detrimental to the public business of the Empire However much we might be disposed to yield to the necessity of acquiescing in the right of English statesmen to insist on a summer residence in the hills as a condition of accepting office, which was exacted by Lord Lawrence after forty five years residence in India, we have always thought that with the available facilities for rapid travelling and for communication by telegraph more rapid still the privilege might, without injustice to individuals, without detriment to the public service and certainly with substantial gain in the saving of expenditure to the public revenues, have been restricted to the members of the Viceroy's Executive Council, and to the Secretariats almost exclusively Stripped of the abuses, which have grown over the practice, the system offers this decided advantage that residence in the climate of the hills is decidedly favourable to prolonged and sustained exertion But, then, the Secretariats should be allowed to take up only very small establishments, just sufficient to be able to cope with urgent or important business—the bulk of the work being done in Calcutta. Offices other than the Secretariats, pure and simple, such as the offices of Director-General of the Post Office, of Director-General of Telegraphs, of Accountant-General to the Government of India in the Public Works Department and such like should on no account, and under no circumstances, be allowed to follow the movements of the Government of India to and from the hills. Under the same restrictions, we shall not be disposed to press our objections against the migration to the hills of the Local Governments which are presided over by statesmen specially brought out from England. But we certainly do object, and most strongly object to the practice of Lieutenant-Governors spending their summers on the hills. As a rule, they are men who have been thoroughly acclimatised by more or less thirty years residence in India and the privilege of passing the summer on the hills is generally a strong temptation, very seldom resisted of making the stay a long and pleasant holiday Besides these satellites which regularly follow the movements of the Government to the hills, favored heads of Departments are sometimes, on some frivolous plea of business, which could just as well have been done by letter or by telegraph, invited to join in the pic nic The public expenditure, caused by these perfectly unnecessary deputations, is, perhaps, the worst part of the evils of the present practice Whenever however, the Lieutenant-Governorships of Bengal, the North Western Provinces, and the Punjab should like the Governorships of Madras and Bombay, happen to be filled by statesmen from England the same privilege should be conceded them, and only then

We come now to the second question—whether the loss of first class statesmen in the Viceroyalty and in the Governorships of Madras and Bombay can for a moment be compensated by the gain from the stoppage of the annual migration? All thoughtful men will be disposed to admit that the great deterioration, which has taken place in the Covenanted Civil Service under the system which admits men of quite a different type from the former class, is a distinct loss to India as well as to Great Britain and that the mutual interests of both countries require not only that all administrative and judicial appointments should as much as possible be filled by Native agency but that the controlling and superior offices, which it may not yet be expedient to man locally, should be reserved for the very best men that England can spare from her own immediate service For such men ordinarily the salaries, power and dignity and other surroundings of Indian office would perhaps, be more than sufficient to tempt them even from the first circles of the political sphere The dread, however of an Indian climate is the bugbear that keeps men aloof from the highest offices in India But the evils of an Indian climate are exaggerated and sufficient weight is not attached to the great sanitary improvements which are slowly but surely being carried out in almost every part of the Empire

AFFAIRS AT INDORE

The *Pioneer*—Attention has been drawn in this and other papers to the state of things prevailing at present in the city of Indore Having endeavoured to ascertain from an unquestionable source the truth of the stories that are abroad we can only say that, unless the facts have been perverted and exaggerated out of all recognition the conduct of the Maharajah and his eldest son the Bala Sahib has been of a nature to excite general disgust and detestation The Maharajah whose avaricious and grasping character has long been notorious, is stated to have confiscated the property of various respectable firms on a variety of pleas, and to have sold just on in a manner which would astonish the English public were it to be generally known For a long time past his conduct in other respects appears to have been most arbitrary, and he seems to have arrested and imprisoned various persons without a shadow of complaint against them There can be no doubt either that a feeling of the greatest insecurity prevails at Indore and that the people are only prevented from rising in open revolt by the fact that it is well known that the Maharajah is protected by the British Government

By the terms of the Treaty of Mandisar, concluded by Sir John Malcolm, the British guaranteed to the Holkar family the peaceful possession of their dominions, promising to guard and protect them from internal as well as external foes, and to maintain tranquillity in the Indore State In a subsequent article of the same treaty the Government of India promised not to interfere between the Maharajah and his children, servants, subjects, dependants, and relations, over whom, it was stated, the Maharajah was absolute. On the strength of this treaty the Maharajah is of opinion that he is empowered to treat his own subjects with any amount of cruelty and oppression, confident that any effort of theirs to relieve themselves from the intolerable burden which he imposes on them will be promptly suppressed by British bayonets. This impression is unfortunately prevalent not only in the mind of the Maharajah, but also in that of his subjects, who consider that the British Government is alone responsible for their sufferings inasmuch as it compels them to retain a master whom they detest, and who regards them merely as so many sources for increasing his own wealth and gratifying his own passions. The family of Holkar can hardly claim for itself an ancient origin, nor can it be said to rank amongst its members men who have deserved well of their fellow creatures. Unlike the lordly families of Rajputana who trace back lineal descent to the sun or the moon, the family of Holkar were the outcome of the troubles which followed on the dissolution of the Moghul Empire Founded by adventurers the family has been mentioned by a succession of chiefs who have had no claim to kingly virtues. In the end of the last century and the beginning of the present, the Holkars, together with the other Mahratta powers, met the British in arms, and when defeated were permitted to retain their power and dignity by the generosity of the conquerors. The treaty of Mandisar, to which we have referred was a sequel to the battle of Mahidpur, in which the power of Holkar was utterly broken It was then in the power of the British commander, Sir John Malcolm, to have dictated any term he wished to the line of Holkar, but with that noble pity for fallen greatness which ever distinguished that great man, and afterwards led him to grant such favourable terms to the Peshwa Baji Rao, Sir John allowed the Holkars the most favourable conditions in his power and the Treaty of Mandisar remains a monument of misplaced generosity The present Chief of Indore owes all he possesses to the British Government Raised by that power from a lowly station to the dignity of a ruling prince, history will be able to say how he repaid the favours heaped upon him

It is not our intention here to deal with his conduct during the Mutiny, but it is sufficient to say that Sir Henry Durand who stands in the foremost rank of Indian officers and who was as just as he was brave, was of opinion that the Maharajah forfeited all claim to sympathy from the British. This opinion was endorsed by the highest authority in India and no efforts—and they have been unceasing—on the part of the Maharajah have been able to reverse the dictum then pronounced A quarter of a century has now passed since those days, and one would have thought that the lesson of the Mutiny would have proved beneficial but the whole life of His Highness since then has been spent in efforts to aggrandize himself at the expense of his neighbours Friends and foes, allies and subjects have all alike felt the grasping spirit, which gained for him the title of 'Bania among the Princes of India But though the conduct of the Maharajah of Indore has failed to gain the affections of his subjects, his acts have been surpassed by those of his son, the Bala Sahib, and it is of these we would more particularly speak at present If a portion only of the stories which have reached us regarding this young prince are true he must be a monster of cruelty and vice We hear of strange and barbarous tortures being inflicted on men, women, and children alike of a village being burnt over the heads of its inhabitants because the noise of the grinding of corn by the women disturbed his waking dreams, of maiming brutal with caustic drugs and then flogged on the spot for some imaginary or trivial offence, of pregnant women being treated in a way at which humanity recoils, and which it seems impossible that any man could possibly have inflicted on the other sex. Stories without number are floating about regarding these atrocities, and, as we have said before, if only a small portion is true, the Bala Sahib of Indore must be fully qualified to take rank among the worst of the Roman Emperors. If none of them are true, he must indeed be a maligned man It should be remembered that the same Bala Sahib is the man who not long ago grossly insulted a British officer in Allahabad itself and had him attacked and beaten in the middle of the station by some of his own swash bucklers.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

London, 13th July—Negotiations are proceeding to avert a conflict between the Lords and Commons Earl Wemyss will move a compromise in the House of Lords to-morrow, that their Lordships should pass the Franchise Bill now that Government has promised to introduce a Bill for the re-distribution of seats in October

Paris, 12th July—The fete has not been postponed on account of cholera, as was at one time considered probable

Cholera is raging at Marseilles, and has made its appearance at Lyons

Cairo, 13th July—It is reported here that Assab in the Red Sea, has been seized by Osman Digma

The news received from Massowah states that several Abyssinians and a chief have started from Adowa for England, with the present of an elephant from King John to Her Majesty the Queen

Shanghai, 13th July—The British Officers in the service of the Chinese Navy have quitted the fleet owing to the probability of war between France and China

London, 15th July—Earl Wemyss has postponed his motion until Thursday The Government has accepted the motion

Pondicherry, 15th July—The Fete Nationale was celebrated with splendour and enthusiasm to day culminating with a sad accident A rocket penetrating the rocket store adjacent caused thirteen deaths and several persons were wounded Officials and doctors from the Government suppetable arrived on the scene at once, and rendered help, the Mayor, Monsieur A Gallois Montbrun, remaining with the victims and wounded all night, giving personal care Further rejoicings, ball, theatre, &c were stopped Great consternation was caused

Coimbatore 16th July—The trials of the nine witnesses in the Salem Riots cases of 1882, before Mr Parker, C S, District and Sessions Judge, was concluded to-day

Nine prisoners were put up The case against one was withdrawn Another was acquitted on the ground that the prisoner was drunk Two confessed that their statements at Salem were false, and they pleaded that they were tortured by the Police

The Judge took their plea into consideration, and sentenced them each to six months imprisonment

The remaining five were sentenced more severely

The result of the trials is, that the Judge and Assessors found prisoners' statements manifestly false The Judge expressed surprise that anybody had believed them He and the Assessors found that the alleged conspiracy meeting was a myth He expatiated on the danger of relying upon Police and subordinate officials, who in such cases are in this country greatly tempted to bolster up false cases.

The judgments have given great satisfaction

London, 16th June—At a Conservative meeting held at the Carlton Club yesterday it was resolved to oppose Earl Wemyss's motion in the House of Lords for a compromise with the House of Commons in respect to the Franchise Bill

Berlin, 15th July—A meeting of the Emperors of Germany and Austria will take place at Gastein on the 5th Proximo

The French Ambassador here has been instructed by his Government to express regret at the insult offered to the German flag by some youths in Paris yesterday

Cairo, 15th July—The Mudir of Kassala reports that General Gordon was safe up to April 27th, and that the General had repulsed rebel attacks on Khartoum, both from eastward and westward

London, 17th July—Sir Peter Lumsden has been appointed Commissioner for the delimitation of the Afghanistan frontier

Palamcottah 16th July—Colonel Weldon arrived here yesterday Notices were issued of the enquiry being held on Monday Eight charges are framed, all being cases of borrowing money from people in the district There is no charge of bribery or corruption Mr Brooks-Atkinson is only charged with misbehaviour as a public servant Two charges state that the money was returned with interest. Mr Garstin has been cited as a witness

THE

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MONDAY, JULY 21, 1884

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE

NOTHING that contributes to the discussion and ventilation of the grievance under which the educated natives of India labour, in consequence of the limit of age for the Indian Covenanted Civil Service being fixed at 19 years can be amiss in the columns of such journals which, I know our own, endeavour to guard the rights and privileges of the educated natives of India and to seek redress for their grievances Some two months ago, we published an article on this most vital and essential question to the interests of the natives, in which we incidentally alluded to the charge brought against the Earl of Lytton, late Viceroy of India, to the effect that his lordship, while Viceroy, had recommended to the Secretary of State for India, the entire exclusion of natives from the service, either under special legislation, or by reducing the maximum of age to 19 years The occasion which gave rise to this accusation against his lordship was when a deputation of the Indian Reform Association waited on the Earl of Kimberley, the present Secretary of State for India, with the view of pointing out to the noble lord the fairness and justice to the natives of India of raising the maximum of age to 21 years or 22 years The prayer of the deputation was refused, and in answer to a question from a member of the deputation, Lord Kimberley is reported to have said that he was aware that Lord Lytton had written to Lord Cranbrook to get an Act of Parliament passed to prevent natives becoming Civil Servants, but if that could not be done, the age for passing an examination should be lowered, which would practically have the same effect. To this charge—a very serious one, if true—Lord Lytton replied in a letter to the London *Times*, in which he says—" What I proposed to Lord Cranbrook was, not the exclusion of natives from the Civil Service of India, either by Act of Parliament, or by lowering the standard of age, but the exclusive reservation to natives of a large number of civil appointments previously held almost entirely by European members of the Covenanted Service, together with the withdrawal from the Uncovenanted Service of certain other appointments, to be held henceforth by natives only, with an official status equivalent to that of a Covenanted Service" The letter provoked a reply from Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose, Barrister-at-Law, the Indian representative in London of the supporters of the famous Ilbert Bill, and then a letter from each side passed between Lord Lytton and Mr George Foggo, the Secretary to the Indian Reform Association, and some subsequent discussion on the general question ensued in the columns of the "Times" newspaper, all of which have been embodied in a pamphlet, under the auspices of the Indian Reform Association, the Secretary of which has courteously placed a copy at our disposal Before we notice two excellent letters on the whole question of the admission of natives to the Indian Covenanted Civil Service and the utility of Lord Lytton's system of "statutory civilians," written, respectively, by Mr Thomas Hughes, Q C, and Professor W Wordsworth, principal of Elphinstone College, Bombay, we here feel called upon to retract almost the whole of the defence of Lord Lytton which we made in these columns in our article to which we have above alluded Not having Mr Lal Mohun Ghose's letter before us, at the time we naturally concluded that his lordship had made good his defence. But we now see that really and truly Lord Lytton did make the recommendations imputed to him to Lord Cranbrook as will be seen from the extracts from official papers given by Mr Lal Mohun Ghose. In a despatch from Lord Lytton to Lord Cranbrook, dated May 2nd 1878 (No. 35 of 1878) the following passages are to be found —

"Paragraph 22 —In the opinion of the Government of India, and of most of the Officers who have been consulted, it is desirable that when this Special Native Service is constituted, the ordinary Covenanted Civil Service should no longer be open to natives, &c.

Paragraph 23 —The difficulty, indeed the utter impossibility, of getting European Officers of position and education to serve cheerfully in subordination to natives of India, is one which, whatever may be thought of it from an abstract point of view, no one with personal experience of India will underestimate. So long as natives can obtain admission to the Covenanted Service by competition, this difficulty will be liable to arise, and the only complete remedy would be to close the Competitive Service by law to natives of this country. But the recent reduction of the standard of age for the competitive examination will practically render the matter of exceptional difficulty, and as the prohibition would involve the repeal of section 32 of Act 21 and 21 Vict., cap. 106, which renders natives of this country eligible to compete, and as such legislation would be of an apparently illiberal character, we content ourselves with recommending the point to your lordship's consideration, without making it an indispensable condition of our scheme.

In reply to the suggestions contained in

the above extracts, Lord Cranbrook wrote (No. 125, dated November 7th, 1878) as follows :—

Paragraph 6 —But your proposal of a close Native Service, with a limited class of high appointments attached to it, and your suggestion that the Covenanted Civil Service should no longer be open to natives involves an application to Parliament, which would have no prospect of success, and which I certainly would not undertake, &c"

It is clear from the above extracts, that Lord Lytton did actually desire the extinction of the privilege of the educated natives of India of competing for and entering the Indian Covenanted Civil Service, and the substitution for it of native "statutory civilians,"—a system which is now become a bye-word, a scoffing for well merited sneer and contempt In his letter on the subject to the "London Times," Mr Thomas Hughes makes the following most pertinent remarks —

"A wide spread belief has given up—natural enough surely, though, I hope and incline to think unfounded—that the lower age of 19 was fixed upon for the express purpose of finally excluding natives from the Covenanted Civil Service How dangerous such a belief may become when entertained by the numerous and rapidly growing class who have passed through the Indian Colleges and are now controlling the native press, filling the professions and influencing the trade of India, it is surely scarcely necessary to point out. During last autumn this discontent found voice. A proposal to resorting to the old limit of 21 came before the Viceroy and his Council, and a decision was come to that the time was not favourable for reopening the question No one who followed the fortunes of the Ilbert Bill can doubt that they were right. While the great meetings in Calcutta and elsewhere were being held (the reports of which, I must own, made me tingle with shame to my finger ends as I compared the tone and arguments of the Anglo-Indian and native Indian speakers) it would only have added fuel to the fire to have pressed for the fulfilment of England's plighted word to the educated native Now, however, we may hope that, that melancholy page of Indian history has been turned. But whether this be so or not, our educated fellow-subjects in India have at last appealed to the Government at home to reconsider the resolution of 1876, and so make it possible for their young men once more to come to England and compete on terms which make success impossible except to those of rare intellectual gifts, and still rarer strength of will and tenacity of purpose, for the chance of taking an honourable part in the government of their own country The appeal has been rejected, if report speaks truly, by the Secretary of State for India in Council, and to my mind a more disastrous conclusion could not have been come to, having regard to the present state of affairs in the East, not to speak of higher considerations No one can believe, at least I cannot, that this conclusion is that of Lord Kimberley, or of the Government It must be that of the Indian Council, whom on such a question it is no doubt difficult for the Secretary of State to overrule Who, then, I would ask, are the Indian Council that they should be able, as camera to overrule the Parliament of England? Eminent Anglo-Indians no doubt, who have done good service in their day, but their day was one in which the educated native was an object of aversion and contempt. They still represent traditions and a policy which resulted in the Mutiny, and have never shown sympathy with the new time."

Professor Wordsworth, speaking on the same theme, in the columns of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, is still stronger and more candid in his expressions regarding the present policy of the British Government, in the matter of the admission of natives of India to the Covenanted Civil Service. He puts the whole case as follows, and no unprejudiced man can deny its truth and justice. He says —

"It is clear, therefore, unless we are to lose all credit for good faith and sincerity of purpose, that this patronage service must be remodelled or abolished. The people now selected are in reality representatives as little of the aristocracy as of the intelligence of the country They are members of respectable families who happen to enjoy the favour of some elevated official —a Secretary to Government, a Member of Council, or a Police Commissioner. In this presidency, a college education and a university degree appear to be regarded as positive disqualifications for selection A young man of independent character and high talents cannot now hope to enter the Civil Service by competition, and he has generally no wish to enter it by the back door of favour Every one, again who knows India, also knows how far the official world here appreciates the independence of educated natives, and what chances it is willing to give them Deferential ignorance conciliatory manners, and a plentiful absence of originality and independence, are now, and will always be at a premium

In the college over which I preside there are 200 students drawn from all parts of the presidency. The older and more intelligent are at least as interested in politics as Oxford undergraduates In the reading-room, supported by their own subscriptions, they see the "Times," the "Pall Mall Gazette," the "Spectator," the "Academy," and "Punch" They have naturally been considerably interested in recent discussions, in which the character of their class has been delineated with so much frankness and often with so much ignorance. But each one of these young men will be an apostle of the doctrine that the pledges and promises of the British nation are like those of Macbeth's 'juggling fiends,' if the very service which we professedly established as a sphere for the reasonable ambition of educated men is now to be made the ground of their permanent inferiority to Englishmen in their own country And I for one will do nothing to disabuse them of this belief because I feel too keenly how much truth it embodies At the present moment the feelings of natives are deeply stirred by this question, and nothing but their warm gratitude towards Lord Ripon and confidence in his unwavering justice and good faith keeps them quiet"

It is not necessary for us to apologise for the length of the above extracts, for, they exactly embody and clearly set forth the public opinion of India on one of the most important questions that can interest and agitate the minds of the educated both natives and unprejudiced Englishmen in this country and in England An attempt has been made by the Calcutta correspondent of the *London Times*, through the speedy means of the telegraph, to shew that the agitation on this question of raising the maximum of age for admission to the Covenanted Service which has become almost universal in India, is an artificial agitation, which will expend itself by its own intensity, as did the unhappy controversy on the Ilbert Bill, but this is not true The movement in India on this question of the admission of natives to the Indian Civil Service and the maximum of age, is one which was begun and has been continued, off and on, for many years It was begun, years and years before the Native jurisdiction Bill was thought of It is one of those "burning questions" of Indian politics, like the annual and lengthened discussion of the Indian Government's to the hill regions, which never ceases and never will die out, till the only just and true solution is given to it, by a British Government which loves truth and seeks to do justice It is like the river of which the classic poet says—'The river is born a little one, but acquires strength in its progress and wherever it comes, receives the waters of many tributary streams"

Occasional Notes

Most seasonable rain has fallen in Surat, the dying crops have been saved, and the price of grain has advanced four annas a maund

A report is current in Hyderabad to the effect that the Nizam favors a scheme for laying a tramway line from Wadi to Aurangabad

His Highness the Prince Sivaji Row Holkar of Indore has sent Rs 1,000 in aid of the Ripon Professorship Fund in Dr Sircar's Science Association, Calcutta

News have reached the *English man*, through a native source, that Kazi Saddin Khan, Abdul Rahman Khan's Vizier, has recently died at Cabul The body is going to be taken to Kandahar, there to be interred

The *Indian Mirror* hears that Mr William Judge, of New York, a lawyer of good standing, formerly a partner in business with Colonel Olcott, and a friend of both himself and Madame Blavatsky, is coming out to India to help them in the work of the Theosophical Society

The Revenue Minister of Hyderabad, Nawab Mahmood Dowlah Bahadur, left that station on Tuesday morning He was received by the leading members of the Mahomedan community at the Madras Railway Station During his stay there the Nawab will acquaint himself with a few particulars of the revenue system of the presidency

The members of the Pandharpur Municipality have applied to the Bombay Government for sanction to a loan of Rs 60,000 for the purpose of erecting forty dharmasalas for the use of the pilgrims who visit Pandharpur periodically Some Rs 40,000 is raised annually by a pilgrim tax so that there appear to be good grounds for acceding to the application

Rai Malla Ram, the great Lahore contractor, who gave Rs 50 000 towards the building fund of the new hospital for Delhi, has been recompensed for his generosity The local Government has sanctioned the payment of a bonus of half a lakh of rupees to him and another contractor, as a reward for the expeditious manner in which they constructed the Pathankote Railway

An aggravated case of police oppression, says the *Times of India*" was decided at Moughyr by the sessions judge a few days since A jemadar, three constables, and two chowkeydars were concerned in the case, and were charged with torturing several natives with a view to extorting a confession It was proved in evidence that the prisoners, after beating the complainants in various ways, placed short pieces of bamboos to be inserted between the fingers of their wretched victims and then pressed the fingers together Subsequently what is called the *Galahti* torture was applied This consisted in tying the complainants to a stick, lifting them some distance from the ground, and letting them fall After this course of treatment the complainants were left on the ground in the blazing sun with their limbs upwards The case set up for the defence was that no torture had been resorted to, and that the prosecution was due to the enmity existing between some parties in the case The assessors returned a verdict of "not guilty" against all the accused, but the learned judge, dissenting, sentenced the jemadar to three years', the three constables to eight months' each, and the two chowkeydars to three months' each rigorous imprisonment

Local and Provincial

The Races —Last Saturday having been the last day of the Races, all the Courts and Public Offices were closed for the day, to enable the employes to witness the sport

The Horticultural Show —The Annual Horticultural Show which is held at the Lal Bagh and which was fixed for the 23rd instant will not take place, owing to the failure of the South West monsoons

Sessions Court, C and M Station —On Friday last, the Sessions Court of the C and M Station of Bangalore was opened for business, but no cases having been committed for trial by the Magistrates, the court was closed

Fox Hounds —On Thursday last, the steamer *Clan Grant* brought eight couple of fox hounds from England for His Highness the Maharajah The hounds were subsequently conveyed from Madras by train and are now in Bangalore

H H the Maharajah —We understand that His Highness the Maharajah will open the Bangalore-Tumkur line of railway, on the 1st proximo, and leave Bangalore for his capital, on the 3rd or 4th idem, accompanied by the Dewan and his suite.

The Ramzan —The Mahomedan feast of the Ramzan comes to a close on the 24th, Thursday next, and the festival of the *Kutbha* will be celebrated the next day, Friday the 25th Some of the public courts and offices will be closed on Friday

Medical —Dr Austed, Consulting Physician to the Madras Railway Company, during the early part of the week, held a medical inspection of the stations along the Bangalore branch line, and expressed himself satisfied with the condition in which they are kept.

Sunday Evening Lectures —The Rev T E Slater was to have delivered his concluding lecture on the Prodigal Son, in the London Mission Lecture Hall, yesterday evening. The lecture was entitled—"The Prodigal's Elder Brother, or Religious Caste"

A Late Bank Agent —We regret to record, that, on Wednesday last, Mr. N. B Bun, late agent of the Bangalore Bank (Ld) died at his residence in Infantry Lines, C. and M Station Mr Bun was well known and highly respected throughout Bangalore by all classes of the community The deceased was, we believe, about eighty years of age at the time of his death

The Tumkur School.—Mr M Clapham, the Head Master of the Tumkur High School, having retired, after many years of faithful service the students of the institution presented him with an address and a silver cup There was also a farewell entertainment in the school room on the occasion, at which refreshments were served to the Europeans and flowers and pan supari to the natives.

The Rajah of Venkatghiry —The Rajah of Venkatghiry, who came to the station to be present at the Races, left Bangalore for his place, on Saturday last, by the ordinary mail train During his stay here, the Rajah called upon the British Resident, Mr J B Lyall, His Excellency the Governor of Madras, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and had an interview with His Highness the Maharajah, at the Race-Stand The Rajah was obliged to decline the hospitality of our Maharajah, as he came here for the purpose of pleasure as a private individual, and not in his official position

The Council.—On Thursday last, the Council of His Highness the Maharajah met in the Durbar Hall Public buildings, and was presided over by the Dewan, Mr. K Sheshadri Iyer, B A, B L, Messrs Thimboo Chetty, and Rai Bahadurs Sahapetty Moodeliar and Krishna Rao being the members present Cup in Kensington, Secretary D P W, was also present The matter discussed we believe referred to the public Works of the Province.

Departures —His Excellency the Governor of Madras, who came into Bangalore last week, left again on Tuesday morning without any of the pomp and show that usually attend him elsewhere His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of Madras who is still in Bangalore, will leave for Ootacamund on Friday next the 25th instant, and then proceed to Trichinopoly on a tour of inspection, and will finally reach Army head quarters at Ootacamund on the 28th instant.

The Races —The annual Bangalore Races came to conclusion on Saturday last, when almost the whole Cantonment and Pettah seemed to have turned up along the course, to witness the *tamasha*. On Tuesday last, a valuable race horse, an Arab, had to be shot on the course The animal fell over the last hurdle in the sixth race of the day, the "Arab Chase" and broke the bone of one of his forelegs the bone protruding through the skin and flesh, thus rendering him useless for life He was accordingly shot

Review of Troops —There was a grand review of all the troops in garrison, on the South Parade, cantonment, on Friday morning last in the presence of H E the Commander in Chief Sir Frederick Roberts, His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, the Rajah of Venkatghiry, Mr J B Lyall, the British Resident of Mysore, Major-General H Rowlands, commanding Bangalore Division, and a distinguished assembly of Civil and Military officers The general public mustered very strong and the morning was really splendid and grand.

Police Torture —Two native passengers named Vardan and Mooneeswamy, who had come by rail from Arcot to Bangalore, by the mail train of the 16th instant, were arrested by the Police of the C and M Station, on suspicion of having cut open stolen articles from a Chetty's carpet bag, the Chetty having been a passenger by the same train The men, it would seem, were taken to the Broadway station, and one of them, Vardan, was beaten and tortured, with a view to make him confess the offence of theft, by a Chief Constable and three native Constables The two men being relatives of another man, one Mooroogasam, in the employ of Mr. Chockalingam Pillay, Head Quarter School Inspector, of the Mysore Police Force, the latter got at the facts of the story, and took the men to the Superintendent of the Cantonment police, Mr E Hewetson, who said he would enquire into the matter An enquiry was made next day, but what further steps have been taken have not transpired As the offence alleged against the police is a cognizable one and of very serious importance to the public, it is to be hoped that the Superintendent will have the men brought to trial.

The Mysore Gazette.
Bangalore, Saturday, July 19 1884.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE DEWAN TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE

The 16th July 1884.—No. 79.—The following rules sanctioned tentatively in regard to the sale of the pasturage of unoccupied Government lands are published for general information —

I. As a tentative measure, no hulbanni sales shall take place during the current year.

II. The average hulbanni realizations of each village during the years 1882-83 and 1883-84 shall be carefully calculated, and the grazing of all unoccupied Government lands of the village shall be offered for the amount thus ascertained to the inhabitants of the village for the current year

III. If the villagers accept the grazing on those conditions, the amount to be paid by the whole village shall be apportioned by the various land-holders and other residents of the village among themselves, and a list showing the amount payable by each individual according to such apportionment shall be prepared and signed by all the villagers interested The list shall also be signed by the Patel and Shanbhog It must be distinctly understood that the apportionment of the total amount payable by the village among individual members thereof, is a matter of private agreement between themselves

IV The Amildar shall scrutinize such lists and question the villagers as to whether they are satisfied with the arrangements therein recorded Each individual against whom an amount is entered should be thus questioned It, upon such enquiry, the Amildar is satisfied that the arrangement is one to which all parties interested have given their assent, he shall certify this fact under his hand on the lists in question which shall thereupon be recorded with the Shanbhog The amount specified in those lists against any individual shall thereupon be entered as the demand against him in his Kista and shall be recoverable from him as a revenue demand

V If the inhabitants of any village are unwilling to accept the grazing of the unoccupied Government lands of the village for the amount fixed therefor by para 2, or if they cannot agree among themselves as to the apportionment of this amount, or if, at the Amildar's enquiry, there arise disputes regarding such amount or its apportionment, then the right of grazing in the village concerned shall be sold on the spot as heretofore

VI In villages the grazing right of which may be given to the villagers by agreement as above, there shall be no restrictions whatever placed upon the grazing of unoccupied Government lands by the cattle of the village

VII Instead of disposing of the grazing of each village as above directed the Amildar may, where found necessary, arrange the villages in convenient groups and dispose of the grazing of each such group separately Such grouping shall be made with strict regard to existing grazing arrangements, and as far as possible with the consent of the villages concerned

The 18th July 1884—No 81—the privilege leave of absence granted to Gulam Ahmed Khan, Deputy Amildar, Shimoga, in Notification No 34, dated 16th May 1884, is cancelled at his own request

No 82—Mr E C Shanmugavelu Pille, Assistant Commissioner, Bangalore District is granted one month's privilege leave of absence from such date as he may avail himself of the same

No 83—Seenivasa Rao, Deputy Amildar of Jagalur, Chitaldroog Sub Division, is confirmed in that appointment

Extracts

MR. GRANT DUFF ON HIMSELF

The *Indian Mirror*—Doubtless, the agitation that has surged up against the annual migration of the Madras Government to the hills, would not have risen, if Mr Grant Duff like other far greater men who have preceded him as Governors of Madras had given practical proof of his preference for that city by staying in it throughout the year Whatever may be the comparative merits of "a tropical garden of Eden and "the Wiltshire downs, seven thousand feet nearer the skies, on the plateau of the Nilgiherries," it is certain that it is the abuse of the practice not so much the practice itself under proper restrictions, that has profoundly started public feeling into its present movement, and that the abuse has manifested itself in the most aggravated form, under the Government of the Southern Presidency. We do not care to enquire whether "the picture of one of the most hard working men in the Presidency rubbing his hands in a driving Scotch mistas happy as a Newfoundland dog on a frosty day in England" be or be not "a sight welcome to a Governor who likes to get through business.' We have already on a previous occasion expressed a view in favor of a restricted migration by the Viceroy alone And the work which Mr Grant Duff is supposed to have done during his tenure of office, has not created a favorable impression on the Indian community regarding him, as a "Governor who likes to get through business." The public mind could more readily conceive the idea that he was a Governor who likes his business to be done for him, as a rule

BALANCES IN RESERVE TREASURIES.

The *Statesman*—We noticed yesterday that all through the year 1882, the Government kept locked up in its Reserve Treasuries from three to six crores of rupees, that had been withdrawn from circulation in payment of the taxes, and then impounded by the Comptroller-General, or some other august official personage—simply to assist the Secretary of State to sell his Council Bills in London at an eighth or sixteenth better exchange than the market offered Lord Ripon must surely have enough acquaintance with the administration of affairs from his long experience at home to know how thoroughly indefensible such a course is, and with what injury it is fraught to trade And yet when the Madras Chamber remonstrates on the subject, and respectfully begs that the practice may be abandoned, Lord Ripon permits his signature to be attached to a reply that is simply an insult to the Chamber If there is any good reason for locking up the circulation in this way, it admits of being stated, that to very fact that no explanation of it is forthcoming, shows conclusively that its authors are unable to give any justification of their course Is it really an impertinence for the Chambers to expostulate with the Government upon the practice and to ask to be informed of its reasons? As we said yesterday every one knows with what care other civilised Governments refrain from doing anything that is likely to affect the money market injuriously, while in India it is regarded as a mere *corpus vile* to be experimented upon by a body of officials, whose whole management of our finance shows how little knowledge they have of the effects of what they do It would be thought incredible at home that any civilised Government would deliberately withdraw five or six crores of rupees (£5,000,000 to £6,000,000 sterling) from active circulation in the country for any purpose but one of the utmost gravity The withdrawal of a smaller sum than this from the Bank of England 'reserve' might at any time produce one of those *panics* in which fortunes are engulfed by the thousand The Government does not deign even to explain why it acts in this ruinously capricious way and the Secretary of State should be interpellated in Parliament upon it

AFFAIRS AT HYDERABAD

The *Pioneer*—Confirmation of the satisfactory state of affairs at Hyderabad is furnished by the Secunderabad correspondent of the *Pioneer*, who asserts that what is chiefly wanted by the State is rest "Important reforms are working steadily upwards, business is beginning to be looked upon as business, and those who point at the juvenility of the Nizam and his Minister must necessarily drop this cry as the years go on The youth of the latter certainly caused a twofold fear The first that he would commit himself by hasty promises with the section which aided him to rise, and so feel bound by gratitude, or less worthy motives, to redeem them, even if opposed to his diplomatic opinions, the second that he might become too morbidly centred in himself, so that what his intelligence perceived without hesitation to be serious or foolish in another, he would be incapable of judging of correctly when emanating from himself Happily, these fears have been averted and the present Sir Salar has publicly stated upon more than one occasion that he relies, as did his great father, upon the Supreme Government for guidance Economy, not the mere pretence—for the first creation of some horses and carriage of H H the Nizam actually took place last week—appears to be really the order of the day, and as any radical change affecting people's salaries always produces heartburnings, there is naturally a sensation of uneasiness among the European officers employed about the State, who feel the ground being swept from under their feet by the stream of reform It is not always those who cry the loudest, however, who are most hurt" With respect to the Nizam's regular army, the same correspondent has the temerity to rebuke his editor for having coupled the troops with Scindia's and described the "pick" of them as 'a very valuable reserve," when they are in fact a small compact army, excellently trained and equipped At the last feudal gathering of the regular and irregular troops the writer adds that there was not a single man who did not appear ready to take the field at a moment's notice Again "Whether these reformed and irregular troops constitute a source of danger or support to the State it is not for me to say, but the former, the regulars especially, cannot be treated as a mere body-guard kept up for the purpose of pageantry alone" These consist of 2 horse batteries of artillery and 1 bullock battery, the African cavalry guards, 3 regiments of lancers, and 6 of infantry; the total strength being 1,635 cavalry, 521 artillery (including non-combatants), and 4,872 infantry, costing the State about Rs. 6,60,000 annually.

MAHARAJAH HOLKAR.

The *Indian Daily News*—It is beyond question that Maharajah Holkar has held himself aloof from successive Viceroys, and that he has shown a very imperfect appreciation of his own position The other day, speaking of Burmah, we had to remark that the Government of India was luckier than it deserved to be. This is true in a special sense as regards its relations with Holkar At a time when it was weakly compromising itself in the matter of claims, in regard to which this Chief has made it pretty plain that he will accept of no decision unfavourable to his wishes,—at a time when Lord Ripon's special failing as regards decisions come to by his predecessors was slowly opening the doors of the Foreign Office to a torrent of claims and grievances on the part of every Chief in India, the Government has been rescued from the consumption of a folly by the unbridled pride of Holkar and his son The questions raised by Holkar would have been the least of the troubles Lord Ripon would have drawn down upon the Government The fact of his securing a hearing would be accepted by every other Chief as the establishment of a right for their obtaining a hearing also, and the right so claimed could not be denied without provoking a just resentment and a considerable and even dangerous dissatisfaction The danger was here rather that with any claims Holkar might urge We think the conduct of Holkar and his son is difficult beyond the management of the Political Bureau There is no need to imitate Lord Northbrook's extraordinary blunder of the Baroda trial, but the Government of India might appoint a Commission to examine the complaints of the people of Indore, and the conduct of Holkar under his treaties with the Government of India. Such a Commission might consist of an officer like Mr Rivers Thompson, a member of the Supreme Government like Mr Hope, or Sir Auckland Colvin, or a member of the Government of Bombay The work of the Commission would be to ascertain the grievances of the people of the Indore State for, if the Government of India is bound by treaty to the Prince to put down rebellion in his State, it is bound by equity justice, and moral duty to the people to do for as possible to prevent rebellion by removing the grounds of just and well founded popular discontent Indeed even on a matter of obligation to the Prince this latter duty to the people seems to us to stand on a far higher level of urgency in the employment of it, given circumstances of military force. The duty of redress is of a the duty of using the bullet, and to neglect the former is to make the latter a crime

THE INDIAN STAGE

The *Civil and Military Gazette*—The great Barnum's recent speculation in nautch girls may possibly turn out advantageous for what can be only called Indian dramatic representation since there is really no native stage—in the English sense of the word—in Hindustan The nautch girls or *nautcheuses* as they are more properly called, are the actresses of India, and the only ones that India has though it must be confessed that their talents incline more towards the *ballet* than the drama And it ought to be food for reflection for Mr Barnum that there are 200 millions of persons in our Indian Empire theatreless and almost show less, for excepting travelling circuses now and then and the Parsee theatre at Bombay, there is no theatre or show in the whole country worth mentioning. In all this, Ramaswamy the Hindu, and Khoda Bux the Mahomedan, are fond enough of the dramatic representations they have got, such as they are Educated native gentlemen acquainted with English or fond of going to the play whenever an English strolling company affords them the opportunity of doing so, and partly baboos may be seen thoroughly appreciating the humour of "Our Boys," although the allusions of that piece might be supposed to be beyond their comprehension Natives who comprehend English, however, are comparatively few, so to draw an Indian audience, it would be necessary for the actors to know Hindustani, Tamil Mahratta, and the other languages spoken in India a study that our British comedians would be very unwilling to undertake on any terms whatsoever It might, however, be quite possible to train natives of good intelligence in England for the Indian stage, and perhaps Mr. Barnum's nautch girls may be pioneers in that line of business. Women everywhere are quicker in picking up the dramatic art than men; and the *nautcheuses* and temple girls—often very beautiful but highly immoral—are already good actresses, according to the Indian idea of the word They know how to dress and dance and play the music, so as to please their audiences; and a European spectator of their Flower Dances, and such like performances, will at once perceive that there is a good deal of dramatic art waiting to be developed There would be no great difficulty in finding promising pupils, both male and female, for the Indian stage; and there is very little uncertainty of the popularity of the stage, if properly put before the Indian people The trouble would be to get the spectators to pay for their seats, it being a principle of mild Hindu to pay for a little as ever he can.

MR. JUSTICE KINDERSLEY

The *Madras Mail*—The Madras Government "resolves to place on record its sense of the value of the services rendered to the State by Mr Kindersley, during his long career in the Civil Service." It could hardly have done less. Thirty years of honest work demanded recognition—and Mr Kindersley's many friends will rejoice with him that his labours have been acknowledged by the Government he served so well. Few most ardent admirers cannot assert, that Mr. Kindersley was a "brilliant" Judge, but all who knew him, and had opportunities for forming a correct opinion of him, will cordially admit that he was "safe"—which, after all, in this work-a-day world of ours, is of far more real value than mere brilliancy Suitors were certain of a patient and courteous hearing when they went before him, and those who differed from him in opinion, felt that respect for his decisions which conscientious work always commands. By his calmness and quiet dignity on the Bench he resembled Mr Justice Innes, and higher praise is scarcely possible to bestow Perhaps it was a fortunate thing for the retiring Judge, that almost the last important cases in which he took part were those of the "Salem Riots." The calm, judicial character of his mind was never more conspicuous than in his decisions therein Before his departure and on the last day he ever sat on that Bench to which he had done honour for so many years, the legal practitioners of all branches of the profession, from the Advocate General to the youngest vakil, assembled to wish him a heart felt "God speed" The expressions of respect and good will then uttered, must have been particularly acceptable to one who knew that those expressions were not part of a merely formal courtesy, who must have felt that that universal good will and respect had been well-earned, and whose kindly disposition naturally responded to the kindness of those then before him. The Madras Bar has more than once proved that it looks upon such a demonstration as an honor not to be lightly conferred Judges more "brilliant" than either Justices Innes or Kindersley have retired from the High Court Bench unnoticed Whether we approve of the silence of the Bar in all the cases in which it declined to say farewell to the departing Judge, or not, the fact that that Bar is not gushing and demonstrative, but perhaps somewhat severe in its judgment, only adds to the honour it conferred on Mr Justice Kindersley Ever courteous, kind hearted, and hospitable, his departure was a serious loss to Madras Society That loss is so recent that it is unnecessary to do more than allude to it.

THE GAEKWAR ON EDUCATION

The *Times of India*—Baroda, *July* 10—The young Gaekwar is very anxious to see all persons around him thoroughly educated and accomplished like himself As a rule the higher classes in native states are slow to perceive the desirability of education They are in the majority of cases, easy tools in the hands of usurers and flatterers, and instead of serving the most important purpose of mediators between the rulers and the ruled, they often prove a source of great annoyance to the ruler and of tyranny to the ruled. These and many other similar considerations seem to have prompted His Highness Sayajeerao Gaekwar to establish a special school for the sons of the sardars, darakdars and jhagirdars in his territories. On Saturday the 5th instant, there was a gathering of the nobility and gentry of Baroda in the hall of the new college building here to witness the distribution of prizes to the students of the Sardar School The Dewan, Khan Bahadoor Kazee Shahabooddeen, C I E, came in at about 4 40 P M, and received General Watson, Agent Governor-General, and his assistant, who followed soon after His Highness the Maharaja arrived precisely at 5 P. M. When all were seated. Mr. K M Jeghekar, B A., the head-master of the School, read a Report of the school After the report there were a few recitations, one of them a passage from Burke's speeches, and the rest from Marath

and Gujrathi text books. A little boy who recited a passage from the Marathi Bahnitas acquitted himself marvellously well and amused the whole audience. The recitations were followed by the distribution of prizes and a speech from the Maharaja.

His Highness said "I have heard with pleasure the account given by the head-master of the school. This is one of the few institutions of its kind in India, and therefore deserves encouragement. There must necessarily be some difference in the curriculum of instruction here, and that in other schools inasmuch as this school is specially intended for the sons of the nobility. Sons of the wealthier classes often go astray for want of good company, and I intend to make arrangements for resident students near the new building under construction for the school. From what I have seen I can say that Mr Joglekar thoroughly understands what he has to do, and will no doubt in course of time, with the help of his assistants, who seem to take an interest in their work, materially improve the boys under his care. He has alluded in his report to some of the difficulties he has often to encounter. I believe many of them could be avoided if the parents and guardians took a greater interest in their education than they have hitherto been doing. I trust the sirdars and durbaris assembled here will do as much as they can to assist in imparting education to their children. Boys! You have just begun your course. Beware! Do not think that your work is done. You have yet much to learn. You must endeavour to excel intellectually, morally, and physically in these days when civilisation is making rapid strides if you wish to shine in life. Facilities for intercommunication between civilized countries are being every day multiplied, and you will vastly benefit yourselves if you patiently work on under the guidance of your teachers, who will place the best ideas before you, and I shall be infinitely delighted to see you thoroughly accomplished gentlemen, showing yourselves in every way worthy of the high position you hold

A DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.

The *Madras Mail*—His Excellency the Nawab Moeen-ul-Mulk Moer Saadeh Ali Khan Bahadur, of Hyderabad, accompanied by some of the principal officers, arrived at Madras this morning at 6 20. Amongst those present on the platform were the following gentlemen, viz—The Hon'ble Mir Humayun Jah Bahadur Dr Moideen Sheriff, Mr D S White, Mr Ananda Charis, Mr. Jaga Row, Mr. Rama Chandra Row, Nawab Sithbarred, Dowlah Bahadur, Mahomed Mahmood Khan Bahadur, Mr. Mir Anwaruddin Sahib Bahadoor, Mahomed Ishaq Sahib Bahadur, Mr Poonamwmy Pillay, Mr Ethirajulu Naidu and several others. His Excellency was conducted to the waiting room, where a deputation consisting of several members of the National Mahomedan Association Madras Branch headed by the Hon'ble Mir Humayun Jah Bahadur, was waiting to give an address of welcome to His Excellency. A short address was first read by Dr. Mohideen Sheriff in Hindustani and the English address of the above Association which was very neatly printed on parchment was read by Mr Mahomed Angum Sahib, B A. His Excellency replied to both the addresses in a few appropriate words in Hindustani and English. A few gentlemen were then introduced to His Excellency. After the distribution of flowers and attar on behalf of the above Association, His Excellency drove to Adyar, where he will put up during his stay here

The following is the address referred to —

To His Excellency the Nawab Moeen-ul-Mulk Shayast-Dowlah Moer Saadat Ali Khan Bahadur, Chayoor Jang Moeed-Moham of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad

May it please your Excellency—We, the Members of the National Mahomedan Association, Madras Branch, beg to present this address of cordial welcome to your Excellency on the occasion of your visit to this City. It is a source of gratification to us to have this opportunity of manifesting our love and sincere esteem towards H. H the Nizam and his representatives by according to your Excellency a most hearty and joyful welcome. Your Excellency's present visit to this City is of special interest to us, as it is your first visit and the first, we trust, of many visits to follow tending to draw closer the relations between the Mahomedan subjects of the Presidency under the benign British regime with those of His Highness the Nizam. It is with pride and pleasure that we recognise in your Excellency a Statesman possessing noble administrative qualities inherited from your worthy and illustrious father, the late Sir Salar Jung Bahadur, whose departure from this world we cannot call to our minds without deep regret. Notwithstanding it pleased Providence to call back your illustrious father from this frail world, we are glad to observe that under the Prime Ministership of your brother, coupled with your valuable assistance that the Government of His Highness the Nizam has been continuing in the same peaceful and prosperous manner as it had been during the life time of your late father. Towards your Excellency personally our feelings are of the profoundest esteem for your Excellency's high sense of ardent zeal for administrative reforms, which is manifest from the object of your Excellency's present tour. In conclusion, we again heartily welcome your Excellency to our city and pray that the Giver of all good may confer on your Excellency His choicest blessings and crown your efforts with that prosperity and happiness which you have made it your ruling aim and purpose of your life to secure to the subjects of His Highness the Nizam

We have the honor to be, May it Please Your Excellency, Your Excellency's Most Obedt Servants, The Members of the N M Assn M B

AN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY FOR INDIA

The *Indian Agriculturist* writes —We have in a previous issue called attention to what we consider is the duty of zemindars and others interested in land, as regards all improvements in agricultural processes We should like to see this interest assume a permanent and comprehensive form in the institution of a native agricultural body, which shall charge itself with the duty of furthering all agricultural interests, of whatever kind True, there is the Agri-Horticultural Society, but that institution does not take the position which in our opinion, should be occupied by the representatives of agriculture in this country We want something on the lines of the British Farmers' Club. The Agri-Horticultural Society, especially of late years, has devoted the best part of its time and energies to scientific horticulture rather than a purely agricultural matter, though that it has in its day done the State good service it is impossible to deny There are doubtless fewer interesting papers communicated to it by eminent Civil Servants than was the case in former years, but this is explained perhaps by the fact that circulars are now called upon much more frequently than formerly, to send in official reports to Government on subjects connected with agriculture or kindred topics What was once continued in an interesting paper to the Society is now elaborated in an official blue book, and the writer there in consider their localisations are more likely to advance them in the estimation of the higher authorities than if they contributed to the Society's journal Let us not be misunderstood however by all means let the Agri-Horticultural body continue in its own particular groove, but let there be a national movement amongst the landed proprietary of this great country to form themselves into an association to be charged with the care and advancement of all agricultural interests

In some of the British colonies in the East, having a considerable native element in their general population, there are associations doing good and useful work, and acting as mediums between the agriculturists and the executive authorities So useful are these associations felt to be, that they are frequently consulted by the Government on matters connected with native interests in both trade and agriculture In the annual report of one of these bodies, we find that amongst other subjects brought before it for consideration, were those of irrigation, agricultural exhibitions, the tax on grain, agricultural statistics, industrial schools, reports of produce, etc, and the record of their proceedings gives very interesting data relating to various industries, showing what has been the progress of Native agriculture during the last seventy years as compared with European field operations, and calling attention to the backward condition of the former. The list of members of this Association numbers upward of one hundred, and shows an exceedingly active general support on the part of the native community Yet the colony is small—almost infinitesimal as compared with any single province of British India, especially Bengal, in point of population and wealth Now, what has been done in a small British colony may surely be accomplished in this country What has been successfully accomplished by a limited and unimportant community ought not to be difficult with a large and wealthy body of landed proprietors. The outlay necessary for the carrying on of the affairs of such an association would be trifling, while the results to the country, directly and indirectly, should be of great value There need be no limitation to the class of subjects to be brought before the body if we exempt merely politics in the strict sense of the word There are many inquiries which can be carried on far better and more profitably by an independent association of Indian agriculturists than by Government, or indeed by European agency at all Facts and figures which are as it were, a sealed record to the latter, would be readily accessible to, and turned to useful account by those who, like the landed proprietary of this country, have an intimate acquaintance with the people and their work Moreover, the data collected by them would necessarily be more complete and reliable In time, such an association as we contemplate would be recognized by the Government as an authority on matters connected with the land, just as in the case of the colonies above referred to. The Government Department of Agriculture, often at a loss as the best modes of forwarding agricultural development, would find in an organisation of this character a tower of strength, and would be enabled by its help to realise results not otherwise attainable In the collection of agricultural statistics—a matter of vital importance to the Government and the country—the association would afford most valuable aid, such as could be derived from no other source.

AFFAIRS IN INDORE

The *Madras Mail*—"One who knows" writes to the *Bombay Gazette* —

Will you be kind enough to publish the following against the exaggerated and alarming statements made by the Allahabad paper regarding the mal-administration of H H the Maharajah Holkar and the cruelty of his oldest son, Prince Shivaji Rao, Bala Saheb? It is only quite lately that a cry of this nature has been raised against H H the Maharajah, and the lead has been taken by the *Pioneer*, a notoriously anti-native paper, and an exponent of the ideas held by the Foreign Office about the usefulness, dignity, and rights of the few Native states which are, according to its insulting phraseology, 'suffered to exist' It is not to be wondered at if the *Englishman* and *Times of India* follow the sort of the *Pioneer* The Maharajah Holkar has increased the revenues of his State more than threefold during the past twenty years—from a little more than twenty lakhs to sixty lakhs net—not by rack renting the ryots, as has been too eagerly, but falsely described by persons not sufficiently acquainted with the facts, but by bringing an immense extent of jungle waste land into cultivation, by giving easier and more profitable terms to new comers and settlers than are given by the British Government, by constructing irrigation works in nearly every village of his territories, by encouraging the cultivation of opium and such other paying crops, and extending a helping hand to deserving but poor cultivators by timely and extensive remissions in times of distress, by establishing a system of administration which for efficiency and despatch of ordinary routine work is surpassed by none, by the establishment of regular courts of justice on the British model, and by giving full scope to private and public enterprise It can safely be asserted that the administration conducted as it is and has been by able, experienced, conscientious, and hard-working men, is as good as any that could be expected in any Native State. I do not mean to say that the administration is a model of perfection or that it has no faults whatever No administration could be, as a matter of fact, perfect, that would be impossible from the very nature of things. What is suitable for one people and times may not be so for others differently situated, nay, it may be positively injurious to their interests That the administration of the Indore State was looked upon with a great degree of confidence is abundantly shown by the extensive migration of the people from the neighbouring district of Nimar and Khandesh into the territories of the Maharajah a few years ago There has been a depression of trade in Malwa during the past three or four years, owing to a falling-off of the opium prices. Owing to this depression of trade the Maharajah, who is reported to have saved four or five crores of rupees by his strict economy, has become a creditor of nearly all the wealthy merchants in his state. That he has established two cotton mills which pay well is well known to everybody who cares to know such things This depression of trade is at the bottom of all the alleged distress and dissatisfaction of the ryots. It is true that the ryots in certain cases are unable to pay the same rent and assessment which they used to pay, and observedly too, when opium was selling at Rs. 50 or Rs. 60 per bhady of five seers but the Maharaja is ready to reduce the assessments where they are satisfactorily proved to be excessive and heavy, and this he has been doing all along

The three or four cases of injustice and oppression adverted to in the public papers are cases of ordinary nature in which unfortunately the Maharajah is an interested party. There would have been no cry of injustice raised had they been disposed of according to the usual course of law The Maharajah has discovered sufficient proofs against the parties complaining to warrant the steps he has taken. It would have been better, and protected the interests of all concerned, if these cases had taken their ordinary course. Even granting for a time that these cases are really of the nature reported by the *Pioneer* and the *Times of India*, are not the Political Agent and the Agent Governor-General also equally responsible for them? They could have authoritatively interfered on behalf of the complainants and asked for an explanation from the Darbar and the Maharajah instead of waiting so long and allowing matters to go to such a state of notoriety and irritation Such a step was taken once, it is said, by Sir Henry Daly The Agent Governor General is said to have sent in his report upon the present state of affairs at Indore, after he has been asked to do so by the Government of India. Such cases of oppression and injustice, if they really exist, should be taken notice of at once in a spirit as first of advising the Darbar, and if this is disregarded, which would rarely be the case, a wholesome authoritative check should be exercised in the shape of causing the complainant to be immediately liberated on reasonable bail and getting him tried by the ordinary courts of law As I have said above, there are only three or four doubtful cases at the bottom of all this row, and they can be treated as above described and easily set at rest. This much as regards the alleged oppression and injustice by the Maharajah

As regards the several cases His Highness has sent up for the personal consideration of His Excellency the Viceroy I may mention that the unjust treatment the Maharajah has received at the hands of of the Agent Governor-General and the Government of India, misled by the 'personal notes' from the Foreign Office in the Reward Case and the case of Jowra, and some of the boundary cases, will be apparent to all who care to take the trouble of reading the papers, in connection with these long-pending cases. The practice of the India Government has all along been to decide them on unsaded evidence, if it really could be called by that name—"personal statements'—supplied to them by the Foreign Office, without going into the merits of the cases One is really at a loss to know the reason why the *Pioneer* should get into hysterics on learning that the Viceroy has promised to investigate and decide the Maharaja's cases on their own merits, instead of saying ditto to the arbitrary decisions given by the Foreign Office long ago. The Maharajah Holkar was loyal on the memorable 1st and 2nd July, 1857, when Colonel Durand thought it prudent to fly towards Bhopal The Maharajah was either a rebel or he was loyal is sufficiently proved by many eminent authorities who were in a position to know truth That his conduct was suspicious rests upon the mere verbal assertion of Colonel Durand, and that this case has been decided against the Maharajah owing simply to the fact that Colonel Durand was at the head of the Foreign Office, no reasonable person will deny. Let the Foreign Office produce what proofs it has to confound the Maharajah, and let him be fairly told by the Viceroy, after a careful inquiry as to whether his conduct was praiseworthy and trustworthy, "such as to command either the respect or the gratitude of the British Government" or otherwise The Viceroy will not be misled by the present state of affairs, which may be easily set to right without recourse to a commission, as suggested by one paper, and thus postpone the consideration of the Maharajah's cases. If they are shelved now they are sure to remain so for ever

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

London, 20th July —The report of the Select Committee on Indian Railways, appointed by the House of Commons, was issued yesterday The report approves the spending £28 millions on new lines, and 6½ millions in improving existing lines, upon the condition that no fresh taxation is imposed for this purpose More than half of the money is to be disbursed by the Indian Government, and the remainder by Companies under the Government guarantee. The money is to be raised in the cheapest market The hypothecation of the Famine Fund is disapproved of The broad gauge is recommended

Shanghai, 20th July —Negotiations in connection with the payment of the indemnity to France, have taken a favourable turn, and a pacific issue is expected

London 21st July —The Duchess of Albany was yesterday safely delivered of a son

London, 22nd July —A monster demonstration, attended by 100,000 people, took place in Hyde Park, yesterday, in support of the Reform Bill The proceedings throughout were of a most orderly character Resolutions, favoring the extension of the franchise, and condemning the House of Lords for throwing out the Bill, were adopted

London, 24th July —The Egyptian Conference will meet again to-day, and is then expected to disperse, as an agreement between the English and French delegates is hopeless

Paris 23rd July —Reports from Marseilles and Toulon state that cholera in both places is slightly on the decrease

Malta, 23rd July —The 19th Regiment here are under orders to embark for Egypt

According to a report received from Suakim, General Gordon makes frequent sallies in his steamer, to terrorise the rebels

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, JULY 28, 1884

THE SALEM RIOTS ONCE MORE

THE civil action for damages brought, some months ago by Mr Vijaragavachary late Municipal Commissioner of Salem, against the Government of Madras, and which action the Judges of the Madras High Court decided in favour of the plaintiff, in terms not at all flattering to the Right Honorable Grant Duff and his colleagues, has led to another episode in the history of the famous riots in Salem town between the Hindus and Mahomedans—an episode not less interesting and instructive than the story of the Judicial trials of those unhappy Hindus who were arrested, charged, tried, and sentenced, some of them to long terms of imprisonment, and others again, to long exile in the Andamans Mr Vijaragavachary having justly gained his verdict against the Government of Madras not unreasonably next turned his attention to those perjured and suborned witnesses, through whose instrumentality an English Judge, supposed to be otherwise wise, acute, and discreet, sentenced a man of the education, respectability, and prominent public position of Vijaragavachary to a fate to which a weaker and equally innocent man would have quietly submitted, but which strength of will and of character enabled Mr Vijaragavachary to overcome The result of resolution on his part was that he got no less than nine of the witnesses who gave evidence against him, before Mr Wigram, at his trial at Salem, charged with giving false evidence against him The trial of these men was held at Coimbatore, before Mr G A Parker, of the Madras Civil Service, who was specially appointed for the purpose The trials began in the middle of June and concluded by the 8th or 10th of the present month, and on the 12th instant, Mr Parker began to pass the first of his sentences, which ranged from four years to six months Of the nine prisoners, one was an approver, that is to say, he was a participator in the unhappy riots of July and August 1882, but on undertaking to give evidence against his fellow prisoners, he obtained a free pardon Amongst those against whom he gave evidence was Mr Vijaragavachary, a highly educated and respectable native gentleman, who had offended the Collector of the district, by his independent and straightforward bearing on questions affecting the municipal administration of the town of Salem It was on this man's evidence and evidence of a similar kind that Mr Vijaragavachari was sentenced to transportation so easy is it in this country to suborn the lowest class of men to give Judicial evidence against the most respectable and highly placed In this case there was a wide gulf between the social and intellectual position of the man who was accused and the man who gave evidence against him, and yet an English Judge, who ought to have by this time a larger knowledge of the evidence of approvers and that sort of people, actually believed the evidence and passed sentence on that belief. We shall hear what Mr. Parker has to say on this point but first let us hear what he has to say about approvers and their evidence. In sentencing the prisoner to four years' rigorous imprisonment, Mr. Parker says—

Not only were you under the ordinary obligation that every witness is under to speak the truth, but you were under an additional obligation of speaking the truth, as you had been pardoned on the understanding that you would speak the truth, and nothing but the truth I am afraid that the practice of making approvers in this country is a practice very much too common Over and over again I have seen the evidence of approvers discredited by juries and assessors, and by the Courts, not because of the fact of the offence but because of the persons that have been connected with the approver When an offence has really been committed it is a very easy thing to drag up in this way the name of an innocent man, and to accuse him of having taken part in it. Unfortunately when false evidence is given in that sort of way by an approver it is difficult to bring home the offence and prove it, therefore that is all the more reason, when such an offence is proved to conviction that he should be punished with due severity"

The true motive which influences an accused person in turning an approver is well hit upon and briefly but succinctly expressed by Mr Parker, when continuing his remarks to the prisoner, he says—

"I do not suppose that you had any personal feeling of malice against Vijaraghava Chari, but I do think that wishing to save yourself, you were perfectly ready to give false evidence against any body, no matter whom so long as you thought you could make a little profit out of it for yourself"

It is exactly so. It is the prospect of escaping from trial and probable conviction and punishment, which is the sole motive that induces an accused person to turn approver, and to swear that he will "speak the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," which, in the ninety nine cases out of a hundred, turns out to be a lie, a whole lie, and nothing but a lie, as, indeed, it turned out to be in the evidence given against a man in the position of Vijaragavachary And as to the credulity of the Judge before whom the ex-Municipal Commissioner was tried, his want of acumen in weighing and sifting the kind of evidence given the concluding remarks of Mr Parker are an admirable commentary He says—

"It certainly is a matter of considerable surprise to me how the statements, for the falseness of which you have been convicted, could ever have been believed at all It is on the face of it so extremely improbable that I wonder you found any one to induce to it. It has been conclusively shown that it was false and you certainly have not improved your position by trying again to prove here, after the finding of the High Court, that your statement was true."

Yes, it is the luckiest and happiest thing for the people of Madras that they have such a tribunal as the High Court of Madras, the Judges of which are such excellent and sharp correctives of the absence of acumen, the want of knowledge and experience, and the obstinate prejudices displayed, as a rule, by the Mofussil district and sessions judges in the Presidency of Madras. But for the existence of such a tribunal, a highly educated, and respectable and respected Hindu gentleman would probably, by this time, have been paying away his life on an island of convicts amidst murderers, dacoits and people of that class.

The other noticeable feature in the well deserved fate of these nine perjurers, was that two of them pleaded guilty to the charge of giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding, that is to say, in the trial of Mr. Vijiaragavachary. In pleading guilty the prisoners put forward as extenuating circumstances that the police tortured them into giving the false evidence which they did, and also that inducements were held out to them by the authorities. Who the authorities were is not mentioned in the published reports of the trials at Coimbatore; and it is well that it is put in this vague sort of way, because it would hardly add to the already fallen credit of the Madras Government for the public to know the agency which got together the evidence for the trial of the Salem rioters. Mr. Parker's observations, in sentencing the prisoners to six months' rigorous imprisonment each, are well worth noting and remembering, as an experience of the way in which evidence is collected and a case "got up" against any person whom it is sought to ruin. He says.—

"I cannot help thinking, from all the circumstances of the case, that the case against Vijaragbava Chari was not concocted by you but by others, and that you have rather been the instrument in the hands of other people. I am afraid it often happens in this country, that the authorities have to make use of subordinate agency for getting information which is not altogether reliable, and in a case like these Salem riots, where a very grave crime is committed, and it was important to punish with a strong hand, I think it has been a great temptation to subordinates to get up false evidence of that description I am willing to accept the statement of the prosecution that you bore no malice against Vijaragava Chari as some evidence that you did not voluntarily give false evidence, and to accept your plea of guilty in some measure only as a mitigation of your offence"

Mr. Parker, in the above sentences, speaks but the truth. Justice, under the British Government of India, we are afraid, is too frequently a series of concoctions against innocent persons, who have come under the ban of the suspicions of higher authority, who then does not scruple to employ any, and that the worst kind of agency at hand, namely, the subordinate police force. In this remark must be included also many European subordinate officers of police Concoctions of cases are not the monopoly of native members of the force. In this Salem affair and the subsequent prosecution of several innocent persons, we have no doubt whatever that many of the European officers of Police were as much interested in obtaining convictions and were not very scrupulous as to the means of getting up the evidence

These are some of the remarks which we have thought ourselves justified in making on the report of the trials of the perjurers against Vijaragavachary. The trials themselves, we are afraid, have placed the Government of Madras in the unenviable position of persons who have made a series of egregious errors. Will they be generous —no, not generous—but *just* enough, to acknowledge these errors, and review the whole unhappy Salem business over again —this time, with true leniency and mercy?

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

The recent meeting of the educated inhabitants of Bangalore, both European and native, on the momentous question of raising the minimum of age for competitors for the Indian Civil Service, has culminated, as the public is aware, in the adoption of a memorial to the Earl of Kimberley, the present Secretary of State for India. The memorial has been published, and, as a document setting forth the grievance complained of as affecting the general body of educated and aspiring men in India, we can have no possible objection against it. Like other memorials on the same subject, from other parts of the country, though travelling on the same ground, it sufficiently and intelligibly sets forth the wishes, or, rather, we should say, the rights of the memorialists, and, at the same time, the memorial is respectfully but firmly worded so as to secure the attention it deserves at the hands of the high officer of state to whom it has been addressed. But this was not all that the memorial required. It has one fatal defect, or rather is marred by one fatal omission, which, as coming from residents in the Mysore Province,—a native state—ought never to have been overlooked. We refer to the very unjust and invidious distinction by which native candidates from the native states of India are not allowed to compete just as native candidates from British India, are allowed to compete for the Indian Civil Service. In short, that service is altogether barred against the entrance, through the same fair competition, of a native Mysorean, or a native Travancorean, or a native Mahratta from any of the Mahratta states. This mention of this unfair prohibition in the memorial from the inhabitants of Bangalore to the Secretary of State, and the setting forth of the obviously cogent arguments against such a prohibition, would have been most appropriate. It is more than appropriate; it was imperatively necessary; and yet, by some unaccountable inadvertence, all mention of this great obstacle to the reasonable aspirations of educated natives in native states was omitted from the Bangalore memorial to the Secretary of State. The memorial, therefore, as it stands, may be of use as a public protest on the part of a small section of the educated natives of this part of India. It is indeed, a very curious and almost fatal mistake to have made, to omit so important a consideration from the memorial. What is to be done now? We are not aware whether the memorial has been sent on to its destination. but if it has not been despatched, then, the best course to adopt would be to recall it, hold another public meeting, and add to the memorial another paragraph or two, embodying the fact of the exclusion of the educated natives of native states from competing for Her Majesty's Indian Covenanted Civil Service. The exclusion cannot be justified on any ground whatever. It is simply an unfair prohibition and no more, and the British public and press (who require instruction in such matters) will at once see that if natives of India residing in British territory are admitted to competition for the Covenanted Civil Service, then, there is no reason whatever why natives of India residing in native states should not be admitted to compete, on the same terms, for the same service.

Occasional Notes.

The Ameer has expressed his willingness to render all assistance in his power to the Frontier Commission, which is now expected to start very soon.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, in answer to the memorial of the citizens of Calcutta, has determined to appoint a Sanitary Commission to report on the whole sanitation of the capital.

An order has been issued by the Government of India to all the local Governments, directing that full details regarding the trial of European British subjects under the provisions of the old or amended Criminal Procedure Code be forwarded annually to them.

An *Englishman* Kandahar letter states that an explosion took place at the Ameer's Gunpowder Factory, which lies outside the city walls. The cause of the explosion was the carelessness of workmen. Ten men were killed and eight wounded. A gun also burst on the parade-ground a few days ago.

The widowed Duchess of Albany was safely delivered yesterday 20th inst. of a son, who will inherit his father's titles of Duke of Albany, Earl of Clarence, Baron Acklow, Duke of Saxony, and Prince of Saxe Coburg and Gotha. This is the Duchess's second child. The other child is a daughter, born in February of last year.

The High Court of Calcutta have proposed to Government that the strength of the Bench should be permanently increased by the appointment of three additional Judges. Only by an addition to its strength, it is said, can the Court hope to deal more expeditiously than is now possible with the growing pressure of business.

The Government of India has sanctioned the rising this year of a loan not to exceed fifty lakhs of rupees by the Commissioners for the making of improvement in the Port of Calcutta, under a guarantee by the Government of India, the proceeds of the said loan to be devoted to meeting the cost of the proposed docks at Kidderpore.

The following items of Afghan intelligence have reached Simla:—" All the shops in Kabul formerly given as endowments to the mosques have been resumed by the Amir, and the shop-keepers have been ordered to pay their rent for the last four years. The family of the late Sardar Mahomed Sharif Khan has been expelled from Kabul towards Meshed. The Governor of Jelalabad has sent two regiments against the Shinwaris. A new mint has been opened at Kabul, and Indian rupees are being melted down, 140 Kabuli rupees being made of 100 Indian rupees. The former rate was 122 to 100. The imports to Kabul from Peshawur are said to have fallen off by two-thirds. The Jelalabad custom dues have been farmed to Salik Mohamed, the lease formerly granted to Habba Khan being cancelled. Mir Dewan Khan, the ex Wali of Maimand, has been sent with his family to Kabul. Considerable attention is being paid to the safety of the Kabul-Peshawur road."

Local and Provincial

Holiday.—Last Saturday being the last in the month, all the public offices and courts were closed for the day.

Court Fee Stamps.—The Government of India has ruled that the value of "spoiled or damaged impressed court-fee stamps" may be refunded to the actual purchaser, minus one anna in the rupee.

Mysore Government Savings Bank.—The depositors of the Mysore Government Savings Bank at Bangalore have been requested to produce their pass-books at the District Treasury, for the adjustment of interest up to 31st March last.

The Maharajah's Council.—It has been notified that on and after Tuesday the 22nd instant, the Council of His Highness the Maharajah will meet for business every Tuesday, in the Durbar Hall of the Public Offices. The Press and the public are rigidly excluded from these meetings. This can hardly be said to be a sign of advanced civilisation in the Mysore State.

The Case of Police Torture.—The case of torture to the person of one Varada by some of the police of the Broadway station of the C. and M. Station of Bangalore, reported in our last Monday's issue, has been dismissed by Mr. Hewetson, the District Superintendent, after enquiry. Mr. Hewetson being of opinion that the charge against the men has no foundation in fact, or, at all events, that the complainant is unable to prove his charge.

Judicial.—A new form, published in the last issue of the *Mysore Gazette*, framed by the Chief Judge has been added to the list of forms prescribed for use by Rule of Practice No. 4 of the 3rd July 1878. The following rule is issued for regulating the practice of the Chief Court.—All applications, plaints, and petitions of appeal will be received in the Registrar's office between the hours of 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. on all days of the week, except on Sundays and close holidays. The following Rules are issued for regulating the practice of the Chief Court on the Appellate side:—The appellant or his Advocate shall file, with the memorandum of appeal, a list of the documents, or the portions thereof, which he desires to have translated for the information of the Court at the time of the hearing of the appeal. A respondent shall file a list of documents, or portions thereof, which he desires to be translated, within fifteen days from the date on which the notice of appeal has been served on him. The document which is relied on as a ground of appeal or of objection (Section 561 C. P. C.) should be translated. Except as provided in the above rules, no party shall be entitled, without the permission of the Court, to have any document translated by a Court Translator.

The Mysore Gazette.

Bangalore, Saturday, July 26 1884.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE DEWAN TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

The 21st July 1884. *No.* 84.—B. Srinivasa Rao, Head Translator of the Chief Court, and at present Acting Munsiff of Chitaldroog, is appointed to be Munsiff of the 3rd class, vice Khadar Mohadin deceased. Srinivasa Rao will continue to act as Munsiff of Chitaldroog until further orders.

Budan Sheriff, Examiner of Judicial Records in the Chief Court, is appointed to act as Munsiff of the 3rd class at Vedahalli—To join on being relieved by Venkata Rao at Hassan.

The 24th July 1884 No. 85.—Colonel J. P. Grant, Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, is granted three months' privilege leave of absence, under Section 71 of the Civil Leave Code, 6th edition, from the 1st August 1884, or such date as he may avail himself of the same.

Major J. Rutherfurd, Deputy Superintendent, Revenue Survey, is appointed to act as Superintendent, Revenue Survey, during the absence of Colonel Grant, or until further orders.

No. 86.—The privilege leave granted to Deputy Amildar Nanjunda Madahar in this Office Notification No. 66 of 4th July 1884 is cancelled at his own request.

The 25th July 1884.—No 87.—Advocates and Pleaders of the 1st and 2nd grades, enrolled under the Rules of 18th February 1879, are hereby informed that Regulation No. III of 1884, (The Mysore Legal Practitioners' Regulation) will not affect their position, and that they are entitled to practise in the Courts for which they have been enrolled up to 31st December 1884. If they wish to continue to practise after the said date, they must obtain a certificate from the Chief Court under Section 11 of the said Regulation.

2 The rules to be framed under Section 10 of the Regulation will enable the Chief Court to grant such certificates to all persons enrolled under the Rules of 18th February 1879.

No 88.—The undermentioned Hospital Assistant having passed the qualifying examination will be promoted to 1st class on 2nd September 1884, the date of completion of 14 years' service

2nd Class Hospital Assistant T. Rangasami Pillo.

No. 89—G Tirunarayanaiengar, Deputy Amildar of Koratagere, Maddagiri Taluk, Tumkur District, is granted three months' leave on private affairs in extension of that granted to him in this Office Notification No 16, dated 2nd May 1884.

No. 90—Mr. S Venkut Vardaiengar, B. A., M. L., Deputy Commissioner of Shimoga, is appointed Officiating Secretary to the Dewan in the Police and Legislative Departments—To join forthwith, transferring charge of the Shimoga District and Treasury to the senior Assistant Commissioner at Shimoga.

Mr. G. F. Mackiejohn, Deputy Commissioner of the Kadur District, is transferred to Shimoga as Deputy Commissioner and Magistrate of that District.

Mr. Mahomed Ali, Dhan-Bahadur, Town Magistrate of Bangalore, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate of Kadur during the absence of Mr. Ricketts on leave, or until further orders —To join forthwith

Mr. P. N. Parasaiya, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd grade, Kolar District, is appointed to officiate as Town Magistrate of Bangalore during Mr. Mahomed Ali's employment on other duty, or until further orders—To join forthwith.

Mr. Nagana Rao, Amildar of Shimoga, will continue to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of the 4th grade, and to be attached to the Kadur District.

Mr. Dalavayi Devaraj Ars, Attache, will, on expiry of his leave, report himself to the Deputy Commissioner of Mysore and be placed in charge of the Mysore District Treasury.

Mr P. N. Krishna Murti, Deputy Commissioner of Tumkur, is promoted from the 4th to the 3rd class, to fill an existing vacancy, and with effect from 1st August 1884

Mr. B. Krishnasingar, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 4th class, is confirmed in that appointment with effect from 1st August 1884.

No. 91.—The following appointments of Amildar and Deputy Amildar and transfers of Amildars are ordered:—

Appointments.—K. Srinivasa Rao, Deputy Amildar of Malur, is appointed Amildar of the 5th grade on probation and is posted to the charge of the Mandya Taluk.

M Gulam Mohadin, Municipal Assessor at Mysore, is appointed Deputy Amildar of the 2nd grade and 3rd Class Magistrate and is posted to Malur

Transfers—Amildar Kappusami Naidu, from Mudgere Taluk, Kadur District, to Kunigal Taluk, Bangalore District.

Amildar Alli Nakki Khan, from Kunigal Taluk to Magadi Taluk,

Amildar C Krishna Rao, from Magadi Taluk to Kankanhalli Taluk.

Amildar Hirumal Rao, from Kankanhalli Taluk to Hoskote Taluk.

No 92—Mr. Abdul Rahman, Assistant Commissioner and 1st Class Magistrate, will be stationed at Closepet and have charge of the Taluks of Closepet, Kankanhalli and Magadi, under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner and District Magistrate of Bangalore

2. The 2nd Class Magisterial powers conferred upon Shamasangar, Amildar of Closepet, by Notification No. 63, dated 27th June 1884, are hereby withdrawn as being no longer necessary.

The following Regulation received the assent of His Highness the Maharaja on the 21st July 1884 and is hereby promulgated for general information.

REGULATION III OF 1884

A Regulation to amend the Law relating to Legal Practitioners practising in the Courts of Mysore.

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to Legal Practitioners in Mysore, His Highness the Maharaja is pleased to enact as follows :—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title. Commencement. Section 1.—This Regulation may be cited "The Mysore Legal Practitioners' Regulation, 1884," and it shall come into force on the 1st day of September 1884.

Local extent. It shall extend to the whole of the Territories of Mysore.

Repeal of Rules. Section 2.—On and from the 1st day of Sept. 1884, the Rules published in Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 273, dated 18th February 1879, (relating to Advocates and Pleaders) and the Rules published in Chief Commissioner's Notification No 305, dated 12th March 1880 (relating to the agreements of Legal Practitioners with clients, &c.,) shall be repealed.

Notwithstanding anything herein contained, the Advocates and Pleaders of the 1st and 2nd grade, already enrolled under the Advocates and Pleaders' Rules of the 18th February 1879, shall continue to practise under the provisions of the aforementioned Rules up to the 31st December 1884.

Definitions. Section 3.—In this Regulation, unless there be something repugnant to the subject or context :—

"Legal Practitioner" means an Advocate or Pleader enrolled under this Regulation.

"Judge" means the presiding Judicial Officer of every Civil and Criminal Court by whatever name he is designated.

"Government" means the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

CHAPTER II.

ADVOCATES AND PLEADERS

Who may practice before Courts. Section 4.—Except as provided in the Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure, or in any other law for the time being in force, no person shall appear, plead or act for another in any Court in Mysore unless he has been enrolled as an Advocate or Pleader under this Regulation;

Provided that every person accused before any Criminal Court with an offence may, with the permission of the Court, but not otherwise, employ any person to assist him in his defence :

Provided further that any person, *Ex-officio*, or otherwise, authorised to act for Government in respect of any judicial proceeding, may make and do appearances, acts and applications, within the scope of his authority on behalf of Government.

Courts in which Advocates may practise. Section 5.—Advocates duly enrolled under the provisions of this Regulation shall be entitled to appear, plead and act in the Chief Court of Mysore and in all Courts subordinate thereto, civil or criminal.

Pleaders. Section 6.—There shall be two grades of Pleaders, namely, Pleaders of the 1st grade and Pleaders of the 2nd grade.

Courts in which First Grade Pleaders may practise. Section 7.—A Pleader of the 1st grade shall be entitled to appear, plead and act in any Civil Court situate within the District, as defined in the Code of Civil Procedure, for which he may be enrolled, and in all Criminal Courts, provided that he shall not be entitled to practise in the Chief Court.

Courts in which Second Grade Pleaders may practise. Section 8.—A Pleader of the 2nd grade shall be entitled to appear, plead and act in any Munsiff's Court for which he may be enrolled and in the Courts of all Magistrates.

Second Grade Pleaders authorized to practise in Subordinate Judge's Court. Section 9.—If in any place where a Subordinate Judge's Court is established, there be not resident three practising Advocates or Pleaders of the 1st grade, the Chief Court may, after six months' notice of its intention so to do published in the Official Gazette, authorise by name a sufficient number of Pleaders of the 2nd grade to practise in the Court of such Subordinate Judge.

Chief Court to make Rules in regard to qualifications and for enrolment. Section 10.—The Chief Court may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Regulation as to the following matters, namely :—

(1) the qualifications for admission as Advocates or as Pleaders of the 1st or 2nd grade under this Regulation;

(2). the certificates which should accompany applications for such admission; and

(3). the stamp fee payable for certificates of admission to be granted by the Chief Court under Section 11, or for the grant or renewed certificates under Section 12 of this Regulation.

Rules made under this Section, when approved by the Government and published in the Official Gazette, shall have the force of law.

Application for enrolment. Section 11.—Every person duly qualified in accordance with the Rules framed under Section 10, may apply to the Chief Court of Mysore to be enrolled as an Advocate or Pleader under this Regulation. The application shall be accompanied by the certificates and the stamp fee, if any, required by the said Rules.

The Chief Court may, if it thinks fit, grant the application, and, on the application being granted, shall issue a certificate upon a stamp paper of the proper value if any prescribed by the Rules framed under Section 10.

The certificate granted under this Section to a Pleader of the 1st or 2nd grade shall specify the Courts for which the applicant has been enrolled under Sect 7 or 8 as the case may be.

Certificate. Section 12.—Every certificate issued to a Pleader under this Regulation shall authorise him to practise up to the end of the calendar year for which it is issued.

At or before the expiration of that period, the holder of such certificate, if he desires to continue to practice, shall apply for the renewal of the certificate to the Chief Court through the District Judge within whose local jurisdiction he ordinarily practises. The Chief Court shall thereupon renew the certificate for the current or next calendar year as the case may be. Provided that the Chief Court may decline to grant such application for proved bad character or other reason which, in the opinion of the Chief Court, unfits the applicant to continue as a Legal Practitioner.

A renewed certificate shall be issued upon a stamp paper of the proper value prescribed by rules under Section 10.

On every such renewal, the certificate then in possession of the Pleader shall be given up to, and cancelled and retained by, the Chief Court.

Suspension and dismissal of Legal Practitioners. Section 13.—The Chief Court may suspend or dismiss any Legal Practitioner, enrolled under the foregoing provisions, who shall be convicted of any criminal offence implying a defect of character which unfits him to be a Legal Practitioner, or who is guilty of fraudulent or grossly improper conduct in the discharge of his professional duty.

Inquiry into the improper conduct of Legal Practitioners. Section 14.—If any Legal Practitioner practising in the Chief Court or in any Court subordinate thereto shall be charged with or shall appear guilty of fraudulent or grossly improper conduct in the discharge of his professional duty, any Judge of such Court shall cause a formal charge to be drawn up setting forth concisely and exactly the alleged misconduct and shall send a copy of the said charge to the said Legal Practitioner and also a notice that on a day to be therein appointed such charge will be taken into consideration. Such copy and notice shall be served upon the Legal Practitioner at least ten days before the day so appointed. On such day or on any subsequent day to which the enquiry may be adjourned, the Court shall receive and record all evidence properly adduced in support of the charge or by the Legal Practitioner, and shall proceed to adjudicate upon the charge.

Report to Chief Court. Section 15.—If the Judge of any Court subordinate to the Chief Court shall find the charge established and consider that the Legal Practitioner should be suspended or dismissed in consequence, he shall record his finding and the grounds thereof and shall report the same together with the proceedings to the Chief Court, and the Chief Court shall proceed to acquit, suspend or dismiss the Legal Practitioner.

Reports of subordinate Courts to be submitted through District Court and District Magistrate. Section 16.—Such report, when made by the Judge of any Court subordinate to the District Court, or by any Magistrate subordinate to the Magistrate of the District, shall be submitted to the Judge of the District Court or to the Magistrate of the District who shall append to the report any remarks that he may think necessary and an expression of his own opinion of the case, and shall forward the record for the orders of the Chief Court.

Immediate suspension. Section 17.—The Judge or Magistrate may, pending the investigation and orders of the Chief Court, suspend any Pleader in his own Court, and in Courts subordinate thereto.

Power of Chief Court to call for records. Section 18.—The Chief Court in any case in which an Advocate or Pleader shall have been acquitted otherwise than by an order of the Chief Court, may call for the record and pass such order thereon as it may deem fit.

Power of Chief Court to transfer charge. Section 19.—The Chief Court may also direct that any charge preferred against a Legal Practitioner in any court subordinate to the Chief Court shall be transferred for adjudication to itself or to any other Court of equal or superior grade to that in which the charge is preferred.

Note of suspension. Section 20.—A note of the suspension of any Legal Practitioner shall be made in the roll of Legal Practitioners to be kept in the Chief Court and notice thereof shall be sent to all Courts subordinate thereto.

Removal of name of dismissed Legal Practitioner. Section 21.—The name of any Legal Practitioner dismissed under the forgoing provisions shall be struck off the roll of Legal Practitioners in the Chief Court and notice thereof shall be sent to all Courts subordinate thereto.

CHAPTER III.

Fees. Section 22.—The Chief Court shall, from time to time and with the sanction of the Government, make rules fixing and regulating the fees payable by any party in respect of his adversary's Legal Practitioner upon all proceedings in the Chief Court and in the Courts subordinate thereto :

Provided that the Rules now in force in respect of such fees shall be deemed to have been framed under this Section :

Remuneration to Legal Practitioners. Section 23.—Legal Practioners may make their own arrangements with their clients for their remuneration.

Agreement for remuneration to be filed in Court. Section 24.—No agreement entered into by any Legal Practitioner with any person retaining or employing him, respecting the amount and manner of payment for the whole or any part of any past or future services, fees, charges or disbursements in respect of business done or to be done by such Legal Practitioner shall be proved in a suit brought to enforce such an agreement, unless the same is made in writing signed by such person, and is, within fifteen days from the day on which it is executed, filed in the District Court or in some Court in which some portion of the business in respect of which it has been executed has been or is to be done.

Unfair agreement. Section 25.—Where a suit is brought to enforce any such agreement, if the agreement is not proved to be fair and reasonable, the Court may reduce the amount payable thereunder or order it to be cancelled, and the costs fees, charges and disbursements in respect of the business done to be ascertained in the same manner as if no such agreement has been made.

Agreement to exclude other claim. Section 26.—Such an agreement shall exclude any further claim of the Legal Practitioner beyond the terms of the agreement with respect to any services, fees, charges or disbursements in relation to the conduct and completion of the business in respect of which the agreement is made, except such services, fees, charges or disbursements, if any, as are expressly excepted by the agreement.

Void agreement. Section 27.—A provision in any such agreement that the Legal Practitioner shall not be liable for negligence, or that he shall be relieved from any responsibility to which he would otherwise be subject as such Legal Practitioner shall be wholly void.

Penalty for touting. Section 28.—Whoever commits any of the following offences :—

(a) solicits or receives from any Legal Practitioner any gratification in consideration of procuring or having procured his employment in any legal business;

(b) retains any gratification out of remuneration paid or delivered or agreed to be paid or delivered to any Legal Practitioner for such employment;

(c) being a Legal Practitioner, tenders, gives or consents to the retention of any gratification for procuring or having procured the employment in any legal business of himself or any other legal Practitioner;

shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

BANGALORE, 21st *July* 1884.

K. SHESHADRI IYER, *Dewan of Mysore.*

General Summary.

MADRAS.

INSOLVENCY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.—We learn that it is ruled "that the suspension of public servants on account of their having resorted to the law for the relief of debtors, should not practically result in leave on full pay."—*Mail.*

DEATH OF THREE BROTHERS.—Two brothers died yesterday at 10 a. m. in Pudupur, near Potter's Gardens, from rheumatism and diarrhœa respectively. Their other brother, who was living near the thousand Lights hotel this and news, fell down, and died in an hour.—*Ibid.*

DETERMINED SUICIDE.—A correspondent writes :—"A native named Ramasawmy Chettiar, an *employe* of the Court of Small Causes, Madras, committed suicide on Thursday last by drowning himself under the following circumstances :—It appeared that Ramasawmy was the record keeper of the Small Cause Court, and, in addition to his legitimate work, conducted the duties of receiving clerk of *Mofussil* orders. He reported himself sick on Friday last, made his exit to Triplicty, and drowned himself in the Rosugunta tank there. The police discovered the body of a native floating in the tank yesterday morning, and on a large stone the following words were written (evidently by deceased) 'I am Ramasawmy Chettiar, son of Krishnasawmy Chettiar, a record keeper of the Court of Small Causes, and put an end to my existence in this tank. I reside in Madras.' The police on this information informed his people of the same; and on an examination of his work the manager has traced a large deficiency.—*Ibid.*

ENTERTAINMENT TO NAWAB MUSHIR-UL-MULKH.—Yesterday evening 22nd instant an entertainment was given by Rajah Sir T. Madhava Row, K. C. S. I., at his residence, Mylapore, Madras, to the Nawab Mushir-ul-Mulkh, Revenue Minister of Hyderabad, and owned

son of His Excellency Nawab Sir Salar Jung, G C S I The guests began to assemble at 9 30 P M and the Nawab Bahadur arrived punctually at 7 P M Besides the staff of the Nawab there were assembled about 100 European and native gentlemen, among them being the Hon'ble Justice Kernan, Hon'ble Mr Justice and Mrs Brandt, the Hon'ble Mr and Miss Thomas, the Hon'ble Justice Muthusamy Iyer, C I E, Mr Whitcombe, P Chentsal Row, Mr and Miss Bliss, Dewan Bahadur R Raghunatha Row, Mr and Mrs Bilderbeck, Dr and Mrs Duncan, Major and Mrs Drake Brockman Mr W M Scherlieb, Mr Lowery, Miss Butcher, V Bashiem Iyengar, S Srinivasa Raghavengar, Mr Anauridin Sahib Bahadur, P Ramgandan Mudeliar, M A Ramasamy Mudeliar M A D the Hon'ble T Rama Row, Somasoondaram Chettiar, T Ramachendra Row, Mr Norton, Mr Powell, and many other European and native gentlemen The proceedings were brought to a close at about 8 o'clock by the distribution of flower garlands and bouquets and the sprinkling of rose-water —*Ibid*

DESPATCH OF THE MADRAS MEMORIALS TO PARLIAMENT —The Memorials to Parliament of the Inhabitants of the Presidency of Madras, relative to the official migration to the Nilgiris, were despatched on Saturday to London The task of engrossing them on parchment was assigned to Mr A Barron, and he succeeded in producing two marvellous performances with pen and ink, altogether worthy of the City of Madras The Memorial to the House of Lords has been forwarded for presentation to Lord Napier and Ettrick, K T, former Governor of Madras Attached to it are Twenty Six Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighteen (26 718) signatures—no slight proof of local public disapproval of the "exodus" The Memorial to the House of Commons has been forwarded to Mr Joseph Cowen, M P, for presentation Attached to it are Twenty Seven Thousand, Two Hundred and Ninety Nine (27,299) signatures

It was thought desirable to forward the Memorials (by Letter Postage to avoid the delay of the Parcel Post) without waiting for the signatures that have yet to be received from several large towns in the Mofussil These supplementary signatures will however, be forwarded to Lord Napier, and Mr Cowen respectively next Saturday The respondents in the Mofussil of signature papers not included among those that are now on their way to England are requested, therefore, to expedite their despatch to the Presidency —*Ibid*

TRAVANCORE HIGH COURT —It is settled now that one M Krishnasawmy Row has been invited by the Government for the post of Chief Justice, and that Mr Kunjan Menon has to tender his resignation This is a cause of great regret to the inhabitants of the South who have held Mr Kunjan Menon in high estimation for his great experience and noble virtues as a High Court Judge —*Western Star*

BOMBAY

STORM AT AGRA —*Agra July 16* —Seasonable rain has fallen to-day accompanied by a violent thunderstorm, in the course of which a Bungalow in the cantonments, occupied by Major Trogear, was struck by lightning and completely burnt. No lives were lost —*Englishman*

SYMPATHY WITH THE HON KRISTO DOSS PAL —At the meeting of the Central Committee of the District Charitable Society held on the 11th instant the following resolution was passed — "The Central Committee hear with much regret of the serious illness of their Joint Secretary, the Hon Kristo Doss Pal, Rai Bahadur, and desire before they disperse to express their deep sympathy which they request the Secretary to forward to him" This expression of sympathy has been acknowledged with cordial thanks on behalf of Kristo Doss Pal by his son —*Ibid*

RETURN OF MR. CORDERY —Secunderabad, *16th July* —Mr Cordery returned to Hyderabad this evening, looking much the better from his trip home He drove straight to the Hyderabad Residency to take over charge from Sir Oliver St. John. It is not known yet whether he will remain there or go to the Bolarm Residency Colonel Hastings Fraser, Military Secretary to the Hyderabad Government has arrived at Bombay, but it is uncertain when, or whether he will resume his duties Colonel Ludlow C I E, was expected by the same mail to take up his new appointment as judge to the Nizam's Government at Chudder Ghaut, but it is understood his leave has been extended for a week, so he may be expected by the next mail The fall is continued and satisfactory

Extracts.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK, LIMITED

The *Times of India* —Information was received yesterday by wire that the prospectus of the "New Oriental Bank Corporation, Limited," has been issued in London and favourably received there. The terms of the prospectus are as follows —"Capital two million pounds First issue 100,000 shares of £10 each, of which 50,000 are reserved for issue in India, China, Japan and the Colonies. £1 payable on application, £1 on allotment, and the balance of £8 at such times and in such sums not exceeding £2 as the Directors may determine and at intervals of not less than one month Interest at 5 per cent premium will be allowed on all payments made in advance of all calls The Directors are Mr Christian Albusen, Director of the International Bank of London Limited, Mr Lionel R C Boyle, of Messrs Boyle, Campbell Buxton and Co, 80 Lombard Street, E C, Mr W W Cargill, founder of the Oriental Bank Corporation, Mr E B Harrison C S I, formerly President of the Bank of Bengal, Mr A J MacDonald, late of Sir Charles Forbes and Co, and formerly President of the Bank of Bombay Sir Benjamin C G Pine, K C M G Oriental Club Hanover Square late Governor of Leeward Islands, Mr Grant Heatly, Ted Heatly & Co, 13 Carlton House Terrace, London S W Interim Secretary, Mr R T Rolck

OPPRESSION BY MAHARAJAH HOLKAR

The *Pioneer* —We stated recently that the Maharajah Holkar had caused great consternation among the trading community at Indore by certain high handed proceedings culminating in the confiscation of the property of respectable native traders and we are now in a position to quote one specific case of oppression and injustice which we hope the Government of India will fully inquire into On the 8th instant the Maharajah summoned before him the trading merchants of Indore his object being to enforce a claim which he has raised against some twelve firms including those of Jullack Chund and Rogoji Lall Chund The claim is a peculiar one, for it arises out of the confiscation 30 or 40 years ago of the property of one Raja Bhow, a Minister of Holkar's State It is now stated on Holkar's behalf that papers have been discovered showing that the firms named were heavily indebted to Raja Bhow and the Maharajah considers that as the ex-Minister's goods were confiscated to the State, the sums due to him by the traders must be paid into the State Treasury Now considering the time that has elapsed without action being taken, there seems good reason to believe that the claim is a fictitious one, and so thought the unlucky traders who appeared before Holkar on the 8th instant They refused to admit the genuineness of the documents shown to them and even the sight of Rogoji Lall Chund (an old man) much respected among his brother merchants) being beaten did not cause them to change their opinion They were thereupon cast into prison and their property confiscated Considering the status of these merchants this act of oppression is one marked by peculiar hardihood That it should have been possible in the capital of State wherein an agent of the Governor-General is stationed is intolerable The Government of India can no longer sit by with folded hands if the misgovernment which now prevails at Indore is not summarily checked the bad example set by Holkar may be imitated in other Native States and the peace of the country be imperilled

NATIVE OPINION OF RAILWAY EXTENSION

The *Mahratta* —The different Chambers of Commerce and the representatives of different interests have only taken it for granted, it appears, that railways in India should be extended, the only difference between the exponents being that of details We are for extension as well, but we think that some thing has to be done before the extension projects can be put into operation with any hopes of success The very important question, whether new railways would pay, has often been asked and answered too but whether the affirmative reply is correct is open to question We are of opinion that railways would pay, but under certain conditions They are that the capital for them must be had from the cheapest market, that they ought to be constructed by Government on its own responsibility, that the supplemental industries should be encouraged before the railway lines can be expected to yield an adequate return As to the first two points we have nothing to say for the present in as much as we are waiting for the evidence of the official witnesses. As to the third, we have in the first place to observe that this point has received very little attention If we analyse the receipts for the railways we find that about two-thirds of them are derived from the goods traffic, and the remaining third is made up by passenger traffic Of the amount realized from goods, rice, wheat, seeds, cotton, both raw and manufactured, and coal make up one half, while the other half is got from salt, tea, coffee, hides, indigo, sugar, metals, opium and other minor articles. It will thus be seen that railways depend upon the state of agriculture more than upon anything else The opening of railways materially assists the subject of instituting Local and Urban Boards, railways utilize manual labor in their workshops and on their lines, and thus divert the superfluous labor of a place which otherwise presses hard upon the agriculturist By taking up the work constructing short lines of railways Local Fund Boards will improve the material condition of the people under their charge, and thus prove real blessings to the people The call upon the private capital of the District would induce the people to take greater interest in the affairs of the local Board On the whole the idea is very capital, and it ought to be taken up

The *Indu Prakash*, Bombay —Both these witnesses (General Dickens and Mr Hardie) are quite correct in gauging Native opinion as being adverse to the rapid construction of railways, if the construction should add to our burdens None are more keenly alive than Natives to the many advantages of railways, as an agent of civilization, as a distributor of famine relief, as developing the material resources of the country and as adding to the comfort and general welfare of the community, but the Natives not unnaturally think that these advantages will be dearly purchased if in securing them they should find their burdens increased They have not only no objection to more railways being constructed but would welcome with open arms any project intended to develop their country, but they would deprecate any precipitate measures to supply railway, out of all proportion to the needs of the country, and such as would involve them in pecuniary troubles It is very gratifying to observe the Committee showing themselves anxious to know Native public opinion and resorting, for the purpose, to Native newspapers It was insinuated that Native papers contained the opinions of individual writers only and did not truly reflect Native public opinion What papers in the world, may we ask do not contain the views of individual writers? No newspapers would be found to stand the test if its representative character is to be judged on that basis But if any papers are representative we assert, Native papers are as genuinely representative as any It is on the whole, encouraging that both the Committee and the witnesses evince considerable interest in Native opinion

NATIVE FEMALE EDUCATION

The *Bombay Gazette* —*Poona July 21* —A large meeting of native ladies was held in the Female Training College under the auspices of the Arya Mahila Samajor ladies association, to urge upon the leaders of the Poona native community the necessity of increasing the existing means for educating native girls, and a resolution was adopted and signed by a hundred ladies for incorporation in a message to a meeting of native gentlemen advertized for yesterday

This meeting came off yesterday evening at the Town Hall, and was numerously attended Many Sirdars, and gentlemen representing all classes and castes of the native community were present, and several European ladies and gentlemen attended, Mr Chatfield, Director of Public Instruction, being among them Sir William Wedderburn presided

The proceedings opened by the announcement that Lady Ripon had sent Rs. 1,000 towards the object of the meeting Mr Ranade read the natives ladies' message Mr Pandit read a statement on the present condition of female education, advocating the establishment of a high school for native girls and announced the following foundations His Highness the Chief of Kagal and Resident of Kolhapore, Rs 10,000, Mr Desai Hariprasad Santokram, J P, Rs. 6,000, Lady Maya Sahob Daphale of Jat, two annual scholarships of Rs. 240 each, Mr Ganpatrao Menkar, a scholarship of Rs 60 annually The announcements were received with loud applause, and the thanks of the meeting were voted to the liberal donors

Sardar Bapu Saheb Nimbalkar, Chief of Phalton, spoke sympathising with the objects of the meeting, announced his intention of founding a scholarship of Rs 10 monthly

Resolutions were adopted to establish a high school for girls teaching English, Sanskrit, etc, to matriculation and appointing an influential deputation to the Governor to furtherance of the proposed scheme. Thanks were voted to Sir W Wedderburn for his munificent donation of Rs. 10,000 towards the proposed school to the memory of his late brother Sir David Letters sympathising with the movement were read from various quarters, including one, very encouraging from Colonel Reeves, the Political Agent at Kolhapore The greatest enthusiasm prevailed The meeting was crowded though it was raining heavily at the time

THE SALEM "RIOTERS"

The *Madras Mail* —When alluding last week to the Salem Perjury Cases, we incidentally remarked, that the Viceroy refused last February to exercise his prerogative of mercy in favour of the fifty and odd citizens of Salem "at the Andamans" We have now ascertained that although about fifty citizens of Salem were convicted of complicity in the so called riots, only ten were sentenced to transportation to the Andamans for various terms, and the remainder were sentenced to imprisonment in India Of the ten sentenced to transportation one was acquitted by the High Court, one had his sentence commuted, and a third—the Hindu Doctor—was pronounced too old for transportation Thus seven only are now at the Andamans Of these, four were convicted in the case where a general "conspiracy" was charged, and the remaining three were convicted of "rioting under aggravating circumstances," one of them being a man who killed a pig, and threw it on the Mosque We may take the opportunity of remarking that some, if not all, of the men who were convicted at Coimbatore, implicated others besides Vijaraghava Charry Their conviction now for perjury, in so far as they implicated Vijaraghava Charry does not, of course, necessarily discredit the whole of the evidence for the prosecution in the "Salem Cases" There were other witnesses, who may possibly have spoken the truth Even the convicted men may have spoken the truth except when they designed to Vijaraghava Charry The effect however, of these convictions is to reduce to almost nothing the probability that the condemned men spoke the truth at all Putting aside their statements, there still remains the depositions of the other witnesses. But to go into the cases, to ascertain what the value of their testimony is, would be a laborious task, and cannot be settled off hand by any one The fact remains that the Hindus, men of all castes, and men who have nothing to do with Salem, as well as Native Christians who take no interest in temple disputes, and also many Europeans, maintain that the trials at Salem are a scandal, and that the truth has not been elicited The fact remains, that no enquiry was ever made into the numerous grave cases of the shooting of Hindus by Mahomedans, and no reason has ever been assigned for this omission The fact remains —but why go on? The general feeling that innocent men have been convicted along with guilty ones—thanks to the class of witnesses called for the prosecution—and that real culprits have escaped, must be accounted for We think it can be accounted for without resorting to "caste," "bigotry," or "sheer cursedness," but the process of explanation would take much time and labor We trust that the truth may yet prevail and that the Government will consent to reconsider the whole case without prejudice, with the aid of the new light thrown upon it It may be difficult for a Government to bring itself to make the admission to the world that it has been misled, but a Government, presided over by one who claims to be a statesman, should rise superior to the personal vanity that prevents the frank confession of fallibility The Government has been unlucky in regard to the Chinglepat and Salem cases, which rankle in the minds of the most peaceloving of our fellow-subjects It would be impolitic to turn a deaf ear to the fresh appeal for mercy that is being, we learn, prepared at Salem The whole country may almost be said to be agreed, that there has been a failure of justice, and the lapse of time strengthens rather than weakens this impression The Government may well desire for its own sake, not only to be, but to be believed to be in the right. Should, however, further enquiry show it to have been in the wrong, it should not hesitate to put itself in the right by admitting its error

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

London, 27th July.—The *Standard* published a telegram in last evening's edition, stating that the Hovas repulsed an attack made upon them by the French on the 27th of last month.

The *Carysfort* and *Turquoise* have been ordered to Suakim.

London, 29th July.—The Egyptian Conference will meet again to-day. The differences which have taken place between the French and English Delegates are of a very marked character.

The telegram also says that Suakim is surrounded by 17,000 rebels.

Mr. Cross, in reply to a question in the House of Commons last evening, said that the correspondence with the Russian Government and the Amir of Afghanistan, regarding the Afghan and Turkestan boundary is not yet complete. Sir Peter Lumsden and a Russian official will commence operations in October next, and they will be accompanied by a small escort The Ameer Abdul Rahaman, the honourable gentleman said, has given his assent to the proposed delimitation of the frontier, but he has not yet appointed a representative for the purpose.

The prospectus of the new Oriental Bank Corporation has been favorably received by the London Press.

Cairo, 28th July.—The 56th Regiment will proceed to Assouan on the 31st instant.

It is rumoured here that Osman Digma has been killed.

Cairo, 29th July.—An official denial is given to the rumour of Osman Digma's death.

London, 30th July.—Sir Peter Lumsden starts next month.

Cairo, 30th July.—A rumour is current at Dongola, that General Gordon has recaptured Berber.

London, 31st July.—The *Daily News* publishes a telegram this morning, that a serious rising has taken place in the province of Yemen; the insurgents declaring for the Mahdi. The rebels have captured Sana together with several towns and villages. Ten thousand Turkish troops are advancing to suppress the insurrection.

A rumour is current that the Egyptian Conference has approved of provisional 10 per cent. reduction of interest on the whole of the Egyptian debt.

St. Petersburg, 30th July.—A mild outbreak of cholera has taken place here and at Charkoff.

Paris, 30th July.—M. Ferry has refused the request of the Chinese Minister, Le Fong Pao, to prolong the respite for paying the indemnity, the period for paying which expires on Friday.

Shanghai, 31st July.—A report is again current here, that the Chinese Government had agreed to pay five million tools as indemnity for the attack on French troops at Langson.

London, 1st August.—The Egyptian Conference is adjourned until Saturday, as M. Waddington is still awaiting instructions from the French Government.

Cairo, 31st July.—Suakim was attacked in great force by the rebels, yesterday, but the attack was repulsed.

The British troops are suffering from sunstroke.

London, 1st Aug.—The *Times* in a leading article to-day, announces that preparations for an autumn campaign to the Soudan have been stopped, and that boats and other material intended for the campaign will be sold.

Shanghai, 1st Aug.—The rumour that China had come to an agreement with France is unconfirmed.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, AUGUST 4, 1884.

NATIVE PRINCES TRAVELLING.

THE visit of His Excellency Muuir-Ooll-Mook Dowlah, Bahadur, Revenue Minister to His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, to Bangalore is a significant fact, if not from a political, certainly, from a social progressive point of view, and it is well worth recording and offering a few remarks. His Excellency is the younger son of the late Sir Salar Jung, the far famed Prime Minister of Hyderabad, the elder son being now Prime Minister of the state, having succeeded his illustrious father in that high office. His Excellency, the Revenue Minister, who left Bangalore for Ootacamund on Saturday last, is attended on his tour in India, which is arranged on an extensive scale, by his Financial Secretary, his Settlement Commissioner and his doctor, together with a band of followers suitable to his rank and position. The Nawab arrived here on Friday the 28th Ultimo, and remained in the station, as we have said, till Saturday last, on the night of which he left by the ordinary Mail Train. During his stay, His Excellency and the officers with him visited almost all the public offices and courts under the Government of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, who, we forgot to say, constituted himself His Excellency's host, and performed his part with hospitality becoming a prince. A large and commodious house, on the High Ground, one of Aga Ali Asker's well known bungalows, was taken and furnished in the most sumptuous and luxurious style after the English, and the stables were well supplied with a number of horses and carriage for the use of His Excellency and suite, though the Nawab brought with him from Madras the splendid state carriage and horses and trappings belonging to Her Highness Khirooss-Nissa Begum, a member of the Carnatic family (formerly princes of Arcot) and sent to His Excellency. It was indeed, as a whole, a splendid equipage and attracted no little amount of public attention and admiration. Amongst the high personages whom the Nawab visited during his stay in the station, were His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, the British Resident, Mr. J. B. Lyall, Mr. C. G. Plumer, the Chief Judge of the Chief Court, the general commanding the division, Major General R. Rowlands, and others of the principal Civil and Military officers of the station, and Mr. K. Sheshadri Iyer, Dewan to His Highness the Maharajah.

The main object of His Excellency's extended tour is to acquire the most accurate and reliable information and knowledge on all matters connected with the systems of collecting the revenue of different parts of India, both British and native, and also some idea of the judicial administration of some portions of British and Native India. Indeed, nothing can be less of a pleasure trip than this tour of His Excellency, who appears to work hard to carry out his object. With this very laudable motive in view, the Nawab, as we have said, visited almost all the public offices, and courts in Bangalore, though, so far as we are aware, he did not do so in the Civil and Military Station. He went to the office of the Dewan, the Comptroller's Office the office of the Military Secretary, the Maharajah's Treasury, and other public offices, in the Public Buildings, in the Cubbon Park, and also to the Chief Court of Mysore in the same premises. His Excellency then visited the Division cutcherry and the taluk cutcherry and the Central College, in the Pettah. Every one of those several visits was devoted to the business of acquiring information of a varied and useful kind especially in matters of revenue. All the revenue registers, forms, books, and whatsoever was a record showing in any way the collection and expenditure of the revenue of the Mysore State, were placed before His Excellency, who, in almost every instance, spent a considerable time over the books and documents, of which His Excellency's Secretary took notes, which, we believe, will be utilised, by and by, in reforming and improving the administration of the Hyderabad State. Similarly, the Civil and Criminal Courts were visited, though His Excellency's stay here was necessarily not so long, or his examination of books and documents not so minute. Nevertheless, he obtained a good idea of the manner in which justice is administered in the Mysore state—on a system founded entirely, both as to law and procedure, on the system now in vogue in British India. His Excellency here had an admirable opportunity, of which he availed himself, of learning how justice, administered on a completely British model, for years, under British

Officers, now works under educated and trained native officers. At the risk even of being considered boastful, we think that the Hyderabad state would do well, if those who have its Government would reform the judicial administration, which, at the present time and under the present system, is not very satisfactory. His Excellency the Nawab has had opportunities of judging for himself in revenue and judicial matters, in the Presidency of Madras and the Mysore state. He is about to proceed to the Bombay Presidency and the Central and the North West Provinces, with the same object in view. We have no doubt that, at the end of his tour, he will have collected a mass of information on these two most important branches of a good administration, namely, Revenue and justice, which will be of invaluable use to him, by and by, when he returns to the discharge of his high and responsible duties in the Hyderabad state. His Excellency the Revenue Minister is quite a young man, about nineteen or twenty years of age; but he shows himself a shrewd and intelligent student, and, what is more, he is thoroughly in earnest in seeking to do his duty in the exalted station to which he has been thus early called. The Hyderabad state is fortunate in having two such excellent survivors of the world-celebrated Prime Minister—two sons who are worthy of so great a father, and who may truly be said to have old heads on young shoulders which nobly bear the burden of public duty.

Occasional Notes.

A Camp of Exercise will be formed at Hassan Abdal, Punjab, early in January next. It is expected that between seven and eight thousand troops will take part in it.

It is stated at Simla that Colonel Lockhart, one of the chiefs of the Intelligence Department, is to be deputed shortly to investigate certain matters in the Holkar's dominions.

It is believed in Ministerial circles that the autumn session is not likely to last more than five or six weeks. Should it conclude in the first week of December by the Lords again throwing out the Franchise Bill, the general election will take place in January.

The Bishop of Lahore has completed the first two parts of his *Manual of Moral Philosophy*, in which he has brought to the front all that is noble in the philosophies of the East and of Greece. The third part will exhibit the morality of Christianity. In the opinion of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the work is characterised by a spirit of benevolent and intelligent tolerance.

The desertion of Toulon by the panic-stricken inhabitants has been so great that the circulation of the local journal, the *Petit Var*, fell off woefully, and, on the 4th instant, the editor committed suicide. He told the correspondent of *The Times* on the 3rd idem of his intention to kill himself. This is the third case of suicide owing to cholera which took place at Toulon during one week.

A native soldier, whilst asleep in the gun powder factory at Old Goa, where he was doing duty, was bitten by a cobra which had introduced itself into his bed. The man feeling the sharp tooth of the reptile, caught hold of it and, paying it in its own coin, bit it close to the head and inflicted such a wound that it died instantaneously. The man is still living, but the venomous effects have shewn themselves upon his face, where there are swellings from which the skin has disappeared.

Colonel Hoe, the great American printers' engineer, has expressed the opinion that in the future printing machines will give way to photography. He thinks that through a negative of one side of the journal it will be possible to flash a ray of electric light a hundred times a minute, which ray may be made to fall on a web of paper passing under the negative. He sees no reason why both sides should not be subjected to the same process at the same moment, and in this way 30,000 copies of the newspaper may be printed in an hour.

The Bombay Government will hand over to the Thakore Saheb of Goudal the management of his own State on his coming of age in the course of this month. The State has been under British management since the death of the late Chief in 1870. During those fourteen years the finances have prospered, and the surplus revenue has been profitably invested in the construction of the Bhownuggur-Goudal Railway. The present Chief was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkote, where he won golden opinions by his talent and industry. His education was completed by a trip to Europe.

There are occasionally some lively scenes at the meetings of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. At the last meeting, a Dr. Peterson was accused by the Chairman of "pure obstructiveness." The Doctor said he would not submit to this; whereupon the Chairman replied:—"You may complain, if you like, of my attack. But I wish you distinctly to understand that it is my duty here, as Chairman, to carry on the business for the good of the town, which we here represent. As Chairman I will do my best to carry out that object, and whenever there is unnecessary obstruction I shall do my utmost to put it down. An unnecessary obstruction was put forward, and I have put it down."

The population of Toulon was panic-stricken on the 3rd instant, in consequence of the outbreak of cholera. The floating population of sailors, soldiers, marines, &c., had been sent away, and 40,000 of the 60,000 residents had left the town, mostly for the environs, which are in a shocking state of unhealthiness. Work was at a standstill, and many of the shops were closed. Some 3,000 labourers from the arsenal had left, with their families, numbering some 10,000 souls. The sudden death of a butcher, a rich man, caused 6,000 persons to leave Toulon on the 2nd. The terror was so great, that the man's family fled, without taking with them his money and securities, of which there was a considerable quantity.

It is stated that Rajah Ranjeet Singh, of Rutlam, takes great interest in the affairs of his State. He daily holds Court for several hours, patiently listening to, and adjudicating on, all complaints and cases brought before him. He is exceedingly anxious to govern well and Rutlam promises to be one of the best-managed States in Central India. "The financial state of the Chiefship is reported to be good, the Rajah being extremely prudent in expenditure and carefully supervising all sources of income. His Highness pays great attention to the important subject of education, and there are twenty-nine schools in the State, including for zenana ones, all well attended and carefully looked after."

The *Statesman* says:—We understand that the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, with the permission of the India Office, has had a professional accountant and a solicitor employed for the last three or four months in searching the records at Lahore (and we suppose Calcutta), as to his family estates as heir of the old Lion of the Punjab, and the personal property confiscated by Lord Dalhousie in 1849. The information we believe, on its way home or is ready to be sent. The Maharajah is determined to return to Kadu. And on his return will publicly re-embrace, we are assured, the religion of his ancestors! He has sent, we are told, to Punjab for a *granth* (the Sikh Bible) and a *guru* to interpret it, and to instruct him in the Sikh faith."

Mr. Sala, writing of cholera in the *Illustrated London News* says:—"Put your trust in Providence; keep yourselves and your houses scrupulously clean; don't eat any uncooked fruit after midday; encourage the smoking of tobacco (during the cholera out break of 1832 not a single tobacconist died of the malady); read very carefully Dr. Tanner's 'Index of Diseases,' revised by Dr. Broadbent (London: H. R. Renshaw), Art. Cholera; don't drink water of the provenance of which you have no knowledge; have a filter at home; wear a woollen or silken sash round your waist next to your skin; keep plenty of camphor about; don't fly in a passion with anybody; *and don't 'funk'* 'Funk' (forgive the slang) is the most abject form of fear, and in innumerable cholera cases has been fatal."

The Rajah Dris and the Rajah Mansur have gone to Europe under the paternal care of Sir Hugh Low, the Resident at Perak. Their Highnesses are delighted with Paris, and, astonished at the elegance, luxury, and wealth exhibited by that "city of pleasure." Rajah Dris was not in very good health on arrival, and had to keep very quiet; but Rajah Mansur was in splendid spirits and form, and went everywhere, sight-seeing, and assisting at the social events then taking place in the French capital. He was very popular in the *salons*, and was most gallant to the ladies. He said he thought Paris was the real Paradise promised by Mahomet to the faithful. The opera fairly took away his breath; he had never seen anything so splendid. He was astonished at the crowds of people, all intent on pleasure, in the streets and at the number of carriages and *bonnets Lista kulla*. "In fact," concludes a correspondent, "he would willingly drop the Native States and end his days in Paris."

The *Englishman* understands that the very important question raised by the Chief Justice on the subject of the court fees levied in the High and Mofussil Courts is at present under the consideration of the Government of India. The Chief Justice pointed out that the present scale of fees levied produced a large annual surplus to the Government under the heading of Law and Justice, and that this was a source of income not justifiable. His Lordship also raised another question as to modifying the manner and the time in which court fees should be paid during the continuance of an action. As to the first question it is believed that the Government will deal with it shortly, and, no doubt, will be prepared to incur some loss of revenue by a reduction. As regards the second, it is understood that the Government has addressed a circular to all local Governments and Chief Commissioners asking their opinion regarding the Chief Justice's proposal to introduce into the Mofussil the practice adopted in the High Court and for many years carried out in England. The difference in practice between the courts consists chiefly that in the Mofussil heavy and often prohibitive *ad valorem* fees are charged on the institution of a suit. The alteration proposed by the Chief Justice is to spread the fees over the different stages of a suit.

Local and Provincial.

The Maharajah.—It has been arranged that His Highness the Maharajah will leave Bangalore for Mysore on or about the 29th instant.

Monsoon in Coorg.—A correspondent of the local *Spectator* states that the South West monsoons in Coorg have been a failure this year. The rainfall was only 30 cents last month.

Hindu Association.—The third anniversary meeting of the Hindu Association was held, at 7 P. M., in the Siddicutta Wesleyan Girls' school, on Saturday last. Mr. A. Narasimiengar, Assistant Commissioner, presided. The annual report was read; an address on the present social difficulties was delivered by a member. The dialogues between Alexander and a robber was recited with good effect; the Revd. J. Hudson made a few remarks on the proceedings of the day with special reference to female education, the chairman wound up the meeting with a brief review of the annual report and the address and with a few words on child and widow marriages.

Mr. H. Hudson.—Mr. H. Hudson, Comptroller, Mysore Government, has gone on a short leave of absence, on account of indisposition, to Madras. Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar, Assistant Comptroller, will act for Mr. Hudson.

Lecture.—It was arranged that the Revd. T. E. Slater was to have delivered his lecture over again on "Religious Caste" in the London Mission chapel, Infantry Lines. It was first delivered in the London Mission Lecture Hall, Pettah.

Sky Races.—It has been proposed to hold sky races, in November next, on the usual race ground. The proposal has come from the military officers of the station, who say that if the civilians join them, especially those who possess racers, the sport will be held for five days, if not, it will be only for three days.

Hospital Assistant.—Lately, eight 3rd Class Hospital Assistants, belonging to the Mysore Medical Service, went up for their examination, with a view to promotion to the Second grade. Out of these, four passed, namely, Messrs Gurnapuram Pillay J. Basappa Chetty, C. David, and Salaiya Rao and have been accordingly promoted.

The Town Municipality.—At the last meeting of the Bangalore Town Municipality, Captain A. H. Maciattre, the President, read the reply of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore to the municipal address to His Highness, on the occasion of the birth of his son and heir. It was unanimously resolved that both the address and the reply to it be printed in English and vernaculars, and that copies thereof be distributed both to the Commissioners and the leading merchants of the town.

Postal Money Orders.—The British Postal Money Order system will, a contemporary states, come into force in India on the 1st of October next and will enormously facilitate the payment of sums at home, ranging from a shilling to a pound. The orders will be payable at any Post Office in the United Kingdom without advice—pass current, in fact, like bank notes. At the same time an ingenious improvement will take place in the P. O. forms in use in this country, enabling the sender to make his request and his remittance side by side.

Mr. H. J. Bhabha.—Mr. H. J. Bhabha M. A., late Vice Principal of the Central College, having proceeded to Mysore, on his appointment as principal of the Maharajah's College resigned his place as a member of the Town Municipal Commission. The members of that body, at their last meeting, unanimously resolved that it had much pleasure in acknowledging the services of Mr. Bhabha in connection with the Town Municipal Commission, for which he acted as Secretary of the Committee, and that a vote of thanks to him be recorded.

Mysore State Railway.—Colonel Jopp, Consulting Engineer to the Government of India, Colonel Le Mesurier, Consulting Engineer to the Government of Mysore, the Dewan to His Highness, several civil officers of the Government, and all the railway officials of standing, during the week, went up to Tumkur, in an inspection train. The line was pronounced to be safe and sound for traffic, which was opened on Friday last the 1st instant. The passenger traffic on the line will be opened on the 11th idem. The Nawab Munir-ool-Mulk, Revenue Minister to His Highness the Nizam, now amongst us, as a guest of our Maharajah, together with his staff, went up the line, the next day, as far as Banavar station. The opening of the line is to be celebrated amongst the European and Eurasian employes, by a grand ball and supper on the 11th instant.

The Mysore Gazette.

Bangalore, Saturday, August 2 1884.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE DEWAN TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

No. 93.—The undermentioned Hospital Assistants having completed the requisite service and having been found qualified by Ex-

amination are promoted from the dates shown below :—

3rd Class Hindustani Interpreters	D M. Gnanapriyam Pillai, Job Bonappa Chetti, C David, V Sadasiva Rao	20th July 1884

The 30th July 1884 No 94—Mr J Stephens, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, Hassan, having returned to duty and resumed charge of his office from Mr Prahlada Rao, Forest Probationer, on the afternoon of the 17th July 1884, the unexpired portion of the privilege leave granted to him in this Office Notification No 71, dated 11th July 1884, is cancelled

No 95—Mr E C Shanmugavelu Pillai, Assistant Commissioner, Bangalore District, is granted one month's privilege leave of absence in extension of that granted to him in this Office Notification No 82, dated 18th July 1884

No 96—Mr Assistant Commissioner Panchanatha Rao delivered over, and Mr Assistant Commissioner Syed Nasrulla received, charge of the Court of the 1st Assistant Commissioner, Shimoga District, on the forenoon of the 21st July 1884

The 30th July 1884—No 97—The services of Mr K Prahlada Rao, Forest Probationer, Plantations are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department with effect from such date as he may be relieved of his duties

No 98—C Venkata Rao Munsiff of Hassan, is granted three months leave on medical certificate in extension of the leave granted to him by Notification No 45, dated 26th May 1884

R Venkatachar, Sheristadar of the District Judge's Court Nagar Division, is appointed to officiate as Munsiff of Yedehalli during the employment of Budan Sherif at Hassan, or until further orders.

General Summary.

MADRAS.

FEES REDUCED—By order of the High Court, the fee on petitions by debtors for the benefit of the Insolvent Act has been reduced from Rs 15 to 5, the petition by a debtor for a declaration of an act of insolvency will be Rs 5—*Standard*

EXAMINATIONS—The Secretary to the U C S Commission has given notice that the Middle School Examination in Mysore and up country stations will be held on the 1st December next Matriculated students will be examined in handwriting on Thursday, the 4th December—*Ibid*

UNION CENTRAL ART LOTTERY—There have recently been many lotteries held in France in aid of charitable objects A large drawing of prizes took place in Paris about the 17th ult in aid of the Union Central des Arts Decoratifs The big prize of 500,000 Francs or Rs 200 000 is said to have been drawn in India, the winning number being 4197,327—*Ibid*

MR RAMASWMY NAIDU—Mr B Ramaswamy Naidu, head interpreter of the High Court, appellate side, had been appointed 2nd class munsiff of Bellary and will proceed shortly to take up the appointment The subordinate of the High Court, by whom he is highly respected, have resolved to give an entertainment in his honor on Sunday next Mr Ramaswamy Naidu is a Municipal Commissioner and will vacate his seat in the commission—*Ibid*

PATCHAPPAH'S COLLEGE—Advices received from England by last Wednesday's mail state that arrangements have been made in England with Mr Adams, M A, of Cambridge, to take up the Principalship of Patchappah's College rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr Cruickshank The new principal may be expected to arrive in September or October Meanwhile, the college will continue to be in charge of the acting principal Mr E B Powell and Colonel Macdonald, late Directors of Public Instruction in Madras, interested themselves in securing Mr Adam's service for Patchappah's.—*Ibid*

BOMBAY.

CAPTURE OF A DACOIT LEADER—The capture of Vitoba Pernam, the notorious dacoit leader, is reported from Goa. After his escape from the jail of Quepem he has been at his old exploits again, but could not be very formidable for want of assistance A snare was laid for him, and he was invited to come to Adnem to organise a new band On his arrival he found himself in the hands of the soldiers. Three other dacoits belonging to the Vitoba gang, who had fled into British territory have also been captured.

INDORE AFFAIRS—Mhow, July 15—His Highness the Maharajah Holkar has, it is reported, issued a circular order withdrawing all powers from the Bala Sahib, and calling upon his subjects not to obey orders emanating from him. The Maharajah has also sent Colonel Espoo Sahib to Bombay in search of a competent Minister to help him out of his present difficult position The timely disclosures of the scandalous state of affairs in your columns have worked wonders. The wealthy bankers whom he had imprisoned for refusing to pay large sums claimed by the Maharajah have been set at liberty and their cases have been transferred to the Civil Judge for investigation. Public roads that were stopped by Bala Sahib are now declared open again Everywhere the influence of the press is felt But it is hoped that this temporary restoration of order, which is apparently meant to whitewash gross misgovernment that has been prevailing for a long time, will not deter the Government of India from instituting inquiries into the matter —*Correspondent of the Times of India*

BENGAL.

THE ABOLITION OF CASTE—The venerable Paramhamsa Ram Kissen of Dakhineswar paid a visit to Pandit Shashadhar Tarka Siromani on Friday week last In course of conversation the Pandit asked the Paramhamsa's opinion about the caste system—whether it ought to be abolished or not The Paramhamsa's reply was—"when the fruit becomes ripe, it falls from the tree of itself To wrench the unripe fruit is not good"—*Indian Mirror*

MAHARAJAH KAMUL KRISHNA—We are glad to learn that Maharajah Kamal Krishna, the head of the Calcutta Hindu community, has rallied round from his late serious illness We are informed that the Maharajah has freely distributed alms amongst the Hindu mendicants and paupers. A number of orphan boys and poor students have also received donations It is our earnest wish that the Maharajah may be spared for many years to come—*Ibid*

Extracts.

THE SALEM PRISONERS

The *Indian Mirror*—We quite agree with the *Mail* in its opinion that the Madras Government should make an honest attempt to repair the injury done to the innocent men who are undergoing a wrongful sentence in the Andamans by effecting their immediate release We go further, and think that if the Madras Government should continue determined to adhere to its obvious mistakes, it is incumbent on the Viceroy to intervene or to be prepared to sacrifice his character for justice One point, however, has not received the attention it deserves We observe that two of the accused parties confessed their guilt, and pleaded that they were *tortured by the Police* to give perjured evidence, and that the presiding Judge *took no notice into consideration*, tracing the offence of seven out of the nine men to "the influence of the Police and Subordinate officials" We doubt whether Mr Prior has gone far enough in his researches 'The Police and the Subordinate officials' were not, so far as we have been able to discover, particularly or directly interested in the case, which led to the Salem riots, and the subsequent prosecution of parties accused We think that the people really responsible for the gross acts of injustice have yet to be traced out, and held up to public condemnation

THE PROPOSED EXODUS TO BANGALORE.

The *Madras Mail*—The Madras Memorial to the Viceroy, deprecating the removal of the Madras Military Accounts Offices from Fort St George, to the fort of Bangalore, reached Simla on the 21st instant, and has been transferred by the Private Secretary to His Excellency to the Military Department of the Government of India, for consideration by the Viceroy and Governor General in Council

The *Pioneer* says—"A statement appeared last week in a Calcutta and a Bombay paper, to the effect that the Government of India has expressed its objection to the removal of the Madras Military Accounts Offices to Bangalore on the ground that the latter station is foreign territory This statement, we learn, is incorrect The Government of India has given no decision at all in the matter The case is still unsettled, but a conclusion will probably be come to as soon as Mr. Grant Duff has reported the results of his recent inspection of the proposed offices at Bangalore The ground on which the buildings stand is held on the same footing as the ground occupied by the barracks."

Our contemporary is correctly informed The Fort is owned by Her Majesty's Government but the Madras Government allowed the error that was made of regarding it as the property of the Maharajah, to go uncorrected for two months, when just one line from the Secretariat would have sufficed to dispose of that part of the question! The fort, however, is no more than a few square yards of ground surrounded by native territory, and the *employes* of the Accounts Office would have to live, as best they could, not, as hitherto, in British, but in native, and to them foreign territory The Commander-in Chief is not accustomed to defeat, he was too much for Ayub Khan, and he hopes he will be too much for Madras public opinion We are sanguine, however, that the Government of India will pay suitable deference to that opinion

A BIG RAILWAY

The *Correspondent of the Times of India*—A provisional prospectus has been put in circulation for the formation of a company to construct an international railway connecting Europe with Persia, India, Burma, and China Your readers are aware that for a long time past Sir R M Stephenson has been endeavouring to arrange with the Sublime Porte for the commencement of the works in Turkey, and he considers that the negotiations are now sufficiently advanced to warrant the floating of a company to work the concession which he believes he will shortly obtain It is proposed to raise for making the Asia Minor and Persian divisions a capital of £16,000,000 in 600,000 shares of £20 or 500 francs each, "of which it is proposed £4,000,000 shall be saved by troops labour, leaving £12,000,000 to be subscribed" The deposit on application is 5 or 6¼ francs per share, and no liability beyond the deposit will be incurred by the subscribers, who will have the option of taking up the shares or of refusing them when the concession is secured It may confidently be asserted that the European money markets are in no mood for "big things" and Sir R M Stephenson's prospectus has nowhere been received seriously But as chairman of the committee of the proposed International Railway Sir Lewis Pelly states that no exertions are being spared to realise the proposals made in 1850 to and approved by Lord Palmerston "The employment of native troops in Turkey in Asia has at the instance of local authorities, been abandoned the more readily as the supply of ordinary labour is found to be abundant, and that the work can be completed by this supply in less than one half the time that would be required with soldiers labour The object contemplated in limiting the first payment to 5s per share without other responsibility but with the option of taking up the shares after the surveys are made and the negotiations are completed, is to make sure, before asking the public to subscribe the capital, that the prospects are in all respects such as to impart well grounded confidence and a reasonable certainty of remunerative results The committee, from information they have received, have good grounds to expect that their proposals will be favourably received both in Turkey and Persia, and Sir Macdonald Stephenson is now proceeding in person to the Continent in view to bringing the subject before the several European Governments in order that the undertaking may be constituted an essentially 'international' work"—(London)

FEMALE EDUCATION

The *Bombay Gazette*—The large gathering of representative natives presided over by Sir William Wedderburn, that took place at Hira Bag Town Hall, Poona, a few days since was a very remarkable one, and shows emphatically the progress the natives of India are making towards the higher civilization Ignoble motives have been attributed to the promoters of the meeting called together to take steps to further the cause of the higher education of native girls. The unsympathetic pronounce the whole movement to arise from a dread of the spread of Christianity, and from a determination to frustrate missionary influence. It is strange that the most pronounced Christians are so often quite innocent of the fundamental Christian virtues Why seek for unworthy motives in place of giving that meeting of representative educated natives of India the credit of simply desiring the good of their race? It is difficult to realise the amount of opposition and even persecution, many of them must have gone through. Many others have advanced views, but have not the courage of their opinions. Great credit is due to those who, in opposition to the customs of ages and to powerful caste prejudices, came forward on Saturday last to countenance and to give their time, and many of them their money, to the scheme for opening schools for the education of the higher classes of native women Worthy motives lie on the surface What more powerful moving spring is needed than the consciousness that while half the race remains in darkness the other half cannot enjoy full light? When generations of native women as well as native men have been educated, the capabilities of the race may be fairly judged Moral nature and mental powers are hereditary, as well as physical features. Educate all the females, and you will give a permanent impetus to the onward movement of the race, which it can never lose Each individual begins his progress from a higher level, and with equal exertion, will bequeath a richer inheritance of knowledge and wisdom to his successors. The proper education of women has long since been recognized in all civilized countries as a most important factor of social progress. Refined homes where boys as well as girls may take their first lessons in morals and manners as well as learning will never be found among a people whose women are uneducated.

THE ADVANCE OF RUSSIA

The *Indian Daily News*—Sir Madhava Row, the distinguished Madrasee who guided the affairs of the Baroda State during the Gaekwar's minority, has been devoting some of the leisure he now enjoys at Madras to writing and publishing his impressions as "A Native Thinker" on the relative positions of England and Russia in Asia. To commence with the part Afghanistan plays in the matter, Sir Madhava Row considers that, our subsidies and gifts of arms, &c., to the Ameer are thrown away, or worse than thrown away, because Afghanistan "is too barbarous and treacherous to be trusted," and would be only too likely to turn her hand against her benefactor on the slightest temptation. He appears to be in favour of confining attention to strengthening our position on the north-west frontier proper and we infer from his arguments that he would abandon the Ameer to his own devices. This however, would merely mean that the territory which is now Afghan would inevitably become Russian. Whether the mode of absorption would be after the fashion by which the Tekins of Geok Tepe were overcome, or would follow the milder example of the submission of Merv, we need not pause to consider As to the final result there could be no doubt. The wisdom of a policy which would leave Afghanistan to fall a prey to Russia would be doubtful, if only from a consideration of the blow such a further advance of the traditional enemy of our rule here would be to British prestige in India It may be said that we do not want Afghanistan ourselves. Perhaps; not, but there is a wide difference between not wanting it ourselves and being willing to see it fall into the hands of Russia. Whatever dreams she may cherish of hence enterprises in the remote future, we do not believe that Russia entertains any present design of attempting the conquest of India. What she has long been aiming at, and has now acquired, is a position from which whenever England may again be inclined to interfere with her projects in other parts of the world, she can create a diversion against England, which will go far to compel her acquiescence. At the same time, of course, with Russia in her present position it behoves British and Indian statesmen to devote their most earnest attention to providing adequate defence for India against any possible demonstration on her part, and any scheme for improving and extending the frontier defences meet meet with general approval

THE NEW ARRANGEMENT FOR LAW REPORTING.

The *Madras Mail*.—The arrangement whereby the Legislative Department of the Government of India undertook the editing of the law reports of the several High Courts, is to come to an end, and henceforward the responsibility of editing these records of judicial decisions is to rest with local bodies in the shape of Councils. The notion that law reporting should be put under the wing of the Legislative Department originated, we believe, with Mr. Whitley Stokes. Whether it arose from a passion

for centralisation, or from a desire to check the multiplication of law reports, and possibly to repress the publication of decisions not agreeable to the Legislative mind of the Government, we cannot say. But there can be little doubt that Mr. Ilbert has been well advised in surrendering the editorship, and that the work is more likely to be done in an efficient and complete way by professional men, conversant with the work of the particular courts whose decisions are in question. For the future there is to be in Madras a Council of Law Reporting, consisting of the Advocate-General, one Judge, one Barrister, one Solicitor, and one Vakil. The four last are to be selected by the Chief Justice. But it seems that he is serious, in making his selection from the Barristers, Vakils and Colicitors, to be guided by the opinion of the members of those professions, for he has asked them each to name a member of his own branch to serve on the Council. It is not likely that the substitution of the Council will make much practical difference in the case of the Madras reports. With all deference to the *Pioneer* and its factious contributor who lately animadverted on the law reports of this Presidency, we maintain that these reports will compare favourably, whether in substance or in form, with those of Calcutta, or the North-West. If any charge can be laid against law reporters it is one which touches pretty equally all contributors of the Indian Law Reporters. In all is observable a tendency to report cases not worth preservation, their ambition to turn out a substantial number apparently making them careless as to the merits of the decisions which they record. It may be hoped that the Councils may put a curb on this exuberance of the reporters.

The following is the copy of the Memorial to which we referred in our last issue on the question of age of the candidates for the C. C. Service of India.

To the Right Hon'ble The Earl of Kimberley, Secretary of State for India in Council, London

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP:—We, the inhabitants of Bangalore, in the Province of Mysore, in a public meeting assembled, respectfully beg to approach Your Lordship, with feelings of deep loyalty and submission, with the following prayer, on the question of raising the age of candidates for admission to the Covenanted Civil Service of India.

2. In 1853, when the Covenanted Civil Service was made free and competitive, and thrown open to all Her Majesty's subjects, whether natives of India, of the Great Britain or of the colonies, the maximum age for admission was 23. From that year down to 1878 inclusive, this limit was either 22,22 or 21. During the period of these 21 years, eleven natives were selected. Though this number is less than what could be desired, still it was owing to several causes found in the condition of the people, and the backward state of education prevailing in those times.

3. In February 1876, the late Secretary of State for India, the noble Marquis of Salisbury, suddenly reduced the limit of age from 21 to 19 years. This measure, to say the least, dealt a severe blow to the legitimate hopes of the aspiring Indian youths who desired so have a reasonable share in the administration of their country, inasmuch as it has the practical effect of exclusing them from the service. For, during a period of five years from 1878 to 1883, when 19 was the limit, only one native of India was selected, while during a period of twelve years, from 1866 to 1878, when 21 was the limit, as many as ten entered the service

4. Your Lordships is sufficiently aware to what strange hardships an Indian youth especially, who wishes to compete for an examination in England is subject, apart from the caste objections and social restrictions, which are too numerous to be noticed here. He has to be drawn away at such a premature age, from his parents and friends, from his native soil and from the liberal and high education for which means have been so well provided all over India. He has moreover to compete with foreign intellects in a foreign country and in a foreign language.

5. Your Lordship will see that these considerations alone make it desirable that the examination, to be really beneficial to Indian youths, should be held in India.

6. When Your Lordship's predecessor introduced the change above adverted to, many of the able and distinguished Anglo-Indian Statesmen were opposed to it. On this point we beg to quote Lord Northbrook, who said that "the object is to invite the candidates to compete for the Civil Service after finishing their general education. I do not think that those who advocate this reduction of the higher limit have fully appreciated the necessity of bringing out to India, men of highest attainments that the prospects of service in India can secure. To raise the maximum age by a year would tend to raise the general standard of the successful candidates, while to lower it would have the opposite result." We respectfully beg to point out that while the age of candidates for the Home and Colonial service has long remained stationary at 24, the age for the Indian Service has been gradually reduced from 23 to 19.

7. Though the argument that the reduction of age has not in any way worked on the constitution of the candidates, either before or after the examination, does not seem to accord with what is seen here in practice in asmuch as there are examples to show that reverse has been the case, we respectfully venture to state that, whatever might be the effect of change on the English students, it must tell very hardly on the constitution and education of the Indian Students who have many ordeals to undergo at such an early age.

8. Under the circumstances we most respectfully beg that your Lordship will be graciously pleased to reconsider the question in all its details, so far as it affects the Indian youth, and to raise the limit of age from 19 to not less than 21

For which act of justice we shall, as in duty bound, ever pray

We beg to remain,
Your Lordships, most obedient
and humble servants,

THE HYDERABAD REVENUE MINITTER ON TOUR.

The *Madras Lail*—The Nawab Shamshud-Dowla was appointed Revenue Minister of the Hyderabad State in February last. He is a young man who has been a carefully trained, in view especially to fit him for high office in the State which his late father Sir Salar Jung, served for many years with great distinction. He has been to England, where he spent five months, during part of which time he was the guest of the Duke of Sutherland, at Dunrobin Castle. Very early in life, for he is not more than nineteen, he has been called upon to assume the duties of an office of great responsibility, upon the proper administration of which depends the happiness of several millions of his countrymen. He has evidently determined not to allow the grass to grow beneath his feet, and since he was appointed he has made several tours in the Nizam's Dominions, and is now engaged on a visit to the principal provinces of Southern India in order that he may gain a personal knowledge of the local revenue tenures We have been favoured with a copy of his report on his inspection of the Makduk and Goolburga districts; and we are glad to see from it that he is not satisfied with merely driving from one town to another, seeing with his own eyes; but that he makes it a point to stop for some time in each place, to hear with his own ears. There is no good to be derived—beyond a certain amount of personal enjoyment,—from a high official wandering about the country, unless he comes into close and cordial personal contact with the people. Unless he does this he might as well stop at home and merrily sign the reports which are drafted by his secretaries. What the people want is a ruler who will not only pass through their town and villages, but who will stop for some time in their midst, make himself accessible to all, take advantage of his travels to enquire into the details of each place he visits, and show a real wish for the people to come forward, and to speak to him without the intervention of officials. It was this practice that endeared Munro to the people; and it is for this reason that his name is still held in such affectionate remembrance, that the spot where his tent stood is still pointed out as where "the Father" was for several days encamped. Sometimes this reminiscence is accompanied by a sigh of regret:—

"Ah! we have no Father now!"

It is evident from the report before us that the Nawab is keenly alive to the importance of his duties and, taking into consideration the short time that he has been in office, we are surprised to find that he has already gained so much knowledge of the revenue system of his own province. The secret, however, is revealed in the second paragraph of the report. Speaking of defects in the revenue system, of incorrect registers, and illegal exactions, he says, "these facts have often been brought to light, and are recorded in the different reports submitted by Government officials some five or six years back. For these reasons I deemed it necessary that I should get before me as many of the registered occupants as could possibly be collected together in so short a time, and compare the amounts they said they had paid with the entries in the ryot's receipt books." In this case no irregularities were found, and by continuing this practice the Nawab may calculate upon irregularities being rare of occurrence. When the villagers know that the eye of the master is on them they will becareful to avoid illegalities which are certain to be detected. Speaking of the assessment, the Nawab says that there are many mistaken ideas regarding its heaviness. Assessments which are often spoken of as being Rs. 40 and Rs. 12 on wet and dry land respectively, are in reality much less. This is owing to almost all the ryots holding land in excess of their registered holdings. Thus, a man registered as owing 20 acres of land will, in reality, perhaps hold 80, but as he pays assessment on 40 only, this amount should be distributed over the whole acreage in his possession. This is, undoubtedly, true, and until the whole province has been surveyed it is premature to advocate any change. As a matter of fact it will probably be found that the ryot is not too highly assessed, and that as long as he is protected from illegal exactions, from rapacious subordinates, and above all, from the sowcar, there is no reason why he should not be prosperous. This, however, is a subject which we propose to discuss in detail in a future issue. In each place visited not only were the ryots seen and heard by the Nawab, but the records were examined, and the public buildings inspected. One very practical suggestion is made regarding the recovery of arrears due by Jagirdars and noblemen, who for the greater part reside in Hyderabad. These gentlemen are prone to leave their estates, and when the Government officials come to collect the money there is no one with any funds. It is suggested that in case of this kind the Revenue Minister should, on application of the local official, have the power of collecting the arrears from the defaulters themselves in Hyderabad. This is a good idea, and if these absentee landlords know that default of payment is likely to cause them loss of influence, or respect in Court circles, they will probably be more prompt in their payment. We shall watch with interest a career which has begun with so much promise; and we hope that the Nawab will be able to carry through what he has commenced with much energy and intelligence. We are pleased to see that one of the Minister's principal advisers is Mr. Pardonjee Jamsedjee, a gentleman whose revenue experience is very large, and whose work (which we propose to notice in a few days) on the condition of the agriculturists in one of the Hyderabad districts, is one of the best of its kind we have come across

DEATH OF THE HON. KRISTO DAS PAL

Cremation Ceremony—Conduct of the Tomas of Ti dia.—The Hon Kristo Das Pal died this morning at 11 30. His remains were conveyed from his house at three o'clock, and cremated at five o'clock this afternoon

LATER

Our Calcutta correspondent announces the death of the Hon Kristo Das Pal, C I E, the well known editor of the *Hindu Patriot* The hon gentleman's condition has for some time past given his friends cause for great anxiety, and owing to the character of the malady from which he suffered, faint hopes were entertained of his recovery. The immediate cause of his death was diabetes, a disease which is to be very prevalent amongst the educated members of the Bengali community The following sketch of the deceased's career appears in "Ghose's Indian Chiefs, Rajahs, Zamindars, &c."—

The Hon Rai Kristo Das Pal Bahadur, C I E, was born at Calcutta in 1833 He was educated at the Oriental Seminary and was placed for some time under the private tuition of the Rev Mr Morgan In 1854 he was admitted into the Hindu Metropolitan College, and received his education from Captain D L Richardson, Captain F. Palmer, Captain Harris, Mr. William Kirkpatrick, and Mr. William Masters In 1857 he left college but kept up his studious habits He contributed to the *Morning Chronicle, Hindu Intelligencer*, the *Citizen*, the *Phoenix*, the *Herkaru*, the *Hindu Patriot*, the *Indian Field* and, occasionally, in the *Englishman*, and was the Calcutta correspondent of the *Central Star* published at Cawnpore. Some time after the death of Babu Harish Chandra Mukerji, the late editor of the *Hindu Patriot*, the Hon. Rai Kristo Das Pal Bahadur, C I E, became the substantive and sole editor (1860-61). He is a Municipal Commissioner, honorary magistrate of the Calcutta Police, secretary to the British Indian Association, and a member of the Bengal Legislative Council. He received the title of Rai Bahadur at the Delhi Durbar, on the 1st January 1877, and his Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal presented to him the following *sannad* at Belvedere on the 14 August 1877.

"Babu,—You have for many years taken a leading part in all public movements affecting native interests You have advocated earnestly and well the rights and interests of your fellow-countrymen, and you have raised the Anglo-Vernacular Press to a high and influential position; you have likewise served as a member of the Legislative Council and as Municipal Commissioner and as a member of many boards and committees, and Government is indebted to you for much valuable assistance most ungrudgingly given, and in recognition thereof, the title of Rai Bahadur has been conferred on you."

Rai Kristo Das Pal, Bahadur, was also invested with the insignia of a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire on the 1st January, 1878. He is much liked by both the respectable European and native gentlemen of Calcutta and admired for his vast learning, simplicity of habits, and unexceptional character. He evinces a great interest for the welfare of his countrymen, and takes an active part in all public movements He has given a new life to the *Hindu Patriot* which was almost sinking after the demise of the late editor, Babu Harish Chandra Mukerji, by his indefatigable labour, zeal, and exertion, and has thereby earned the highest confidence of all classes of men. With regard to the political career he has made a large figure before the world, and his social accomplishments are also not inferior to his political talents, which have indeed rendered great service to the cause of the people, not of Bengal only, but of many other places in India. Rai Kristo Das Pal Bahadur, C. I. E, is properly to be called an architect of his own fortune, and an example to many of his countrymen as to how a man can rise to a high position by means of industry, honesty and perseverance."

The deceased was a member of the Viceregal Council and took an active part in the debates, notably in those on the Ilbert Bill. He was an effective if not an eloquent speaker, and the moderation which marked his public utterances always secured for him a respectful hearing. This moderation was also noticeable in his writings, and the Bengali Native Press lost in him a man whom it will be difficult to replace. The *Hindoo Patriot* under his skilful supervision acquired a position of great influence, and as the exponent of the opinions of educated natives, it was justly regarded as the leading native paper in the country The deceased gentleman never allowed the columns of his paper to be disfigured with the rabid abuse and scurrility which are unfortunately too common features of the Bengal Native Press, and as a consequence his writings carried great weight. As the mouthpiece of the Bengal Zemindars, the Hon. Kristo Das Pal discharged his duties, whether in the Press or in the Viceregal Council, with much ability, his criticisms of measures affecting their interests being invariably received with the attention which their deserved.

The remains of Kristodas Pal were cremated at Nimtollah burning ghat in accordance with the orthodox Hindu custom. A few moments before he expired his son poured a few drops of Ganges water into his mouth and anointed his forehead with mud from the river, placing a few leaves of tulsi on the forehead The mourners then chanted the names of Hindu gods and goddesses whilst anointing the corpse. The family priest also chanted prayers. After the deceased had breathed his last his eyelids and lips were closed by his son, who was chief mourner. The remains were then put into a cot and brought down into the court-yard The chief mourner put nine bits of gold on to the mouth, nostrils eyes and head of the deceased and anointed the body with otto of spikenard and otto of sandal-wood. The corpse was then dressed in clean clothes, after which garlands of flowers were placed on it. A small plant—the sacred tulsi—with root and flowers was placed on the head during this period Large crowds flocked in to see the last of the well-known patriot. At three o'clock the cortege proceeded to the Ghat. The corpse was borne by the friends and relatives of the deceased On the way the corpse was deposited opposite a temple near the Ghat, where prayers were offered. It was then taken to the side of the river where the son anointed it with the Ganges water. The funeral pyre was composed partly of sandalwood. A clean piece of cloth was then put on the pyre and the body was uncovered up to the waist. After the son was summoned to the side of the remains when *ges* was placed on his hand, with which he anointed the head of the corpse. Ganges water was again sprinkled on the body, after which the priest gave the son two rings composed apparently of tulsi leaves, which he placed round the fore finger of the deceased. The priest then chanted some invocations in a low tone, which the son repeated The body was then placed on the funeral pyre and cremated During the cremation rice, *dhal*, and pice were distributed to the poor. The deceased wished that the cremation should not be attended with any pomp He leaves one son and a daughter. His father and mother are also both alive. The deceased was only 45 years old. He has bequeated ten thousand rupees to the District Charitable Society, besides other legacies to relatives, friends, and servants. The treasury buildings of the Bengal Office were closed as a mark of respect to the deceased.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

Shanghai, 2nd Aug—Admiral Courbet will occupy Foochow and Kelung as guarantees for the payment of the Chinese indemnity, if the French ultimatum is rejected

The death of the King of Annam is announced

Hongkong 3rd Aug—A younger brother of Kien Phuc, late king of Annam, has been crowned in his stead

London, 5th Aug—A discussion took place in the House of Lords last night relative to the Egyptian Conference, during which Lord Granville declared, that the Government had now regained complete liberty of action in affairs of Egypt

Lord Salisbury expressed his extreme satisfaction, that the Conference had broken up

Mr Gladstone will announce to the House of Commons to-night, an important measure which has been decided upon by the Cabinet, regarding Egypt

He also will ask the House for a vote of credit for three hundred thousand pounds for an expedition for the relief of Gordon, if it is found ultimately necessary to undertake it by the British Government

Shanghai, 5th Aug—France and China having failed to come to an agreement with regard to the amount of indemnity the negotiations have been broken off

London, 5th Aug—Mr Gladstone making a statement in the House of Commons this afternoon with respect to Egypt, said that Lord Northbrook leaves for Egypt this month for the purpose of reporting and advising the British Government upon the affairs in that country Sir Evelyn Baring will shorten his leave of absence in order to accompany His Lordship

London, 6th August—Mr Gladstone, in reply to a question in the House of Commons last evening, said that the Mission of Lord Northbrook to Egypt was only a temporary one, and therefore his Lordship will continue to hold his post as First Lord of the Admiralty No final financial measures with regard to Egypt will be taken, until the Earl has submitted his report

Sir Evelyn Baring's position in Egypt, the Premier further said, remains unaltered

London, 7th Aug—Lord Northbrook is expected to leave for Egypt at the end of the month

London, 6th August—The House approved last night of the vote of credit for £300 000 for the rescue of General Gordon if it is found ultimately necessary The vote was carried almost unanimously

The 60th Regiment is under orders for Egypt

Paris, 5th August—Deaths from cholera are dwindling considerably in infected towns in France

Rome, 5th August—Cholera is spreading in several places in Italy

Vienna, 6th August—The Emperors of Germany and Austria met at Ischl to-day

London, 5th August—Lord E Fitzmaurice, replying to a question in the House of Commons last night, said that negotiations are not yet broken off between France and China, and that hopes are still entertained of an amicable settlement

A treaty has been signed by England and Mexico renewing the diplomatic relations between the two countries

Mr Cross, in reply to a question in the House of commons last night, said that the Commissioners for the delimitation of the Afghan frontier would commence their labours in the autumn and could make definite progress before winter, but he was unable to inform the House what date would actually be fixed for the commencement or state the duration of the work

Cape Town, 6th August—A severe fight has taken place between the Montsuas and the Boers, during which many were killed including several English The Boers were eventually defeated

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, AUGUST 11, 1884

THE INDIAN RYOT

Mr Furdonji Jamsetjee, J P, a member of the Cobden Club, and Revenue Commissioner to His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad who was but very lately amongst us, in company with the Revenue Minister, the younger brother of the Prime Minister of Hyderabad, has produced a book, which is well worth perusal by all those who take a real interest in the welfare and progress of the Indian ryot, whether in British territory, or in a native state The book is entitled—"Notes on the Agriculturists of the District of Aurungabad, H H the Nizam's Dominions" The first part of Mr Furdonji's book is taken up—at least the greater portion of it—with statements of statistics and a comparison between the condition of the Indian ryot in British India and that of his compatriot in the native states, and we must say that the comparison is not to the credit of the much vaunted British Government Mr Furdonji's work is well worth careful and entire perusal We have only time and space to notice that part of it which relates to the indebtedness of the ryot of Aurangabad, who is as much prone to fall into the hands of the greedy soucar as his brother in other parts of India, and in the remedial measures taken by the Nizam's Government to mitigate the evil Mr Furdonji says—"It is most difficult to ascertain, with any approach to accuracy, the proportion of the agriculturists who are in debt. No reliable statistics can at present be obtained for the purpose But on a rough estimate, it may be assumed that about 80 per cent of our cultivators are in debt The state of indebtedness, of course, varies in degree. In some instances, the cultivators are hopelessly sunk in debt, in others, the proportion of their debt may amount to their income for three or four years, while in many cases, their indebtedness certainly amounts to their income for one year." On making enquiries in five villages of the Gandapur Taluk, Mr Furdonji found that out of 94 ryots 47 were in debt, (that is, precisely one half of the agriculturists in a village) 11 for one, 16 for two, 5 for ten, 1 for fifteen, 3 for twenty years, and was always in debt. The indebtedness extended from one to five years, but in no case, did it exceed five years. The average income of an Aurangabad ryot is Rs 424 per annum with an average expenditure of Rs. 208, thus leaving a balance of Rs 221—a condition of life which is certainly far better than in British territory The soucar money lender, however, as we have said, is as rampant in the District of Aurangabad as he is in any district of the Madras Presidency The rate of interest he charges is from 18 to 24 per cent for money loans, and 50 per cent for advance of seed grain, which the ryot has to return when he reaps his next harvest It is in fact, share and share alike between the ryot and the soucar when the former gets the seed he sows from the latter Mr Furdonji describes the ryot of Aurangabad as improvident, thriftless, and as thoughtless of the morrow as his brother ryots elsewhere in India He takes no thought for the morrow at all, and, in good seasons, spends all that he has on his wife, his children and himself. It is recorded in Mr. Furdonji's book, that when the Berar ryots made money by cotton during the American Civil War of 1861—65, they had silver ploughs made to till their fields, and they bought the richest silk cloths for their wives and daughters. The soucar money lender knowing the weakness of these ryots for showy extravagance, readily lends them money being quite sure that he will reap treble and even quadruple the amount he advances "Steps were therefore, taken," says Mr Furdonji, "to protect the ryot against himself It was decided by Government that this protection could be secured by diminishing, and not destroying his credit Thus, while the cultivator would find it difficult to raise a loan to squander recklessly, he would be always able to get money for useful and productive works" That is to say, if the ryot could get money from the soucar to make silver ploughshares, or to have silk cloths for his females, he would be able to get money to purchase seed grain, to erect agricultural buildings, or to sink wells. Under this humane consideration for the ryot, the Nizam's Government has enacted the following rules—No *exparte* decree to be passed by a Civil Court against any debtor, until the creditor shall have pro-

ed by his books or otherwise, to the satisfaction of the Court, that the bond was executed for veritable and fair consideration A usurious rate of interest may be reduced to a reasonable rate, and however long standing the debt may be, the amount of interest under the decree is never to exceed the amount of the principal If the cultivator is unable to pay, the Court may order the amount to be paid by reasonable instalments, and, if, in such cases, interest is allowed, only 5 per cent. per annum is to be given. When attachment is issued against a cultivator's property, his house, agricultural implements, cattle, and a supply of grain enough to support him and his family till next harvest, are to be exempted from execution No judgment debtor is to be imprisoned for debt, unless suspected of having concealed his property to evade payment It will be observed how benign are the above rules, and how well worth following in other native states and by the British Government We are not much concerned about the latter, because it is rich enough and strong enough to formulate rules of a like benevolent and beneficient nature for the behoof of the ryot under its rule, but we should like to see the same humane consideration shown for the ryot by our own Government of Mysore, and with that view, we would recommend for the special perusal of the Dewan and his colleagues in the Government—the Maharajah's Councillors—Mr Furdonji Jamsetji's a timable work

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

In accordance with previous notification, the first election by the popular vote of four members to the Municipal Board of the C and M Station of Bangalore took place on Saturday morning last, in the Mayo Memorial Hall On the previous Tuesday morning, the nominations were made, and it was found that there were seven candidates for the four vacancies, namely, Messrs J. W Hayes, Sr, G G Brown, Mervyn Smith, St John H Buchan, Standish Lee, James Wilkins, and T Barton, so that a polling was rendered necessary, and the polling came off on Saturday morning. We here give the description of the scene and the proceedings from the *Daily Post* of Saturday evening last, as it is impossible for us to do it better than our contemporary has done Here is what he says —

"From an early hour in the morning the Station was astir Pensioners on St John's Hill, who perhaps had never witnessed an election before, were engaged in attiring themselves in their holiday garb, and discussing the elections with no little warmth A van containing a brass band paraded the principal streets of the Cantonment praying something like the *Dead March* probably in memory of the retiring Commissioners The van was covered on all sides with huge placards, asking eligible voters to vote for Mr J W Hayes, Senior, Mr Mervyn Smith and Mr G G Brown, who appeared to be three of the most popular candidates But the manifestation did not terminate here Invariably, every conveyance from the Hill had a placard pasted at its back, asking that the three gentlemen mentioned above might be voted for Neither did the candidates shrink from bearing the expenses of their constituents Though there were no refreshments provided yet some of the candidates went to the expense of paying for the gaiety hire of their voters which, in the long run, must have run up to a handsome figure Seven o'clock was the hour fixed for the commencement of the polling, and long before that time the compound of the Mayo Memorial Hall was crowded by a large number of voters. Every trade and profession was well represented. There were seen the ecclesiastical, civil and military element, mustering in strong numbers, and by the time the polling commenced, all Europeans and Eurasians of Bangalore were present The scene was unique There were several of the candidates, warmly shaking hands here while their canvassers were busily engaged in securing votes Others were engaged in passing away their time by a confab with the ladies, of whom, we were glad to observe, there were not a few present, while some who evidently did not comprehend what was meant by an election, were engaged in settling their doubts On the whole, a cheerful spirit prevailed in the assembly At 7 A M, it was announced that the polling had commenced in the Court of the District Magistrate. At the North end of the room was seated Colonel Magrath, President of the Municipal Commission for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, with the voting cards in his possession At the opposite extremity of this room was placed a table with the ballot box on it, and with pens, paper, pencils and such other paraphernalia as would be requisite on such an occasion, under the superintendence of Mr Harrison, Sanitary Inspector. As each voter entered the room, he was presented by Colonel Magrath with a voting card, and having duly entered his vote, he slipped the card into the ballot box and retired Each voter was entitled to 4 votes They erased all the names on the card except one, and then asked the President to supply them with another, but were politely told that their request could not be complied with While the polling was progressing, the band with the band put in an appearance, and by special request, the popular air "See the conquering hero comes" was played repeatedly Of the candidates, we may say that Mr J W Hayes Sr was all the go with the military and a large number of the principal leading gentlemen in the station, Mr St John Buchan enlisted half a hundred old ladies and the Hill folk, while Mr Mervyn Smith and Mr Brown were extremely popular

Exactly as the clock struck 10 the polling was declared to be over, the ballot box was then sealed and made over to the custody of a Jemadar At 12 noon the box was re-opened in the presence of Colonel Magrath, Mr R P Campbell Mr, J Gow with the following results —

Mr J W Hayes, Senior	201
" A Mervyn Smith	177
" St John Buchan	161
" G G Brown	129
" Standish Lee	83
" J Wilkins	46
" T Barton	27

The first four gentlemen will accordingly be elected Municipal Commissioners for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and a better choice could not have been made by the voters Thus ended the first Municipal Election in Bangalore"

We may add that the nomination day and voting day for two Hindu and one Mahomedan Commissioner—three in all—will be definitely settled in the course of this week

Occasional Notes.

A TELEGRAM from Calcutta states that from letters received by last mail at Simla there is now a prospect that Lord Dufferin will be the next Viceroy

THE *Indian Daily News* of the 5th instant says that private advices from home declare that it is proposed to extend the probationary period for India Civilians from two to three years to enable them to receive the full benefit of a University education

THE thanks of the Secretary of State in Council have been accorded to Mr W W Hunter for the able way in which he has discharged the duties entrusted to him by Lord Ripon and the Government of India, in connection with the Select Committee of the House of Commons on East India Railways

THE three cases of the Dala Sahib's highhandedness reported to the Government have been compounded by the Maharajah Holkar Kasirun who was burnt with *bhusa* received Rs 500, Ruthmajee who was severely struck, received Rs 200 and Gowrishankar, the Bank of Bombay *chaprasi*, received Rs 100

A SIMLA correspondent telegraphed on Wednesday to a Bombay paper —"Nothing definite can be said about the return to England of the Duke of Connaught, except that he does not go home in October. There is a high degree of probability that His Royal Highness may vacate his present command in the spring"

A REQUEST has been preferred to the Government of India to permit three or four young noblemen of Hyderabad to serve as volunteers in the Berar Commission, where they will learn in a good school the art of scientific administration, and fit themselves for posts in the Government of their own country, which are now necessarily held by foreigners

The *Standard* remarks —"It is probable that the late Commission on Education in India, the voluminous Report of which was published nine months ago, will not, after all, be devoid of practical result An important Despatch is expected in India from the Secretary of State, when the necessary measures may be taken towards passing an Act introducing a system of popular education"

THE *Statesman* says —"It is stated confidentially at Simla that Lord Kimberley has accepted the Indian Viceroyalty, and may be expected to arrive in Calcutta at the beginning of November next It is also said that the condition of his appointment is that the residence at Simla is not to exceed four months in every year Lord Ripon's Government is to move down in October"

THERE is a rumour at Simla among those who should be well informed, that the Duke of Connaught goes home before Christmas, and that Sir George Greaves is to have the Mount command A trustworthy authority assures the Simla correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* that nothing is certainly known upon the subject It is of course an open secret that their Royal Highnesses are not charmed by their Indian experiences

CABUL reports state that the Ameer is averse to guaranteeing the safe conduct of the Delimitation Commission alleging that he is unable to cope with the hostility of his people towards Englishmen The Russians are supposed to be massing troops towards Merv, which is causing anxiety in Afghanistan The Ameer keeps steadily increasing his army It is feared that the Commission and the Lobb Valley Expedition will raise a storm The Amir's reply with reference to the Commission had not reached Simla on Wednesday

CHOLERA has broken out in Honzada British Burma with renewed fury, the number of deaths in the week ended 21st ultimo being over twenty The Civil Surgeon and the Municipality officials are doing all they can to battle with the fatal visitation, but without success Cholera pills disinfectants, &c, have been distributed largely and orders prohibiting the sale of certain kinds of eatables have been issued Hen is considered the healthiest spot in Burmah, but this year it has often been visited with epidemics

The following paragraph appears in the *Daily News* —"We believe that until the present year no Indian student has been successful in the examination for the Indian Civil Service since the age was lowered Ali Indian occupies the first place on the list He is a son of the late Dr Chuckerbutty, who was one of the earliest of the Bengalees to come to this country, and who succeeded in obtaining admission into the medical service The other successful Indian candidate is the third son of Mr L Pelit, a barrister of Calcutta"

PRINCE JEWAN BUKHT, son of the late Shah Bahadur Shah the last titular King of Delhi, is dangerously ill at Rangoon The Prince has been a Government stipendiary for many years past, and is a State prisoner under surveillance When about seventeen years of age he went to Rangoon with his father in 1858, a few years after whose death he was released from confinement He is the last of his race that was born in the purple He leaves a son who is also in bad health, who was born in Rangoon while his father was in confinement With Prince Jewan Bakht passes away the last direct descendant of the once famous house of Timour

ARRANGEMENTS have been recently made through the Military Department, for the weaving of 20,000 yards of Nankin cloth of natural khaki colour, at the Bazar Central Jail This cloth will be produced at the rate of four annas a yard, and the Government of India think that it will be in many ways preferable to the dyed khaki drill; and with the view of encouraging the industry, has offered to bear the cost of any portion of cloth which may remain unbought by regiments or dealers. Commanding officers of native regiments are recommended to indent on the jail for such quantities as they may require on payment, for use of their regiments.

A MOVEMENT has been set on foot at Secunderabad to hold an exhibition of work turned out in the different regimental workshops in the Hyderabad command With that view a meeting of European and Native Officers of the corps in Hyderabad, Secunderabad, Trimulgherry and the adjoining cantonments was called at the Secunderabad public rooms last Tuesday, and it is pretty certain that it has been resolved to hold the exhibition We believe the exhibition, if held at Secunderabad, will be the first of its kind in that part of the Deccan Exhibitions have been held in Poona and other places and with much success Brigadier-General Buck, commanding the division temporarily, presided at last Tuesday's meeting

Local and Provincial

THE LATE COLONEL TRAVERS —Telegraphic intelligence has been received in Bangalore of the death, in England, of Colonel J O Travers Military Secretary to His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, who had gone on a year's sick furlough The widow of the deceased officer will receive a pension of £100 from the Mysore State

MYSORE RECEIPTS —There seems to be a falling off in the receipts for traffic on the Mysore State Railway, between Bangalore and Mysore for we observe that the receipts for the week ending 26 ultimo, amounted to Rs 4 759 9-10, being an average of Rs 5-4 9 per mile, whereas in the corresponding week, last year, the receipts amounted to Rs 5 203-4 1, being an average per mile of 0-4 7

THE MADRAS MILITARY ACCOUNTS OFFICE —After all the noise and pother caused by the resolution of the Government of Madras to remove the Military Accounts Office to the Bangalore Fort, it would seem that the measure is not to be carried into effect, as the buildings are too small and incommodious nevertheless, the offices are to be shifted to Bangalore, into any buildings that might be found suitable in the C and M Station

THE ULSOOR TANK, C AND M STATION —It is stated that the military authorities of the C and M Station have prohibited boat racing and boating practice on the Ulsoor tank, which supplies water for all the European troops in the garrison The members of the Bangalore Boat Club have received notice to betake themselves and their boats to fresh tanks and waters now and have accordingly chosen Agram tank for their sport

MR J COOK, M A —The Mysore Government has sanctioned an increase of two hundred rupees to the salary of Mr John Cook, M A, the Principal of the Central College Bangalore with effect from the 1st July ultimo, for the very efficient way in which he has worked the institution Mr Cook has also been exempted from the operation of the rule of the Civil pension Code which applies to those who enter Government service after 25 years of age

PRINCELY GENEROSITY —Our Maharajah has been quite princely in his generosity. Hearing that the hounds belonging to the Ootacamund Hunt Club were dying fast, owing to some unaccountable ailment, His Highness has placed—"graciously placed," as the *Bangalore Spectator* humbly says—the out buildings of his residence at Ooty, "Bernhill," at the disposal of the master of the Ooty Hunt. Happy dogs the Ooty hounds must be to have a royal palace to dwell in—even though it be the out buildings thereof!

CLOSING OF A PUBLIC THOROUGHFARE.—We very much regret to learn that the British Resident, Mr J B Lyall, has acquiesced in the request of Major General Rowlands, commanding the Bangalore division, to close the South Parade maidan, C. and M Station, to the public, and that the order will come into force on the 24th instant after which date trespassers will be prosecuted by the municipality" It would seem that *hurryalli* grass will be cultivated on this salubrious plain, round which an iron fencing is to be erected. It would ap-

pear as if the authorities of the C and M. Station of Bangalore are going back an age or two behind the times.

CONVENT OF THE "GOOD SHEPHERD."—On Wednesday evening last, His Highness the Maharajah, accompanied by his Private Secretary, Mr. W. A. Porter, M. A., paid a visit to the Convent of the "Good Shepherd" in the C. and M. Station. His Highness was received by Bishop Condon and his clergy and the lady superior of the convent who is a Lady of high rank in her own country, Germany. The children of both the inferior and superior schools attached to the Convent were marshalled before His Highness, and a brief address read by one of the young European lady students, was presented to His Highness, who was then conducted all over the various establishments of the Convent, with the arrangements of which the Maharajah was well pleased.

"THE PANDIYAN CHRONICLE"—We have to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the first number of a new venture in the newspaper line at the famous city of Madura, the seat of the ancient Pandiyan Kings. The journal is entitled—"The Pandiyan Chronicle," published every week, on Saturday evening. The paper is very well got up and the leading article, in which our newly born contemporary introduces himself to the public is characterised by modesty and hopefulness for the future. We wish our young contemporary every success and a long career of usefulness, and we only hope that the good example of Madura will be followed by other Mofussil towns and stations in the Southern Presidency, where the potent voice of the public through the press, is not yet heard.

THE OPENING OF THE TUMKUR RAILWAY.—This morning, the railway between Bangalore and Tumkur will be opened by His Highness the Maharajah himself, accompanied by all the principal native and European officers of the Mysore state service and of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, together with a brilliant party composed of the *elite* of Bangalore society. The subjoined is the programme of the starting and return of the distinguished company.—

Leave Bangalore City	.. 7-30	A. M.
Arrive at Tumkur	. 10-37	A. M.
Breakfast at Public Offices..	11	A. M.
Durbar	.. 1	P. M.
Leave Tumkur	. 3-18	P. M.
Arrive at Bangalore City	. 5-25	P. M.

Some of the courts and public offices will be closed this day in honour of the occasion. It was, we believe, originally proposed to give the employ's (Europeans and Eurasians) of the railway a grand ball and supper; but this has been set aside, and the Government have resolved to give all the subordinates, including natives, a small bonus instead.

General Summary.

MADRAS.

KEROSINE OIL.—The Bugue *Benjamin F. Hunt jr.* arrived in the roads on the 4th instant, from New York with about forty-five thousand cases of kerosine oil for the Madras market.—*Standard.*

MIDDLE SCHOOL EXAMINATION.—The Middle School examination is to be held on the 1st December and applications must reach the Commissioner's office not later than the 31st instant. There are likely to be 9,000 candidates this year for the examination.—*Ibid.*

BENGAL.

ATROCIOUS MURDER OF A CHILD.—A native child has been murdered near Calcutta for the sake of obtaining possession of its ornaments. It had its throat cut, both arms severed at the wrists, and the lobes of the ears cut off. There is no trace of the murderer yet. (Aug 5.) —*Bombay Gazette*

LAWLESSNESS AT RANGOON.—A very daring robbery has been committed in the heart of the town on the premises of one of our Municipal Commissioners.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE RESULT OF FORBEARANCE WITH THEEBAW.—RANGOON, *August 2nd*—Two daring attempts at dacoity were committed near the rice mills by an armed gang. The influx of bad characters has obliged the authorities to prohibit open-air native theatricals in certain parts of the town.—*Ibid.*

THE NOMINATION OF MESSRS THORNHILL AND TARRANT.—We are glad to learn that the Director of Revenue Settlement has received an order from the Government that the Secretary of State has disallowed the appointment of Messrs. Thornhill and Tarrant as Assistant Directors of Revenue Settlement. The intimation was wired to the Government from London, and the Director has telegraphed to the Deputy Directors under whom Messrs. Thornhill and Tarrant are now doing duty, to relieve them at once. We believe that one of them is in the North Arcot District and the other in South Arcot.—*Hindu*

EATING HUMAN FLESH.—A criminal case of a very extraordinary and revolting nature was lately heard in the court of Mr. Davis, C. S., Assistant Superintendent of Dehra Dun. A low class *fakir* was brought up on a charge of having dug up various human corpses and eaten their flesh. On the 16th of July he was observed to dig up the newly buried body of a Hindoo child who had died of small pox, and the matter being reported to the father of the child and to the Police, he was arrested and brought before the Assistant Superintendent for trial. On searching the hut in which the *fakir* had lived three human skulls and various human bones were found, and in regard to these he stated that he had eaten all the flesh from off them. To illustrate his confession the *fakir* produced before the Court two human hands and several pieces of human flesh which he had got with him tied up in the end of his waistcloth. He said it was his custom to eat human flesh whenever hungry, and explained that he had cut off the hands a few days before from the corpse of a woman, using the edge of his iron cooking plate for this purpose. The skulls, he said, belonged to other corpses which he had disinterred and partly eaten After a trial in the usual form the *fakir* was found guilty of offences under Sec 297 and 269, Indian Penal Code, and was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for an aggregate term of twenty-two and a half months. Universal indignation was excited in Dehra by this truly horrible case, and many regrets were expressed that it was not possible to inflict a heavier punishment on the offender. —*Pioneer.*

Extracts.

THE NEW MONEY ORDER SYSTEM

The *Pioneer.*—We are in a position to put before the public the details of the new money order system, to which allusion has been made more than once, and which will come into force on the 1st of October. At present the sender of a money order must fill up a form of application, and a separate money order is prepared and given to the payee at the other end. Tradesmen, however, often complain that they do not know whom the money order comes from, as the sender forgets to write a letter, and the payee himself, when signing the receipt for the money order, omits to make a note of the name. A new form will therefore be introduced to which a coupon or slip, will be attached, as in Germany In this the sender will advise all the particulars of his remittance and it will be delivered with the money order, and kept by the payee for reference at any future time The experiment is also to be tried of paying money orders at certain places, Allahabad among others, through the postman. A good deal will depend on the way postmen are looked after and demands for *dastoori* checked, whether this is a success or not For ourselves we cannot but think that it will be very popular, specially with people who live at a distance from the post office. And the post office is certainly not likely to do anything rashly, or to risk impairing the undoubted popularity of the present money order system German fashions are, we learn, to be followed in yet another direction. The post office is trying to obtain pensioned sepoys for the special work of paying money orders. Pensioners are largely employed by the German post office, and when the salary of an Indian postman is added to the sepoy's pension it will give him very good pay indeed. The Commander-in-Chief of Bombay is greatly interesting himself in obtaining employment for pensioners as postmen, peons, and commissionaires, and doubtless the military authorities in Upper India will not be slow to follow Sir A. Hardinge's excellent example.

THE BENGAL RENT BILL.

The *Statesman.*—We have now been editing this journal for the last twelve months, and have, we believe, the largest staff of native correspondents associated with any paper in India. There is not a district in Bengal nor a province in India, where this journal is not regarded as a just and sympathizing exponent of the grievances of the people. We have ever been known as the friend of the ryot, and we have watched and waited for twelve months for any representations that might reach us from the ryots of these provinces or the exponents of their minds and wishes in connection with this Bill. And we have received just two. One of these came to us not from the ryots, but from the local Government of these provinces, and the other from a native gentleman engaged in business in this city, who represented the interests of certain ryots resident in a village of the Burdwan district. The representations that we received from the Government in the first of these cases, were regarded by us we found as typical of a large class of oppressions to which the ryot is subjected in these provinces by the zemindar. Believing that we might trust the information that came to us from the Secretariat, we committed ourselves to an article upon the subject, only to find that the Government had itself been misled, and had misled us. In the second case, a native contemporary exercising less caution than ourselves upon receiving the same information, published it, only to find as we ourselves found that the representations made to us in common, were quite untrustworthy. Now that is an exact and truthful statement of our experience upon the subject. If there were really any very serious oppression practised by the zemindars of these provinces upon their tenantry, we think we must have heard of them. It is to the public press that the people of all classes now address themselves for the redress of grievances. We are deluged with complaints of all kinds upon other subjects. The want of roads, the prevalence of favor and absence of merit, and the corruption of the police, the misdoings of officials the shortcomings of the municipalities, the want of rain, the high price of food, the revival of dacoities and burglaries, the petty tyrannies of official superiors and a whole string of unenumerated complaints reach us daily—but *never a word of zemindar oppressions of the tenantry.*

BRITISH POSTAL ORDERS.

The *Pioneer*—We mentioned a few days ago that to facilitate still further the transmission of small sums to England the Post Office was about to introduce the sale of British postal orders The following are the values:—1s., 1 6d, 2s. 2s. 6d, 3s, 3s. 6d, 4s, 4s 6d, 5s 7s. 6d 10s, 10, 61, 15s, £1. They will be sold slightly cheaper than money orders. The cost of a 10s money order at present is Rs 6 6 0, and of a sovereign money order Rs 12 9 0. The cost of postal orders of these values will be Rs. 6-3-3 and Rs 12 7-6. Postal orders are, however, for fixed sums, and postage will have to be paid upon the letters sending them home, so it is not expected that they will drive money orders out of the field. They will afford a great convenience in many ways. If our friend Colonel Brown, for instance, wishes to send his boy at home a sovereign for Christmas (and what expenditure ever gave so much pleasure as a schoolboy's "tip?"); if Mrs Jones longs secretly to try the last patent swansbill corset at 15s; or Professor Robinson to buy that interesting work on Psychic Mythology which he sees advertised at 5s., there will be no trouble in writing to agents or friends at home, or in hunting for and filling up money order forms A chaprasi will bring a postal order, in two minutes, from the post office; it will be slipped into a home letter at the last moment and go direct to destination. Besides, the postal order has one great advantage A money order can only be cashed at the particular post office on which it is drawn, but the value of a postal order can be obtained at any post office in the United Kingdom, or even at Malta or Gibraltar. There are so many values, too, available, thanks to Mr. Fawcett, that combinations of any sum above a shilling can be easily made up The less expensive notes, will, we suspect, be largely used by Mr. Thomas Atkins, whose pay is not large but who has the same fond remembrances of the old folks at home as his betters, and would gladly send them a present occasionally if he could enclose it in his letters and without much trouble. Arrangements have been made to sell English postal notes at all principal post offices in India, and any small post office in India, and any small post office where there is a European community will always obtain a supply if they are inquired for We hear that the first batch will be received from England next month, and they will be ready for sale on the 1st of October next.

THE CLAIMS OF HOLKAR.

There is a consensus of opinion in the Punjab Native Press in favor of the claims of Holkar. The *Koh-i-noor* says:—

We read in the English papers, and the *Pioneer* especially lays great stress upon this, that the Maharaja Holkar and his heir have revived the days of Ahoonya Bhai and Holcar Indore. It is also said that the Government have directed the Resident there to send in a report about the doings of the Maharaja. But it is difficult for us to understand how the Holkar could do any thing to displease the Government, when we hear that he has been drawing the attention of the Viceroy towards certain claims of his family, which claims are thought to be consistent. If the Maharaja is really oppressing the people, contrary to the laws of the State and Government, he should be warned not to do so in future; but if the case is otherwise, if he has been obliged to be hard upon any Sardar or Jagirdar from political or financial motives, it is not proper for the Government to interfere.

We think the Government should not be guided by certain Anglo-Indian newspapers in dealing with the independent native chiefs. Their articles are generally full of wild conjectures. Their sayings and writings have the same effect upon us as a dose of poison.

The public feel certain that Lord Ripon will deal justly with the Holkar, but the Anglo-Indian papers generally are regarded with suspicion

The *Reformer* of Lahore writes:

We are sorry to see that the Anglo-Indian papers, especially the semi-Official *Pioneer* have not ceased to be opposed to our interests.

Now-a-days this paper is full of groundless complaints against the Holkar; it says that the subjects of that State are groaning under all sorts of oppressions; so much so that a rising at Indore against the Maharaja and his heir is apprehended. We do not know whence our contemporary has got this piece of information. It is a matter of sorrow that such things should have been written against a just and mild ruler like the Holkar.

We have now only to observe that as letters full of grievances are reaching Simla, it is probable that this is done with some ulterior object in view. A similar thing happened at Cashmere in the days of Mr. Henvey, when a letter against His Highness the Maharaja was forwarded by a badmash, in the name of an official who, singularly enough, knew nothing about the matter.

All this might be the machinations of the missionaries, who, as our readers may remember, petitioned the Government to compel Holkar to permit them to preach openly and establish a school at Indore.

THE TRAVANCORE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.

SIR,—It is a consummation devoutly to be wished that in the choice of men for doling out justice to their fellow creatures, great care should be taken to secure the services of persons of sterling merit and unflinching probity Of course, in our choice, we are apt to err, and even such a high tribunal of Justice as the Madras High Court may at times be opened to the charge of "playing to the gallery." Yet, it is really unpardonable on the part of any Government to sacrifice the interest of its people at the altar of personal favor and friendship, to underrate the merits and overlook the claims of some for the selfish gratification of entertaining others.

The High Court of Travancore is the highest Court of Justice in that native State and more than two millions and a half of people look up to it as the guardian of their rights and liberties. The tone and character of such a highly responsible body should assuredly be far from being low and commonplace. Recently we heard of the resignation of Mr Ramachendra Iyer, the Chief Justice, for accepting the third Judgeship of the Court of Mysore. Though to the mind of a superficial observer, the increase in his pay by Rs. 500 a month may show itself to be a sufficient reason for his resignation, yet we think to get at the true secret of the matter, we must seek elsewhere. To most persons, perhaps, the additional emolument of Rs. 500 may be too tempting to prevent them from making a few sacrifices for coolly pocketing that sum, but in the case of Mr. Ramachendra Iyer, we hardly think, he would, for the sake of a few Rupees, give up his position of a presiding Judge, which enables him to do immense good to the State, to one of subserviency which gives him power to do less, if not, very little. If he were led by pecuniary motives he would never have given up his position of a Vakeel which paid him Rs. 9,000 and 3,000 a month, to one yielding only Rs. 1,000. Further we are not sure, whether he gains much at all by his recent appointment. If he has gained Rs. 500 a month, he has lost his full pension to which he would have become entitled if he had served Travancore a few years more. What else then could be the reason of his retirement? Assuredly there must be something

nation in the State of Denmark We think we cannot be far wrong in seeking the cause of resignation in the rub that he had lately with the Dewan in connection with certain appointments he made with the consent of his colleagues, which were cancelled and overruled by the Dewan. We fear Mr Ramachandra Iyer has committed the sin of being too independent

Mr Krishnaswamy Row has been appointed the Chief Justice and Mr Kunjan Menon has resigned Surely, we cannot expect any man in the position of Mr Kunjan Menon, how ever self-contented and passive he may be, to continue in his place after such a treatment Turning over the pages of a "List of the establishment of the High Court at Madras, &c" at hand, published in 1882, we see that the new Chief Justice is junior to Mr Kunjan Menon in service by many years and draw only less pay In addition to these Mr Kunjan Menon has been the 3rd Judge of the High Court of Travancore for nearly four years and was a competitor for the Chief Justiceship at the resignation of Mr Challapa Pillai, B A and B L, and as such is decidedly the rightful claimant to the place, the claims of Dr Grimby of course, being out of the question If there is any point at all worthy of mention, which speaks in favour of Mr Krishnaswamy Rao, it is his youth—being younger than Mr Kunjan Menon by five years. But we fail to see, how, even if Mr Krishnaswamy Rao's youth, be a sufficient set off in favour of Mr Kunjan Menon, who in addition to all his splendid qualifications happens to be a Malayalee gentleman

When the reasons which actuated Messrs Ramachandra Iyer and Kunjan Menon to resign are brought home to the public at large the Government of Travancore cannot help sinking very low in their estimation How could any man of talent trusting to his ability and service for promotion and emolument, serve the State, if ability and service count for nothing while affection and recommendation count for all? Mr Krishnaswamy Rao himself seems to have entertained a dark suspicion about the resignation of Mr Ramachandra Iyer The Chief Justiceship being offered to him he wisely demanded the reason of Mr Ramachandra Iyer's resignation The Government, of course, had no explanation cut and dried to give, and he pauses to ponder, What will be the issue of all this, we wonder?—*Hindu*

SENSE

ABANDONMENT OF THE BANGALORE GODOWNS SCHEME

The *Madras Mail*—We are glad to be able to announce that the Madras Government has resolved to abandon the project of removing the Military Accounts Offices from Fort St George into the godowns of the Fort at Bangalore Immediately we heard that it was the intention of the Governor to pay a visit to Cuddapah, we urged His Excellency to read the unofficial description that we gave of the buildings to which it was proposed to transport the Accounts executive We begged him to ask himself, whether there was not, in the nature of things, something very delusive, in the estimates and forecasts that had been submitted to his Government, and we suggested, that he should go to Bangalore and see with his own eyes, before the migration commenced, the quarters that it was intended to assign to the Department.

Colonel Carter the officiating Controller of Military Accounts, had reported to the Government, early in March, that he had personally inspected the buildings, and satisfied himself that three of them, with slight alterations and additions, could be adapted for the purposes of the Department. A few days afterwards he reported that, having again gone over the Fort at Bangalore with Colonel Burton, the executive Engineer, he had ensured himself as to the facility with which his Department could be accommodated Towards the end of March, he remanded the local Government, that the Government of India had desired, that the question of the removal of the Offices from Fort St George might receive the early consideration of the Governor in Council He therefore requested Government to issue early orders. In the following month, the Quarter Master General was instructed by the Commander-in-Chief, to address a letter to the Government, with the object of showing that the buildings in Fort St George occupied by the Military Accounts Department, were urgently required by the Bremen. Colonel Burton meanwhile had estimated that the buildings in the Bangalore Fort could be adapted to the required purpose for Rs 9,700 Colonel Shaw Stewart, the Chief Engineer, was not, we believe, at the time personally acquainted with the buildings but his long experience warned him against accepting the estimate as readily as Colonel Carter had done Looking into the figures he found a discrepancy, which rendered him still more indisposed to advise the sanction of the estimate The estimate was returned to Colonel Burton for amendment, and the latter officer then submitted a revised estimate of Rs. 12,000 This second estimate was accepted, and as the Government had been assured that the total saving of the proposed move, would be Rs 24 800 per annum representing the interest, at 4 per cent, on a capital of Rs 6 20,000, the Governor in Council resolved to submit the proposal to the Government of India with the strong support of his Government, and the recommendation that effect be given to it at soon as practicable

But already had we seen the buildings and their dependencies We do not pretend that we conducted our inspection with a mind wholly devoid of prejudice As it is our legitimate province to study, and, as far as possible promote, the interests of Madras, we had been much exercised by the proposal to remove the Department, bag and baggage once for all, from its natural headquarters at the capital of the Presidency, to native territory, merely to assist the Government in humouring a whim of the Commander-in-Chief, which his immediate successor may consider to have been unwelcome But had we been quite impartial we could not have closed our eyes to what we saw in the Bangalore Fort We found that the principal buildings would have to undergo a radical change before they could serve the proposed purpose And we concluded that 'all things considered it would be absurd to suppose, that the Imperial Exchequer will not suffer by the proposed scheme which should not, therefore be sanctioned on financial grounds' We entertained the hope that if Mr Grant Duff could be induced to make a personal investigation he would be driven to a conclusion similar to our own But it is scarcely the duty of a Governor, who does not profess to be versed in engineering matters, to test by his own personal inspection, the estimates of professional officers Moreover, in the present case the guardian of the military purse had emphatically corroborated the opinion of Colonel Burton, that a comparatively small sum of money would meet all reasonable requirements Mr Grant Duff, however, deputed from the original programme of his tour to see for himself, whether the buildings were in as far as state of repair, &c, as had been represented and he directed the Chief Engineer to accompany him on his inspection His Excellency did not seek to be an architect or an engineer, he did the require to be told by the Chief Engineer that the adaptation could never be accomplished for Rs. 12 000, or Price Rs 12,000 The buildings might lend themselves to the multifarious requirements of a large Department for a little time, but the normal inconvenience of their arrangement would retard business and in the end, the cost of a new block, thoroughly suited to Departmental exigencies, would have to be incurred His Excellency has warned us all not to take "too long views" but he recognised the fallacy of concentrating his own observation on a temporary economy, that in all probability would not be realised by the circumstances at a very early date He saw that the entire reconstruction of the buildings was demanded to render them suitable for the Department, and as this cut at the root of the 'economy,' on which so much stress has been made, he wisely concluded that on "financial grounds" the proposal could not be any longer supported by his Government He has cause to complain that his Government was led into a false position, but he is to be congratulated on his courage in admitting the fact

KRISTODAS PAL

The *Times of India*—It is to be hoped that somebody will write the life of the distinguished journalist and politician whose death a few days ago has caused such profound and widespread regret It is scarcely possible within the limits of a newspaper article, to do full justice to a career so interesting as that of the late Kristodas Pal, who had for many years exerted an influence on public affairs in Bengal, and to a lesser extent elsewhere in India, which can only be described as remarkable Kristodas Pal belonged to a type of men not uncommon in Europe, and especially France, who, using the profession of journalism as an introduction to public life, rise to high positions in the political world He was, we fancy, the sole representative of that school in this country Even he was not in all respects like the men we speak of, for nobody who knows how Kristodas Pal laboured for the *Hindu Patriot* can say that he was a politician first and a journalist after Still, it is tolerably certain that if he had devoted his talents and energies entirely to the profession of journalism, he would never have attained that unique position which he held at the time of his death He owed a great deal of his exceptional success in life to a somewhat rare gift of eloquence, but more to his connection with the British Indian Association, the most powerful association of the kind in India, not excepting the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha He had been officially connected with the British Indian Association almost from the time he left school, and must have written many hundreds of memorials on the various subjects which engaged the attention of that influential society from time to time The worst fault we have ever heard imputed to the famous Calcutta memorials penned by Kristodas Pal was that they were too long but that is a defect which is common to most literary productions of that character particularly in this country

Regarding his early life, which ought to be an interesting period in the career of such a man but little has transpired He did not apparently belong to one of the higher castes and all the Calcutta papers speak of his father as being in humble circumstances Kristodas is also described as a self-created and self made man, but he appears to have had the advantage of a fair scholastic training He seems to have shown when quite a lad a strong preference for English studies, and one of his biographers tells us left the Oriental Seminary because he considered the English tuition there unsatisfactory He was then only fourteen or fifteen years of age, so he must have been a precocious boy After leaving the Oriental Seminary he became the private student of a minister of the Free Church of Scotland who, we are told 'wanted to impart instruction in scarcely any other book than the Bible Kristodas Pal not unnaturally objected to his studies being so restricted and promptly left the reverend gentleman' According to the *Indian Mirror* Babu Kristodas Pal joined a club in Ratton Sircar's Garden Street, called the 'Literary Debating Club' and in correct and elegant English of it induced the Mr Wilson of the Principal of the Parental Academic Institution now the Doveton College, to open a morning class in which he taught philosophy, mathematics history and other subjects very freely This class, which Babu Kristodas Pal attended for about a couple of years was eventually absorbed in the college class of the Doveton College and was placed under first the Rev J Morgan, who had on the name of the 'Indian Arnold,' and afterwards by George Smith late of the *Daily News of India* He was afterwards for three years a student of the Hindu Metropolitan College and it was whilst there that he began to turn his literary tastes to account by contributing occasional articles to the *Morning Chronicle* He also had a hand in starting the *Calcutta Monthly Magazine* which had the usual short lived existence of such juvenile productions After filling for a short time the post of translator in the District Court of the Twenty four Pergunnahs, he was deprived of his office in order to make way for a relation of the Subordinate Judge of the time This as it turned out, was the best thing that could have happened to him He immediately commenced to contribute regularly to the Calcutta Press, and about the same time was appointed Assistant Secretary of the British India Association In later years he was to become the Secretary of that body, and on a memorable occasion he appeared a spokesman in the Viceregal Legislative Council—a position never before attained by any but Maharajahs or other members of the Bengal aristocracy At the early age of twenty two Kristodas Pal succeeded to the editorial chair of the *Hindoo Patriot* which was founded some years before to advocate and defend the interests of the zemindars In Kristodas Pal's hands that journal became something more than the organ of a class, and it has always been a matter of surprise to his friends that he was able to give such hearty encouragement to the aspirations of young Bengal and yet be loyal to the landed interest How cleverly he managed to do this without the least sacrifice of independence or honesty, the pages of the *Hindoo Patriot* and his public speeches afford ample testimony It has been said that it was his ambition to act as "the interpreter and representative of the more influential section of his fellow countrymen, rather than play the part of a reformer," and in a recent bitter controversy, in which he took part, the Chief Justice of Bengal wrote —"I have always considered the *Hindoo Patriot* as being the newspaper which most correctly represented the views and opinions of the higher classes of native society" If by that Sir Richard Garth meant that the *Hindoo Patriot* was not what for a better word we must call radical he could not have read the paper very carefully In the discussions on the License Tax, the Vernacular Press Act (since repealed), the Arms Act and the Ilbert Bill, he strongly advocated the native view of the questions, though he did so with great moderation, and moreover, he was not afraid to rebuke violence of language when indulged in by his own friends It will be remembered that when Mr Lalmohun Ghose made a vehement attack on the Europeans in a speech at Dacca last year, the *Hindoo Patriot* alone among the native papers deprecated the use of such violent language He himself, however, spoke strongly when the occasion seemed to him to demand it, and fiercely denounced the celebrated Concordat of last winter In his place in the Viceregal Legislative Council he spoke as follows —"If I have correctly gauged the opinion of my countrymen on this subject, there seems to be a deep conviction among them that the fiery ordeal through which they have passed during the last ten months has brought forth no adequate result that if they have gained some slight advantages on the one hand, they have lost much more on the other, that the sudden and and turn which this business has taken at the last moment has fallen like a thunderbolt upon them and filled them with gloom and dismay But I should not despond The main principle of this Bill, though within very narrow limits being affirmed, I fervently hope that it will prove the precursor of more substantial and abiding reforms'

Sir Richard Temple had a very high opinion of Kristodas Pal and when Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, appointed him to a seat in the local Legislative Council He was then only thirty six, but he was, even at that time, Sir Richard tells us "a good speaker with a very correct pronunciation, and more fluency than most Englishmen' The late Governor of Bombay considered Kristodas Pal, next after Sir Madava Row, the best informed Indian whom he has ever known, while a writer in the *Indian Daily News* whose acquaintance with Kristodas Pal extended over twenty years speaks of him as "the most English in thought of any native he has ever known—'the one man who saw without disgrace the position of Englishmen in India and who saw, to what extent his countrymen could aspire to share that position' As a leading London journal said some time ago "such men as Romesh Chunder Mitter and Kristodas Pal fully justify the anticipations of Lord William Bentinck Macaulay, Cameron, Dr Duff and Trevelyan in the battle waged more than forty years ago.' Although his time was so fully occupied with weightier matters, Kristodas Pal never neglected the interests of his native city and was ever ready to give his advice to his fellow-citizens to cherish local institutions. Perhaps if his example had been more closely followed, the present regrettable deadlock between the Municipal Commissioners and the Bengal Government would not have occurred. Almost his last appearance in public, we believe, was at a meeting at which he advocated the improvement of the Calcutta water supply. He had been for many years identified with the Municipal Corporation of that city, and he has been described as the life and soul of that body Although his death cannot, perhaps, be called a national misfortune, it leaves a void which it is quite impossible to fill up at present Perhaps the next generation may produce another Kristodas Pal, it is a matter of sincere regret that among all the educated men in Bengal there is not one on whom the mantle of their eminent countryman could descend

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

London 9th Aug —Mr Cross in submitting the India budget to the House of Commons last evening, dwelt upon the importance of the future development of forestry in India He also demonstrated the success which had attended the donation of bounties to troops In referring to the report of the recent Select Committee on Indian Railways he said that until now the hands of the Secretary of State for India had been bound by the Committee of 1879, but he urged the necessity of continuity of the policy that railway extension must not involve any increase of taxation, and expressed an opinion that owing to the inexplicable absence of capital in India, it will be necessary in all probability to borrow money in England next year for this purpose The excess in for the current year will probably be £500,000 above the estimate, but the railway receipts for next year would be less on account of the low price of wheat Increase of expenditure was also possible in improving communications with outposts, in view of frontier arrangements

Cairo, 11th Aug —Active preparations have commenced here for fitting out an expedition to the Nile It is believed that the expedition will consist of four thousand British and Egyptian troops Depots will be formed at Assouan, Wady Halfa, and Samnah The plan of the campaign is expected from the Horse Guards next week

London, 11th Aug —The transport *Hankow* has been ordered to proceed to India, for the purpose, it is believed, of fetching acclimatised troops for service in the Soudan

Paris, 9th Aug —News has been received that the French fleet, under the command of Admiral Lespes, bombarded and occupied Ke-lung on the 5th instant.

Paris, 9th Aug —Later accounts respecting the bombardment and occupation of Ke-lung state that, after one hour's bombardment, the Chinese soldiers retreated Admiral Courbet remains at Foochow, and four French war vessels have taken up a position at Woosung

Shanghai, 10th Aug —The French have sustained no loss in the capture and occupation of Ke-lung The Chinese loss is not yet known

Paris, 9th Aug —M Patenotre has notified to the Chinese Government, that the occupation will continue unless the French demands are complied with

The indemnity has been reduced to eighty million francs

London, 11th Aug —Mr Cross, replying to a question in the House of Commons last evening, said that he hoped the Indian army would be at its full strength next April

He further stated the £400,000 will be expended on the Quetta Railway during the next twelve months

Shanghai, 13th August —The Chinese Government has presented a protest to the Treaty powers against the bombardment of Ke-lung, and states that it will resist French demands

Cairo, 13th August —Sir Evelyn Wood is now ascending the Nile, in order to inspect the preparations for the forthcoming expedition

The Duke of Wellington fell down dead at Brighton station yesterday

Vienna 11th August —Count Kalnoky has gone on a visit to Prince Bismarck The visit is regarded as very important

St Petersburg, 14th August —A special envoy has arrived here from Persia, and has been much feted

London, 14th August —*The Times* publishes a telegram from Hongkong, stating that the French Government declined the offer of mediation with China from England, Germany and the United States

The Chinese Government have definitively refused to pay the indemnity, and have declared war against France Six thousand Chinese troops have been landed at Hoikow and large masses of troops are stationed on the Kwangsi frontier

London, 14th August —Both Houses of Parliament were prorogued to-day, until the 16th September The Queen's message greatly regrets the failure of legislative measures during the past Session It states that Government maintains most friendly intercourse with foreign Powers, and says that diplomatic relations have been resumed with Mexico Her Majesty laments the failure of the efforts of foreign Powers to devise means to restore the financial equilibrium of Egypt, which is a most important element of the well-being and order of the country England will, however, continue to fulfil with fidelity the duties arising from the presence of her troops in the Valley of the Nile. The special mission sent to Egypt, she trusted, would materially aid the consideration of the counsels which her ministers may have to tender to the Egyptian Government, and also point out the steps advisable to be taken The message then alludes to the improved condition of Ireland, and agricultural improvement in the United Kingdom The message concludes by referring to the autumn Session, and says that the many proofs of loyalty to the throne, and respect for the law, which have been shown, inspire the belief that the attainment of great national aims will be pursued with due regard to order and moderation, which are the best securities for arriving at a settlement conducing to the happiness, popular liberties, and strength of the Empire

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, AUGUST 18, 1884

THE TUMKUR RAILWAY.

THE line of Railway from Bangalore to Tumkur, on the Tiptur section of the Mysore State Railway system, is at length a reality The opening was so often delayed, that the public began to despair of its ever being accomplished In his last Durbar speech the Dewan led us to believe that the line would be thrown open for traffic as far as Tumkur, early in January last. But those who were behind the scenes, and knew the snail like progress the works had made, were very sceptical as to the prospect of this assurance being fulfilled. January passed away, and then it was announced that the line would be ready by the 1st April, and again a disappointment ensued The next date fixed was the 1st July, but the line was not even ready it would seem It is not surprising therefore that few people believed the announcement that the Maharajah would open the line on the 11th instant. The delays in the work appear to have caused mainly by the very heavy cuttings on it, which at some places are as much as forty feet deep Still we think the Contractors have been remarkably slow in getting through their work. According to the terms of the Contract, the extension to Goobi should actually be open now and yet we are told it will not be ready for two or three months to come. The Bangalore Tumkur line has very few bridges of any magnitude, and the run is a tolerably straight one, not partaking of their tortuous curves for which the Bangalore Mysore line is so famous.

A large party were assembled at the City Railway terminus, early on Monday morning, the 11th instant The special conveying the Maharajah and his guests was timed to leave the Station for Tumkur, at 7 A M, and long before that hour there was a large assemblage of European and native officials and others, and a few ladies, on the platform Among those we observed, were Mr and Mrs. Lyall, Mr Plumer, Messrs. T R. A. Thumba Chetty and Ramachendraya, Col and Mrs Thomson, Col and Mrs. Le-Messurier, Major-General Rowlands, V C, C B, Col Magrath, Major Wyllie, Doctors Houston and Henderson, and several others The station was tastefully decorated, and the platform spread with red Turkey cloth. The engine was hung with festoons of greenery and flowers His Highness, accompanied by the Dewan, Messrs. W. A. Porter, and A Narrasimmagar, arrived, under the usual escort, shortly after 7 A M, and was received with the usual military honors by the troops drawn up in the station yard A few minutes later the Maharajah and his guests took their seats in the train, and the engine steamed away with it to Tumkur For almost half the distance the country is barren, rocky, and uninteresting, but after passing the Nidwanda Station the scene changes, and gradually the landscape assumes a very picturesque aspect indeed The country is undulating with, here and there, a lofty

commence, while a rivulet, like a thread of silver, may be traced down the valley Fields of raggi and wheat stretch away on either side of the line, though, after the recent failure of the rains, they do not present a very healthy or cheering appearance The line itself is in an unsatisfactory state For the first dozen miles it is steady enough and then it becomes scandalously shaky The ryots turned out in great numbers at the stations en route, to catch a glimpse of the Maharajah. The stations were profusely decorated, and all the officials within convenient distance were in attendance, as also were bands of native music At Tumkur there was quite a monster demonstration. The station was very effectively decorated under the personal superintendence and direction of the popular Deputy Commissioner, Mr Krishna Murti, and the Assistant Commissioner, Mr Mahomed Ali The gentlemen's waiting room was furnished for the occasion as an elegant drawing room. There was a tremendous crush on the platform, and the Maharajah having good-humoredly received the pressing and demonstrative homage of his loyal subjects, drove away, with the rest of the party, to the Division Cutcherry, which had been fitted up for the reception The road was lined on either side with venetian poles, and there were triumphal arches in any number, and a very pretty gut up pandal at the cross-roads near the Cutcherry The Wesleyan Mission Institutions were rigged up in holiday style, with triumphal arches and banners bearing suitable and loyal inscriptions, flags, flowers, and foliage The upper rooms of the Division Cutcherry were fitted up for the accommodation of the Maharajah, and tents were pitched on the grounds for the European guests, who partook of capital breakfast, provided by Mr Brown of the Cubbon Hotel under a spacious *marquee* At 1-30 P. M, the Maharajah held a Durbar for native gentlemen His Highness and Mr Lyall, the British Resident, took their seats together on the dais, and the presentations were made by Mr. Krishna Murti After the durbar, there was the usual serving of flowers, pan and attar, &c After the presentations, Mr. Krishna Murti, on behalf of the inhabitants, read an address of loyal welcome to His Highness, which was beautifully illuminated, and presented in a handsome casket. The Dewan, by command of His Highness, read the following reply —

GENTLEMEN —I thank you most cordially for the sentiments of loyalty and attachment expressed in the address of welcome which you have just now presented to me I have been deeply touched by the enthusiastic reception you have given to me today. A visit to this important district, always gratifying to me, derives special interest on this occasion from the Railway, which now places it in communication with Bangalore, and which about this time next year, will connect you with Tiptur, an important centre of trade. My Government has been unremitting in its exertions to give to my subjects the blessings of railway communication, and the line, the first section of which is open to the public today, will, I am confident, early connect us with the important railway system of the Southern Mahratta country I am glad to see that my efforts to introduce a system of Government under which the people enjoy special facilities for making known their wishes and aspirations are fully appreciated by you. You may rest assured that it is my constant wish to secure to you the great blessing of good government in every department

Tumkur, as you rightly observe, is delightfully situated, and enjoys every advantage of climate and scenery I am sure it has a great future before it, for the railway system now in hand, when completed must divert in this direction not only the whole trade of your western taluks, but also a portion of the trade of the Southern Mahratta country and Bellary, which now finds its way to Madras by a somewhat circuitous and therefore more costly route

I assure you, gentlemen it will always be a source of great pleasure to me to be amongst you as often as circumstances may permit

The Durbar over, the Maharajah and party returned to Bangalore by the special train which left Tumkur at 2 P M, amid the respectful shouts of the vast assemblage.

The extension of railway communication in the Mysore Province is a circumstance on which the Maharajah and his subjects are to be congratulated The line to Tumkur opens out the great wheat and raggi tracts of that district, and when it is further extended to Tiptur, it will tap one of the greatest centres of trade in the Province. The final junction of the railway with the Bellary Mahratta Railway connecting Mysore with Bombay, is bound to ensure the commercial prosperity of the Province

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION

[COMMUNICATED]

On Saturday last, the nomination of four Hindu Commissioners and two Mahomedan Commissioners for the Municipal Board of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore came off, or, rather, came off partially, one half of the proceedings having been quashed, as will be seen presently The meeting took place at the Mayo Memorial Hall, which is also the District Magistrate's Court, and the Municipal President's office, Colonel Magrath, the President, being the chairman who was to control the proceedings It would seem, however, that the meeting was an illegal one, not having been convened in accordance with section 7 of the Election Rules The Mahomedans seem to have quietly acquiesced in the illegality of the proceeding, which was due to the President of the Municipality, Colonel Magrath who seems to have thought it not worth his while to give to the natives the same rights and privileges which were conceded to the Europeans and Eurasians, and to take as much trouble as he did for the latter There ought to have been seven clear days' notice given, by advertisement in the public journals, before the nomination day for candidates was fixed, which was done in the case of the Europeans and Eurasians Instead of this, Colonel Magrath simply contented himself with sending round a circular manuscript notice to the thirteen Hindu and Mahomedan gentlemen in the Cantonment who are eligible as Municipal Commissioners, who were asked to inform the voters of the fact that a nomination was coming off on Saturday last In the short arrangement, we regret to say, our Mahomedan brethren acquiesced, and not only so but they unanimously nominated only two of their number, namely Mr Mahomed Salah, retired Assistant Commissioner who has already served as a member of the Board, and Mr Aga Abdulla, a son of our well known and popular citizen Mr Ali Asker, of the Arab Lines, so that there will be no necessity for an election by the popular vote that is to say, the two Mahomedan members were chosen last Saturday But it was otherwise with our Hindu brethren, who stood up manfully for their rights, and strenuously protested against the illegality of the proceeding Before the nomination came on, that very morning, the subjoined letter was forwarded to Mr J B Lyall, the British Resident —

TO J B LYALL ESQ British Resident, Mysore

SIR,—We the undersigned Electors of the Civil and Military Station beg to bring to your notice that a meeting has been called by the President of the Municipality of the Civil and Military Station to elect native members thereof —the said meeting to take place at 11 A M this day

We beg to point out that according to Section 7 of the Amended Rules for the election of Municipal Commissioners for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, seven clear days' notice of such meeting must be given In the present case no public notice calling the Meeting for to day has been issued Only a circular memo has been issued, in manuscript to the thirteen Native gentlemen who have been declared eligible as Commissioners and this Memo, (copy of which we append) is dated 13th August 84—thus giving only three clear days notice instead of seven The gentlemen to whom the memo has been sent have taken no measures to make the meeting public

In the case of the European voters, advertisements in the local papers appeared giving the proper interval, and we desire to be accorded the same right We therefore respectfully beg that you will issue instructions to the Municipal President, to quash the Meeting called for this morning, and to direct that the proper legal notice be issued to all the Native electors in a similar manner to that given to the Europeans

We might have obtained many more signatures to this letter, but there has been no time to collect them

We beg to remain,
SIR
Your obedient Servants,
(Here follow eight Signatures)
[APPENDED] CIRCULAR MEMO

The attention of the gentlemen noted below is directed to Notification No 765 dated 13 8 84 attached and they are requested to make it known amongst their community in order to ensure a meeting of the electors at the Municipal office at 11 A. M on the 16th instant for the election of the Municipal Commissioners in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore

(Signed) H M S MAGRATH
Presdt. Mun'l Commn C & M Stn. 13th August 1884

Accordingly, when, at about a quarter to twelve noon, Colonel Magrath came into the meeting room, he began by apologising for the lateness of his arrival, by stating that he was called to Government House by the Resident, on the receipt by the latter of the above letter, that there had been no mistake on his part as he has sent a circular letter round three days before, and had a tom tom beaten near the Cantonment market and other places—measures which, we can assure the reader, are not laid down in the election rules—and that it was the fault of the Hindus and Mahomedans themselves for not having been present when the election of European and Eurasian Commissioners took place last week, in order that they might learn what to do The Colonel added that it was now left to them either to go on with the nomination, or to postpone it in order that they might have the seven days notice Our Mahomedan brethren as we have said, were apparently overcome by this 'salt sawder' and gave in They could not insist upon the seven days notice, they would not even have an election, they had already chosen their two representatives, and thus it appears to us that a lesson in local self government was lost, so far as the Mahomedans of the C and M Station of Bangalore are concerned The Hindus, as we have said insisted on their rights, and the nomination of their representatives has accordingly been postponed to Saturday next Notice to the local papers has accordingly been inserted to the effect that the nomination of four Hindu Commissioners will take place on that day, and then comes the election *if more than four candidates are nominated*, if only four, then there will be no election We were glad to see that notwithstanding the hole and corner fashion in which the whole affair was got up, the attendance of the Hindu and Mahomedan public was very considerable—far larger than was expected, and showed that they took a real interest in the subject of local self-government Whatever doubts and regrets we may have reason to entertain regarding our Mahomedan brethren and their ideas of liberty of action and of speech and of local self government, we cannot but congratulate our Hindu countrymen on the bold and independent stand they have made against what seems to us very much like an attempt on the part of Colonel Magrath to shove over and treat with comparative indifference a matter which the Government of Lord Ripon intends should be thoroughly and well done

Occasional Notes

IT has, the *Pioneer* understands been practically settled that H R H the Duke of Connaught will leave the Moorat command next March

THE Observer and paper hears that Sir Frederick Roberts is likely to relieve Sir Donald Stewart next year as Commander in Chief of India.

THE *Daily News* is requested to state that the proposed Conference on the Indian Civil Service Question is postponed for the present, owing to the political crisis

PERSISTENT rumours are current in Cabul that the Russians are concentrating troops towards Sarakhs and Herat, as also northward in Shignan, and that these latter troops will shortly march towards Cashmore Those rumours are causing much uneasiness to the Ameer and his people

A SPECIAL telegram from London to the *Pioneer* states that Sir Peter Lumsden, the English Commissioner for the delimitation of the Afghan frontier, will start on the 1st of September for Sarrakhs, travelling by way of Odessa, Resht, and Teheran. The Indian members of the Afghan Boundary Commission have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to start by the 20th instant

INTELLIGENCE has been recently received by the Government to the effect that the Indian Marine Bill has at last, received the assent of both Houses of Parliament.

In addition to the officers already selected for the Boundary Commission, it is proposed that two or three officers shall accompany it, for the special work of military intelligence The names of eligible officers are now under the consideration of the Commander-in Chief

THE want of rain is being severely felt in the Behar and Patna districts The *Behar Herald* writing on the subject says 'Alarming accounts are reaching us from all sides, and if the rains are held back for another week, the consequences, we are afraid, will be such as will make it impossible any longer to shut our eyes to them Already there are signs of the rice crop yielding a very inadequate outturn, as there are large tracts lying uncultivated for the insufficiency of the early rains" We learn that the greater part of the crops in the subdivision of Behar have dried up, and that out turn of one anna is only expected this before"

IT has always been the cry at Hyderabad, says the *Statesman* that the state treasury was empty, while the rapacity of the nobles proved upon a turn by the sovereign made the prince's store of untold wealth accumulate in the long course of 900 years during which time the capital city has never once been plundered The coffers are now being unlocked, and it does infinite credit to his Highness's advisers that they have persuaded him to advance thirty five lakhs from his private treasure for the purposes of the Government the example might be followed by a good many princes and by some of our *impoverished* Indian Rajas who are known to have hoarded their money in pots in the ground for generations

THE India Reform Association has published a correspondence which it has had with Lord Lytton on the subject of the admission of natives of India to the Civil Service Lord Lytton, in a letter to a contemporary, denied that he had taken any steps to get an Act passed for the exclusion of natives from the Indian Civil Service but Mr G Piggo, the Secretary of the Association called Lord Lytton's attention to the publication of official evidence of the fact that during his Viceroyalty in 1878 the Indian Government contemplated the establishment of a "close Native Service," and the absolute exclusion of the natives from the Covenanted Service. Lord Lytton, it appears, declined to enter into the subject on the ground that "it is not his habit to discuss, either publicly or privately, comments made upon his despatches by unofficial persons

THE following announcement appears in the *Court Circular* —"Claremont, July 20 —The Queen, attended by the Hon Hortense Stopford arrived at Claremont yesterday evening at twenty minutes before nine The Duchess of Albany was safely delivered of a Prince at twenty five minutes past eleven Her Majesty was with her Royal Highness the whole time Both the Duchess and infant Prince are going on as well as possible The Right Hon Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Secretary of State, certified the Prince's birth This event has caused the Queen the most lively satisfaction, and is a source of deep thankfulness to Her Majesty" The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, left Windsor on July 22 for Claremont, travelling by road The Queen will remain with the Duchess of Albany till she goes to Osborne

We call the following from the *Statesman* —The younger generation of Parsees is becoming very Europeanized, and various cases in the Courts from time to time have uplifted the veil which at one time enshrouded their customs and domestic and social life. It was remarked by us recently that the Parsee young girl of the period seemingly set a high value on the married state, and the reason of it is that young Parsees are not marrying men, or at any rate look for wives with money In a breach of promise case now before the Bombay High Court, the following questions and answers are reported —

"Previous to 1869, was it customary among the Parsees to demand large sums of money from the parents of brides?—No

"How much do you think it would be necessary for you to pay now to dispose of your daughter in marriage?—In these days they don't talk about hundreds of rupees, but thousands and thousands!"

The *Civil and Military Gazette* says that "a terrible accident occurred in the Hoshiarpore district, on the 26th ultimo, resulting in the death by drowning of nearly fifty human beings A ferry boat, with nearly seventy people, in addition to bullocks and mules, attempted to cross the Sutlej at the Dhaunk ferry, just below the confluence of the Sohan and Sutlej Both streams were in flood at the time When the boat got into the middle of the river, it was drawn into a dangerous whirlpool, the unfortunate passengers got panic stricken, and in a few seconds the utmost confusion prevailed How it exactly happened is at present not known, but the boat capsized, and every soul on board was precipitated into the water About fifteen people managed to escape, the rest perishing miserably The boat-men swam to shore. Several bodies have been recovered though the actual number of casualties has up to date not been ascertained A judicial enquiry is to be held, and the *mukhas* and ferry contractor will—it is some satisfaction to know—be prosecuted criminally for their carelessness and disregard of rules."

Local and Provincial.

The Maharajah's Movements —His Highness, the Maharajah of Mysore, will, it is expected, return to his capital on the 22nd instant He will, it is understood, visit Bangalore again in November next, to be present at the Sky Rice meeting to be held in that month

Public Health —While the health of the public in the Town is satisfactory, on the whole, that of the station is anything but so Enteric fever is very prevalent among the European troops, and there have been some fatal cases The medical authorities are adopting great precautions as to the sanitation of barracks, purity of the water-supply to the troops, and so on

Medical —We are glad to see that the Dewan is attending to the medical wants of the Province He has just sanctioned the establishment of a Dispensary at Chicknaikanhally, in the Tumkur District This supplies a great felt want. Dispensaries are shortly to be opened at Koppa and Kalasa, in the Shimoga district, where they are much required.

Major General Rowlands —We regret to state that Major-General Rowlands, commanding the Mysore Division of the army, met with an accident whilst out riding on Saturday morning last, on the South Parade *maidan* The general was mounted on a fresh and spirited trotter, which threw him, opposite the Volunteer Barracks He remounted, but was thrown again, more severely, and sustained some ugly bruises, and had to be driven home in a carriage. We are glad to say that the General sustained no serious injuries.

THE HINDU ASSOCIATION

The third anniversary meeting of the Hindu Association was held in the Siddhantta Wesleyan Girls' School, on the 2nd instant Mr A. Narasimangar, Assistant Commissioner, presided, and in opening the meeting he gave in a few words the history of the Institution, and called upon the Secretary to read the report for the past year It showed that a member of the Society was deputed to inspect and make a report upon the Hindu Girls' School at Kolar There were 60 girls in the school, and they were distributed into 3 classes The attendance was good In all the classes the girls were examined in reading, writing, arithmetic, singing, composition, and dictation All of them did well in most of the subjects A few days after the inspection, prize distribution took place under the presidency of the Deputy Commissioner As the distribution of prizes to the girls was the first of its kind at Kolar, the Hindu Association had to give prizes to all the girls Books, dolls, and fancy things were presented And address on female education was read by M Raja Ram Rao, and the Chairman gave few words of advice to the girls The members formed into a committee and inspected the girls' School in Siddhantta There were 150 girls on the day of inspection, and they were distributed into 4 classes The attendance was good in all the classes. The highest class was examined, and all the girls did well In addition to these 2 schools the members were anxious to hold a competitive examination among the girls who have left school on account of their advanced age, and encourage them to continue their studies by giving a few prizes, but for want of funds, this, and the examination of the Sunscrit School in Pettah, and the girl school at Chintamani, had to be given up for the present There were ten discussion meetings during the past year The subjects were mostly on social and now and then on religious and political questions There were two public lectures On on Life and Brotherhood, and the other on Astrology At the request of the chairman, the Rev J Hudson made a few remarks. He was glad that the attendance was so much larger than the year before when he had the pleasure of presiding He believed the Association was doing very useful work The members not only helped one another, but they tried to benefit the community at large He thought the vernacular lectures were a most valuable institution, and he could testify to the help given to female Education The Siddhantta school was greatly indebted to them There were some points in the lecture he wished to refer to The lecturer dwelt on the necessity of united as well as of individual exertion Union was greatly needed to carry out pressing social reforms Each individual, however must remember that there is a particular duty devolving upon himself, and he must not allow himself to be idle because he could do so little Each could do much in his own household in promoting education purity and religion In conclusion he expressed the pleasure he had in seeing Mr Narasimangar in the chair

A lecture was delivered by Mr Rama Krishna Row, on the past history of India The chairman next addressed the meeting at some length After a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman was proposed by Mr Sitaramiya Char, and seconded by Mr Rama Krishna Row, and with it the meeting was brought to a close.—*Bangalore Examiner*

The following address was presented to His Highness the Maharajah on his recent visit to Tumkur, by the inhabitants of that place

To His Highness Maharajah Chamarajendra Wadiyar, Bahadur,

G. C. S. I, Maharajah of Mysore

May it Please Your Highness —We, the inhabitants of Tumkur, your Highness's most loyal subjects, beg leave to approach your Highness with our humble but hearty welcome, and to express our great happiness on this occasion of your Highness's first visit to Tumkur, after the assumption by your Highness of the Government of Mysore. The pleasant recollections of your Highness's last visit are yet fresh in our hearts, and we feel at once proud and grateful to have been the first among your Highness's subjects to be thus honoured a second time The occasion takes additional interest of great magnitude from the fact that on this day your Highness has most graciously been pleased to open in person the first part of the great system of Railway, which, by traversing the most important parts of your Highness's dominions, is ultimately to connect us with the other great Railway systems of Bombay and the North The incalculable advantages of Railways in general and of such works to Mysore in particular, we need not dwell upon, we fully appreciate them, and, while expressing our deep sense of gratitude to your Highness's Government for this great boon, we beg that the execution of the proposed grand line up to Harihar, touching at all the important centres of produce and commerce in Mysore, will soon and successfully be accomplished. The work is nearly over up to Gubbi, one of the chief of such centres, and we rejoice to hear that your Highness's sanction has been accorded for pushing on the work to Tiptur

Your Highness, whilst we are thus expressing our heartfelt appreciation of the increased facilities to trade which your Highness has so graciously and gracefully conferred upon us now, are not unmindful of the fact that your Highness's enlightened Government has maintained in a high state of efficiency all the institutions necessary for the material, moral and intellectual advancement of your Highness's subjects And we take this happy opportunity of expressing humbly our heartfelt thanks for all the liberal measures which, since your assumption of the administration, your government has been pleased to adopt for the well-being and prosperity of your subjects We beg here specially to allude to the privilege your Highness has afforded us of sending our representatives to the Capital every year at the Dasseara, when our wants and grievances (most happily few let us add) are not only freely put before your Government for the gracious consideration of your Highness, but further we enjoy the inestimable honor and happiness of being presented personally to your Highness.

We need not take up your Highness's time by humbly stating that Tumkur has always enjoyed the coveted distinction of being treated with all the regard and attention due to a place of first rate importance in your Highness's prosperous dominions, but we take bold to state that its position within easy reach of Bangalore, its healthiness of climate and water, the attractive forests and the beautiful scenery in its vicinity, and last though not least, its having several palatial buildings, by no means ill suited for Royalty, are some of the advantages which mark it out as an eligible rural residence for your Highness, and it shall fill our hearts with joy and satisfaction should it be our good fortune to welcome and to have your Highness among us whenever it should be your Royal pleasure

That the Almighty may bless you and your illustrious family with long life and prosperity, and that your Highness's reign may be long and prosperous, is the constant and fervent prayer of,

Your Highness's most humble and Loyal Subjects

Tumkur, 11th August, 1884

The Maharajah appeared to be well pleased at the sentiments expressed and made a short but good reply as follows through his Dewan

The Mysore Gazette.

Bangalore, Saturday, August 16 1884.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE DEWAN TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE

The 9th August 1884 No 106—Mr J Sussman, Honorary Surgeon, Mysore Medical Establishment, is appointed the Civil Surgeon of the Shimoga District.

The 11th August 1884 No 107—Nagappa Rao, Treasurer, Shimoga District Treasury, is appointed to act as Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Shimoga Taluk until further orders

The 15th August 1884 No 114—B. Venkatachar, Acting Munsiff of Yedehalli, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd Class and with the powers of a Magistrate of Police under Act XIII of 1869 He is also, under the proviso to Section 335 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, directed to take down the evidence of complainants and witnesses with his own hand in the English language

No. 115—Mr. M. S. Narayana Rao, Amildar, doing duty in the Survey Department, is appointed Assistant Superintendent of the 3rd Grade, Mysore Revenue Survey, Local Establishment, with effect from 1st August 1884

No. 116—Mr C Narayana Rao, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, Bangalore District, is promoted to Assistant Conservator of Forests, 3rd Grade, Local Establishment, with effect from 1st April 1884

No. 118—The following temporary promotions of Assistant Commissioners are ordered during the employment of Mr P. N. Purnaiya as Town Magistrate, Bangalore.

Mr N Cheluangar from the 3rd to the 2nd Grade.

Mr B G Krishnaiengar from the 4th to the 3rd Grade.

No 121—The following appointments of Amildars are sanctioned —

Narasimangar, Revenue Shereshtadar, Shimoga Deputy Commissioner's Office, is appointed 4th Grade Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate and is posted to the Chikkadroog Taluk.

2 H R Srinivasa Rao, Deputy Amildar of Huliyar, is appointed to act as Amildar and 3rd Class Magistrate of Hassan Taluk.

The 15th August 1884 No 119—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 25 of the Court Fees Act (VII of 1870), the Government of His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore is pleased to remit the whole of the fees payable under Article 10, Schedule II of the said act, on Vakalatnamas presented to the Courts in Mysore by Barrister-at-Law of any of the Inns of Court in England or Ireland, or any Member of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland, duly enrolled as an Advocate of the Chief Court of Mysore

General Summary.

MADRAS

Security from Contractors —The following order was passed by the Government on the 2nd July —The Government leave it to the discretion of Superintending Engineers to exact from contractors, for all works the contracts for which it is within their competence to deal with, such security as they may deem suitable to the circumstances of the districts and the exigencies of the works The security indicated in clause (*b*) of paragraph 1618 of the Code is that which commends itself to the Government as most suitable; but it is optional with Superintending Engineers to reduce the 10 per cent deduction from the monthly payments to 5 per cent., or to such courtage as will, in their opinion, meet requirements without unduly hampering contractors in their operations. Keeping in view the fact that the contractors of the department are not men of affluence, it will be undesirable to exact, as a rule, double security, such as a deposit of cash in addition to deductions from value of work done, and the rateable deductions may be fixed sufficiently low to admit of their being kept back, without inconvenencing the contractor from all sums, whether complete, or incomplete until their work is finished, thus avoiding the complication in accounts that must arise from paying in full for completed items, and in part only for items not completed —*Standard*

The Salem Perjury Cases —On Monday last, the appeals preferred by Sabapathy, Thondavarayan Gounden, Rayappah Chetty, Govinden Chetty, Rara Gounden, Chinna Krishnan and Venkatasubapathy Chetty, were argued before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Hutchins and the Hon'ble Mr Justice Brandt in the High Court The appellants, as our readers may remember, were tried and convicted by the Sessions Judge of Coimbatore, for having given false evidence against Vamarajna Charry, in the Salem conspiracy case. Mr Spring Branson appeared in support of the convictions and Mr Wedderburn for the appellants. The Court was crowded by a very large number of people. Yesterday, their Lordships took their seats in the Issue Court, and delivered judgment. In the case of Sabapathy their Lordships said that they would reserve their judgment as they wished to look into the evidence. In the case of Thondavarayan, their Lordships observed that the question was one of difficulty of time, but it was proved beyond all reasonable doubts that, at the time the mosque was demolished, Vamarajna Charry was in the house of one Ranga Charry, near the Agraharam, about a mile and a half distance from the scene of the disaster of the mosque Nineteen witnesses swore to this fact. It was grossly

improbable that Vizaragava Charry would have acted in the manner as described by the appellant in his evidence before the additional Sessions Judge of Salem As for the suggestion put forward by the defence that it was a case of mistaken identity it could not be taken into consideration by the Court. The appellant could not have mistaken Vizaragava Charry because he was not a casual stranger to the place He was the Village Munsiff of the place for the past thirty years and knew Vizaragava Charry well, and therefore there could be no case of mistaken identity Under these circumstances their Lordships dismissed his petition In the case of Royappah Chetty who was a carpenter, he deposed that at 10 A M, he saw Vizaragava Charry in the Komati Muttum and he was stated to have made the remark "you need not be afraid I will be with you, &c" All the evidence went to show that he was not present at the Komati Muttum meeting and that he did not speak The effect of the evidence was that no such meeting took place There was no evidence produced by the appellant, and their Lordships declined to interfere with the sentence of two years' imprisonment passed on the appellant and dismissed the appeal In the case of Gowrappa Chetty it was alleged that Vizaragava Charry had conspired to destroy the mosque and that he was seen at Komati Muttum meeting where there were some four or five hundred people of all castes, except Mussulmen The destruction, it was said, was discussed here and that Vizaragava Charry had encouraged the meeting to do so, and it was also stated that he was near the mosque on the 30th August 1882 According to the prosecution evidence Vizaragava Charry was not there and the Session Judge had held it proved that no meeting was held at the Komati Muttum where Vizaragava Charry was present Here also it was urged that it was a case of mistaken identity Their Lordships concurred with the finding of the Sessions Judge and observed that appellant was rightly convicted In the case of Rama Gounden, who was sentenced to two years' imprisonment, the appellant stated that he saw Vizaragava Charry leading a mob of men towards the direction of the mosque Eight witnesses were called and examined and they stated that Vizaragava Charry was in the Agraharam about 1½ miles distance from the mosque The witnesses were not cross examined and the defence was that in the confusion they mistook Vizaragava Charry for some one else The Session Judge had made some remarks on the positive testimony the appellant gave his evidence before the additional Sessions Judge of Salem, when Vizaragava Charry was on his trial on a charge of conspiracy Their Lordships upheld the judgment of the Sessions Judge in this case also In the case of Chinna Kristna and Venantasalapathy the prisoners pleaded guilty before the Sessions Judge and were convicted Their grounds of appeal were that they were forced by the Police to make the statements, and under these circumstances, they considered that they were entitled either to be acquitted or pardoned Their Lordships declined to interfere with the conviction and sentence —*Ibid*

BOMBAY

CHILD MARRIAGE.—A Simla correspondent writes —A Parsee, Bhramjee M Malabari, has lately been up here on most commendable mission He is a world-be reformer of the crying evils of Indian social life, viz., child-marriage and perpetual widowhood He interviewed the Viceroy, Commander-in-chief, Lieutenant Governor of Punjab, and all members of Council, and induced most of them to write letters of sympathy with the movement which he and others have set on foot to try and check these evils.—*Pioneer.*

THE STUDY OF SANSKRIT —The Government of these provinces has recently accepted the offer made by Babu Bakshi Das Mitra, of Benares to endow the Benares College with an annual gold medal of the value of Rs. 50, for the purpose of promoting the study of Sanskrit literature The medal is to be awarded to the student of the college who gains the highest marks for Sanskrit in the First Arts Examination of each year, on the condition that he continues his studies in that college, and takes up Sanskrit as his second language for the B. A. Examination The liberality shown by Babu Bakshada Das in this effort to promote Sanskrit learning, has been suitably acknowledged by Government —*Ibid.*

AN IMPORTANT STAMP CASE.—A full Bench of the High Court, consisting of Sir Charles Sargent, the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Scott, and Mr. Justice Hurt, have delivered a decision of general mercantile interest in a reference made to the Court by the Collector of Bombay The reference was as to an agreement entered into by Messrs. Treacher and Co with Mr William Colclough, by which the latter bound himself to serve the company in London for a period of five years from 1st January, 1881, receiving a salary of £900 a year together with an allowance of £360 a year for his travelling and general personal expenses It was further agreed that so long as he remained in the company's service he was not to engage in any other business wholesale or retail, and if he terminated the agreement without any lawful cause he was to pay to the company £1 000 by way of liquidated damages. The Collector wished to treat this document—which Messrs Treacher and Co did not intend to execute—as a bond, which he said, required a stamp of Rs. 300 For Messrs Treacher and Co it was contended that the document should be treated as an ordinary agreement, and ought to bear a stamp of eight annas only After the case had been argued on both sides the Chief Justice intimated that the judgement of the court would be sent to the Collector in writing and it has now been communicated to that officer Their lordships thought that the Collector was not correct in his view that the instrument fell within the definition of a bond contained in sub clause 4 (1) or clause 4 (b) of section 3 of the Stamp Act of 1879 Their lordships therefore thought that the instrument must be stamped as an agreement and not as a bond —*Bombay Gazette*

Extracts

THE AMEER'S BACKWARDNESS

The *Civil and Military Gazette* —The hesitation of the Ameer of Cabul to fall in with our arrangements for the journey of the Boundary Commission, is rather awkward It was most desirable that there should be no hitch to begin with Plenty of difficulties were sure to crop up against which no provision could possibly be made but it might reasonably have been expected that the Indian Government would settle all the preliminary details without fear of mishap It was a great mistake to announce that a Commission would be sent until all these details had been decided on The Ameer's unwillingness to allow our officers to travel through Afghanistan would not have mattered so much had the negotiations been kept secret for there are other and in many respects better routes which could have been traversed with ease, and it would not have been necessary to explain that we had been obliged to adopt one of them by the Ameer's unwillingness to fall in with our original intention All still stronger reason for not talking about the affair till all was settled was the necessity of keeping our intentions, as far as possible, from the ears of the Russians, who have now had time to prepare all manner of obstacles The Commission, when it gets to the Afghan frontier will find claims of every kind put forward on behalf of Persia and Bokhara and the various Tourcoman tribes, and as likely as not, all the evidence on the other side will have been carefully removed

WHY HINDUS DIE YOUNG

The *Indian Spectator* —Writing about the death of Mr Krishnadas Pal, our correspondent, Mr Y N Ranade, asks in effect why it is that the great men of India die generally before fifty whereas in Europe the case is happily much the other way This is a very important question, and it behoves all well wishers of the country to try to find out the cause of one misfortune. To simplify matters the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* seems to have anticipated Mr Ranade's question Our elder brother says that the cause is no other than our political dependence The man of genius finds it difficult under a foreign rule to reconcile public duty with personal interest Hence "long days and nights of unrest and sleeplessness and premature death There is much more sense in this explanation than the reader may concede at first sight. At any rate such is the opinion of an original thinker, with a deep and clear insight, however eccentric his expression But though the *Amrita's* solution of the problem may satisfy political philosophers, it will so ready convince ordinary minds. We, for instance, think that our social customs are more to blame for the evil than our political disabilities Take early marriage. It seems not only the exhaustion of energy before it has had time to develop itself, but often an uncongenial home Think of the effects of an unhappy home on the brain worker who has no club, no esterie, no small talk to compensate for the languor and loneliness at home and the hard knocks received abroad Early marriage and other social evils, unwholesome diet, want of physical exercise—these together with climatic and political drawbacks account for the misfortune which every one deplores. And most of these causes are removable

ERRORS OF GOVERNORS

The Indu Prakash —Two questions seem to us to require the immediate and very careful attention and interference of Lord Ripon—the question about the Salem riots and the unfortunate differences between the Government of Bengal and the Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta As to the former there remains now no doubt whatever that the Government of Mr Grant Duff has committed a very serious blunder by relying upon the theory of conspiracy and getting a number of innocent men transported to the Andamans, in order to save the reputation and please the whims of Mr Mudeiar, the Collector of Salem and his spirited but rash henchman, Mr Melver The witnesses who had been examined in support of the conspiracy theory, have been at the instance of Mr Vijaya Raghava Charry and with the sanction of the High Court, tried for perjury, and most of them have been convicted—some on their own confession that they had given false evidence The judge, who tried them, scouts the idea of the riots having originated in a conspiracy, carefully planned and carefully carried out, and what strikes one most painfully is that witnesses appear to have been suborned for the purpose of supporting the conspiracy theory Mr Parker in so many words finds that these perjurers were not free agents but acted at the instigation of the Salem police and magistracy After this miserable farce in which the theory of a conspiracy has ended, it is only fair that the men who have been sent off to the Andamans should be released Lord Ripon has now very clear proofs before him of their innocence—proofs which have been judicially recognized The sooner the blunder of Mr Grant Duff's Government is mended, the better for the good name of British justice

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT

The *Englishman* —Since writing on Wednesday last on the subject of the reduction of fees and the block of business in the High Court, we have made some further enquiries regarding the past and present state of the work of the Court and also concerning the strength of the Bench as originally constituted and as it exists at present On the establishment of the High Court in 1862 it was provided by the Act of Parliament that there might be 16 judges in all, that is a Chief Justice and 15 puisne judges The estimate of the necessary strength of the Court was formed twenty two years ago when the work to be done was much less than it is now In the letters Patent of 1862, it was provided that the Court should consist of a Chief Justice and 13 judges In the following year the number of judges was increased to 14 In 1865 the Government of India recommended to the Secretary of State that as vacancies occurred the number of judges should be reduced to 13 The Secretary of State approved of the suggestion, and the number of judges was accordingly reduced to 13 in 1866 In 1871 Mr Justice Norman, during his brief tenure of office as officiating Chief Justice, recommended that the number of judges might be reduced to 10 or 11 This recommendation was made upon very imperfect information and experience, and was dissented from by his more experienced colleagues, and by the Chief Justice upon his return Nevertheless, the Government of India, under financial pressure, at once adopted the suggestion, and when Mr Justice Norman was shortly afterwards assassinated, the vacancy caused by his death was not filled up, and the number of judges was accordingly reduced to 12 The number of puisne judges is now eleven only The experience of a very few years showed that Mr Justice Norman had formed an erroneous conception of the work to be done, and of the number of judges required to do it.

DACOITY IN INDIA

The *Pioneer* —There can be little doubt that in many districts in India the crime of dacoity is looked upon with much of the leniency and covert admiration with which, not so long ago, we used in England to regard smuggling, highway robbery, and cattle-thieving The English "ballad singer's" muse may be but indifferently represented by Tantia Dacoit, but the elements of romance and daring are not unfrequently found in the rude tales told of Rajput robbers in the sympathetic records of the police. Putting aside the wretched creature who works his base ends by the use of *datura*, the criminal over whom our officers keep a sharp watch has certain popular qualities—courage, resource, strength of arm, and a sovereign contempt for the crooked ways of the law Every inch, he is often "a thief as good" as ever lorded it in English greenwood or on Scottish border The gangs of these degenerate days, it might be pointed out by the admirers of the good old times are few and scanty, compared with the gallant bands who, as seen in the pages of *Panduranga Hari*, formed such a conspicuous and lively feature in the Mahratta life of the last century But the dacoits of to day are animated by the same spirit and the old love of adventure As fair specimens of the class, one may take the Bhils and "Mers" Minas who haunt the country about Sirohi and Idaiana Bands of Minas from Jeypore and Marwar remain "out for years in the districts of Ahmedabad, Bikanir, and Rewari, and—to use the words of Mr J. Lambert in his last report—return laden with foreign plunder the great Baori tribe is dispersed all over Rajputana, and "every man is brought up a thief and a robber" These Baoris have kinship with dacoit tribes in Gwalior, Harori and other parts, and they can at times organize formidable gangs No distance is too great for them, they sally forth disguised as "Sannyasis or "Jogis," and pursue their merry sport throughout the length and breadth of Native territory All that is brought to light regarding the dacoits—the skill and sagacity of their leaders, their fearless mode of life, their powers of combined action and their easier use of the railway, taken together with the shaky state of protection in Native territory—leaves one in surprise at the comparatively small results of their daring outrages

CLARIFIED BUTTER

The *Times of India* —We have received from the Secretariat a copy of an interesting note by Mr T N Mukharji of Revenue and Agricultural Department of the Government of India, on the manufacture of *Ghee* or clarified butter in India Mr Mukharji gives a lucid description of the method adopted in preparing *Ghee* in different parts of India, and shows how extensively the product is used by the inhabitants of this country *Ghee* ordinarily sold in the bazaar is, we are informed, chiefly derived from buffalo milk, which is usually greater in quantity thicker in composition, and richer in butter than that from the cow One quart of buffalo milk yields about three ounces of *Ghee* while the same quantity of cow's milk does not yield more than half that amount In the Punjab and Bombay it is stated that the difference is not so high, the quantity of *Ghee* obtained from cow's milk being only one fourth less than that obtained from buffalo's milk But that all depends on the nature of the food given to the cow, cotton seed and oil cake being considered the most nourishing and producing a larger quantity of butter In Bundelcund, Rajpootana, and other wild tracts, *Ghee* is made from sheep's and goat's milk, but that of the latter is not liked owing to a disagreeable smell Unadulterated *Ghee* made of cow's milk is considered superior to the buffalo *Ghee* for its fragrance and better taste, and in a religious point of view for its greater purity, but is dearer, not easily procurable, and is said to be liable to deterioration in a month or two, while the latter keeps in good condition for more than a year Amongst other uses *Ghee* plays an important part in religious ceremonies, burnt offerings of the article being made to the god Agni It is also used by native physicians for medicinal purposes, and is supposed to possess cooling properties, but it is difficult to procure pure cow's *Ghee* especially in large towns Some idea of the importance of the manufacture may be gathered from the fact that it is estimated that 207,000 tons of the product, valued at eight million pounds sterling, are consumed annually *Ghee* is chiefly produced for consumption in the country, but a large quantity amounting in 1882 83 to 1,614,647 lbs. is exported The exports go to the Mauritius, Aden, Arabia, the Straits, Zanzibar, China, and other countries in Asia, and even to South America, and to England

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

Seringapatam Municipality.

Notice is hereby given that valuable building sites round the Saudal Khoti at Seringapatam are to be sold by public auction at the Amildar's Cutcherry at 10 A. M., on the 15th September 1884.

TERMS CASH.—For conditions regarding the building of houses see notification affixed to Taluk Cutherry.

(Signed) A. RAGHAVENDRA RAU.
Vice President.

SERINGAPATAM,
16th *August* 1884.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

(From the Daily Papers.)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

London, 17th August, Noon.—The news of the declaration of war by China, contained in a telegram to *The Times*, yesterday, has not been confirmed.

On the 14th instant, the Chinese Government addressed the diplomatic body, protesting against the action of the French, and invoking mediation with a view to an amicable settlement.

Cairo, 16th August.—The Mudir of Dongola has collected a large body of men and camels to assist the British steamers in passing the cataracts on the Nile.

Cairo, 17th Aug.—The 56th, 46th, and 38th Regiments, a squadron of the 19th Hussars, and a Corps of Mounted Infantry, will start for Wady Halfa, as soon as possible. Transport for these troops has been provided.

A telegram has been received from the Mudir of Dongola, stating that he has received a letter from General Gordon, dated July 20, containing intelligence that Khartoum is tranquil, and that he would continue to harass the enemy, pending the arrival of the expedition.

The German Consul-General has been summoned to Varzin, to confer with Prince Bismarck on Egyptian affairs.

London, 19th Aug.—News from South America states that a conspiracy has been discovered against General Gonzalas, President of Mexico, and that two Generals connected with it have been shot.

Latest accounts from the Continent regarding cholera state that the epidemic is again on the increase in Toulon, and continues to spread in Italy.

Five thousand Chinese troops are proceeding to Kelung from the south, for the purpose of expelling the French from that place.

London, 20th Aug.—Cholera has made its appearance in Birmingham, and several deaths from that cause have already occurred there.

Shanghai, 19th Aug.—The Chinese Plenipotentiaries have left here for Pekin, and there are now no hopes of a peaceful settlement.

London, 20th Aug.—News received from the West Coast of Africa states that Dr. Nachtigal, German Consul General, in the gunboat *Moewe*, has arrived on the coast of Lower Guinea, and has hoisted the German flag at the Cameroon Settlement, and has also pulled down the British flag at Bageida, and hoisted the German flag instead.

Cairo, 20th August.—The Nile is falling speedily, and the passage of the cataracts is therefore rendered impossible. It is believed that the expedition will be despatched *via* Suakim.

Paris, 21st Aug.—China has refused to assent to the French ultimatum.

Admiral Courbet has been instructed to take immediate steps to obtain reparation from China.

The French have lowered their flag in Pekin, and have confided their subjects to Russia for protection

Capetown, 21st Aug.—A proclamation has been issued at Pretoria creating a Boer Republic in Zululand.

Paris, 22nd August.—Admiral Courbet has been instructed to bombard the arsenal of Foochow at sunrise to-day, and also to land troops and destroy the war material and stores found therein.

Cairo, 22nd August.—Major General Earle will command the British expedition to the Nile, and Sir Redvers Buller will be second in command. The force will consist of 5,300 British troops and is expected to reach Dongola on December 6th.

Telegrams received from the Continent state that cholera has broken out in Genova, Milan, Turin, and Genoa.

THE
Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, AUGUST 25, 1884.

THE POLICE TORTURE CASE.

THE case in which four Policemen—three native and one European constable—of the Bangalore Civil and Military Station Police, have been committed for trial to the High Court of Madras, on charges of torturing two natives of Madras, and wrongfully confining them, affords some curious, striking, and instructive revelations with regard to Police procedure in that station. The facts of the case, briefly stated, are as follows :—The two complainants were travelling from Vellore to Bangalore, by the mail train arriving here on the morning of the 17th July last. At Kolar Road station, in the Bangalore Branch line, a fellow passenger, one Ramasawmy Chetty, reported to the Guard of the train, that at the previous station, Kamasandram, a passenger had cleared off with Ramasawmy's luggage, and that the present complainant knew all about it. Arriving at Bangalore, complainants were handed over to the Police, and the former allege that they were taken to the Broadway Police station, and there beaten and otherwise tortured by the accused, to compel them to confess all that they knew about the alleged theft of Ramasawmy's property. They were afterwards conducted by serjeant Kurreem Khan, to the house of Head-Quarter school Inspector Chockalingam Pillay, of the Town Police, to one of whose servants they were related. Mr. Chockalingam Pillay heard their story about the alleged torture, examined the marks they bore of the same, and drove them to the house of Mr. E. Hewetson, District Superintendent of the Town Police. We forgot to mention that complainants were detained at the Broadway station on the 17th July, from 7 A. M., to about 2 P. M., Mr. Hewetson saw the men, said that he would go to the Broadway station and make enquiries, and desired them to await his return. The complainants waited till 5-30 P. M., and as the great man did not return, they were taken by Mr. Chockalingam to the house of Mr. E. Pereira, the 2nd Magistrate, and from thence to the Bowring Hospital, where Mr. Pereira, the Honorary Surgeon, having examined their persons, certified to the fact that the 1st complainant bore marks on his back, such as might have been caused by strokes from a cane. The next day Mr. Hewetson held an investigation, and found eventually that the complaint was groundless, and refused to grant any redress. Complainants were therefore forced to seek redress in the District Magistrate's Court, where they charged the accused as already stated, with the result that the latter have been committed to the Madras High Court for their trial. We have no intention whatever to enter upon the merits of a case which is *sub-judice*, but simply to draw attention to the very irregular and illegal procedure adopted by the Police, in dealing with the charge brought by Ramasawmy Chetty against the present complainants.

In the first place, no written statement was taken of Ramasawmy Chetty's complaint, as required by law. In the next place, no arrest report was sent to the Magistrate, as also *imperatively* incumbent, though the present complainants (accused by Ramasawmy Chetty) were detained in custody at the Police station for some six or seven hours. Then what about the "first information report" which should have been sent in? Now turn we to the Superintendent of Police. He admitted in evidence that the first complainant bore a mark on his back, as if inflicted by a stroke from a cane, he heard their complaint, he investigated the case, and must have been aware of the irregularities committed by his subordinates in dealing with Ramasawmy's complaint (inasmuch as the Police had not taken a written complaint or submitted the necessary reports to the Magistrate), and yet, he coolly told the complainants they had no case, and sent them about their business! One would have thought that Mr. Hewetson, as Head of the Police, would have been all the more careful and particular in dealing with a charge brought against his own subordinates, and not open himself to a charge of partiality. He must have known, too, that the reputation of the Bangalore Police "stinketh in the nostrils" of the public. The committal of the accused Policemen to the High Court affords in itself a striking commentary on the manner in which Mr. Hewetson conducted his investigation. Mr. Hewetson seemed so deeply engrossed in the Bangalore

Rosse, that, leaving the complainants to cool their heels in his house, he repaired to the Race Course, considering, evidently, a charge of torture of secondary importance as compared with the exciting events of a Race meeting! Altogether, the Superintendent of Police appears to have failed to realise the serious nature of the position, and treated it lightly accordingly. However the charges against the accused Policemen may terminate at the ensuing criminal Sessions of the Madras High Court, we trust that Mr. Lyall, the British Resident, will see fit to institute enquiries into the procedure adopted by the Police of Broadway station, in dealing with Ramasawmy Chetty's complaint, and the action (or, rather we should say in-action), of Mr. Hewetson in disposing of the complaints made to him by Vardah Pillay, and Mooneesawmy Pillay, who allege that they were tortured by the accused in the said station on the 17th July last.

DEWANS IN NATIVE STATES.

A PARAGRAPH in a recent issue of the Bangalore *Daily Post* referred to the strained relations which had arisen between Mr. C. G. Plumer, the Chief Judge of the Chief Court of Mysore and Mr. Sheshadri Iyer, Dewan to His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore. It would seem that, in the organisation of the new Chief Court of Mysore, the Chief Judge had, in consultation with his colleagues, fixed the salary of the Registrar of the Court at Rs. 600 a month, and a personal allowance of Rs. 100 a month, thus making in all Rs. 700 a month. It would appear that, on this understanding, which, it is alleged by Mr. Plumer, was perfectly well known to all the parties concerned, the pay abstract of the Registrar of the Court was made out and sent up for the sanction of the Dewan. The Dewan however, declined to pass the abstract, and intimated that the salary of the Registrar should be only Rs. 500 a month, with a personal allowance of Rs. 100, which latter item, however, the Dewan decided should not be drawn by the present Registrar's successor, and that the salary should be fixed only at Rs. 500 a month. Thereupon a correspondence ensued between Mr. Plumer and Mr. Sheshadri Iyer, in which the former distinctly avers that the arrangement about the Registrar's salary was that he was to get Rs. 600 a month and an allowance of Rs. 100 a month; that to this arrangement he (the Dewan) had consented; that he (Mr. Plumer) had mentioned it as a fact to his colleagues Messrs. Thumboo Chetty and Ramachendriyer and had also informed the Registrar Mr. Hemajee Row of it, and that, in accordance with this understanding, the pay abstracts of the Court establishment had been made out. The Dewan, in reply, states that he has no recollection of ever having consented to the arrangement about the Registrar's salary spoken of by the Chief Judge; that he cannot possibly sanction the arrangement which he considers too expensive; that the present Registrar's salary would be Rs. 500 a month, with a personal allowance of Rs. 100, and that in future, the Registrar's salary is not to exceed Rs. 500 a month, after the present incumbent's retirement. The Dewan added a sentence in the correspondence which, we think, ought to have well been left out. He wrote that he considered a salary of Rs. 500 a month quite ample enough for the comparatively little work that the Registrar of the Chief Court had to do. This is a cut not only unkind, but not founded on correct information. Every body knows the extent and onerousness of the work which the Registrar has to do, and that his official hours, from 10 A. M. to 6 P. M. are occupied to the full, throughout the week except holidays and the last Saturday in each month. The result of the correspondence was, as was to be expected, that the Chief Judge had to give up his contention, which it is but natural that he should do with a display of some irritation, which can hardly conduce to a good understanding between two such high officers of the Mysore state as the Dewan and the Chief Judge. A similar incident between a high judicial officer and the Dewan of the Travancore state is represented in a recent issue of our contemporary of the *Hindu* of Madras. The misunderstanding arose amongst no less personages than Mr. Ramachendriyer, our present third Judge of the Chief Court, Mr. V. Ramaiengar, the Dewan of the state, and Mr. Kunjun Menon. It would seem that Mr. Ramachendriyer's resignation (according to the correspondent of the *Hindu*) of the Chief Judgeship of the Travancore High Court for the third Judge's place in the Mysore state is not due to the circumstance that his salary is increased by Rs. 500 a month by the exchange, but because of the high handed proceedings of the Dewan with reference to certain appointments in the judicial service of the state, which the Dewan disallowed in the most arbitrary manner. This is what the correspondent of the *Hindu* says—"We think we cannot be far wrong in seeking the cause of resignation (Mr. Ramachendriyer's) in the rub that he had lately with the Dewan in connection with certain appointments be made with the consent of his colleagues, which were cancelled and overruled by the Dewan. We fear Mr. Ramachendriyer has committed the sin of being *too independent*." Then it would appear, according to the same correspondent, the Dewan not satisfied with cancelling and overruling the judicial appointments made by the highest Judges in the Travancore state, put in a man in the room of the Chief Justice whose claims were not half as good as others to the post. The place has been given to a man, no doubt worthy in himself, but not to be compared to one who ought to have been preferred before him, but has been deliberately overlooked. This is what the correspondent says—

"Mr Krishnaswamy Row has been appointed the Chief Justice and Mr. Kunjun Menon has resigned. Surely, we cannot expect any man in the position of Mr Kunjun Menon, however self-contented and passive he may be, to continue in his place after such a treatment. Turning over the pages of a "List of the establishment of the High Court at Madras, &c." at hand, published in 1882, we see that the new Chief Justice is junior to Mr. Kunjun Menon in service by many years and drew only less pay In addition to those Mr. Kunjun Menon has been the 3rd Judge of the High Court of Travancore for nearly four years, and was a competitor for the Chief Justiceship at the resignation of Mr. Chellapa Pillai, B.A., B.L., and as such is decidedly the rightful claimant to the place, the claims of Dr. Ornsby of course being out of the question. If there is any point at all worthy of mention, which speaks in favour of Mr. Krishnaswamy Rao, it is his youth—being younger than Mr. Kunjun Menon by five years. But we fail to see, how, even if Mr. KrishnaswamyRao's youth, be a sufficient set off in favour of Mr Kunjun Menon, who in addition to all his splendid qualifications happens to be a Malayalee gentleman"

It will be seen from the above facts, that the Dewans, respectively, of the Mysore and the Travancore States, seem to be clothed with power, or to have clothed themselves with power which appears to us to be far in excess of that which Dewans, as general administrators of native states, ought to be clothed. They should, surely, at least, not interfere with the administration of justice to an extent which leaves the Judges of the High Courts of the State in a position which, to say the least of it, is not one of dignity; at all events, does not confer on the judges that prestige and influence with which the highest tribunals of justice ought to be invested. The present race of Dewans of native states ought to know—they are, as a rule, highly educated and intelligent men, graduates of the University generally—that the success of the British Government of India arises from the complete separation of the judicial from the general administration of the Government, and that the dignity and prestige and influence for good of the High Courts in British territory are due to the fact that the Government very rarely, indeed, interferes with the action and conduct of the judiciary and magistracy, and allows all internal arrangements and economes to be made by the judges of the highest courts. If civil and criminal justice is to be administered with equal success in native states, the independence of the highest class of judges should be firmly secured.

Occasional Notes.

THE Lahore paper says that a large supply of rifles and ammunition, bought for the Ameer Abdul Rahman in London, is being sent up to Cabul, through India.

ACCORDING to news from Tashkent, the Russian Government is about to send a Mission to Bokhara, to conclude a telegraphic convention with the Khan.

THE Commander-in-chief of Bombay suffered very much on Tuesday from effects of his accident on previous day, while out with the Ganeshkind hounds. One of his ribs is broken, and further internal injuries are feared.

THERE is some probability of Mr Lall Mohun Ghose entering the British House of Commons. One or two members of the house, including Sir Wilfred Lawson, have promised the Baboo every support in his candidature.

Dr. W. W. HUNTER, C. S. I., C. I. E., is preparing a new edition of his "Imperial Gazetteer of India," in which the results of the last census are to be fully recorded. Whereas the former edition occupied nine volumes, this will fill thirteen, of which, it is understood, five are already finished.

THE Government of India has expressed itself willing to agree to the proposal of the Judges of the High Court of Calcutta, to increase the Bench of that Court by the addition of three Judges. The question now goes to the Bengal Government for an expression of its opinion on the financial side of the subject. The matter will then have to be referred to the Secretary of State.

IT is reported that the question of the supply of guns, on the requisition of Municipalities, to be used as time-guns, has recently been under the consideration of the Government of India, and that it has been decided to discontinue the issue of such guns, notwithstanding that Municipalities may be willing to pay for them. It has also been explained by the Government of India that under paragraph 81 of the Bengal Army Regulations, time-guns are only allowed at stations where there is a field or garrison battery of artillery, or where there is a force equal to two regiments, although there may be no artillery, provided the force includes not less than a wing of a British regiment

A SPECIAL telegram from LONDON, dated the 10th instant, to the *Indian Mirror*, states that at a public breakfast in LONDON, at which several Members of Parliament and others interested in India were present, to consider and discuss Indian questions, Sir Wilfred Lawson presiding, the Member for Bradford strongly urged that, with a view to represent the interests of India in the House of Commons, a Native of that country like Mr. Lalmohun Ghose should immediately stand as a candidate for an English constituency. The proposal was warmly received by all present, and has since been cordially supported by the London *Daily News* and the *Daily Chronicle*.

A SCHEME for the re-organization of the District Police in His Highness the Nizam's dominions has, the *Deccan Times* says, just been published the nature of which can perhaps be best understood by the perusal of the rules and regulations laid down for the guidance of the Inspector-General who has been specially appointed, "in order to improve the condition of the District Police" Colonel Ludlow, the newly appointed Inspector-General of Police, will, in addition to his police duties, have the supervision of all District Jails. A large scheme has been placed in the hands of the Inspector-General, and it is pretty certain that under so experienced an officer the working of the Police in Hyderabad will be greatly improved. That department, including many others in the province, needs thorough and effective reorganization.

THE Napoleon family has always been unhappy in its domestic relations. Napoleon I quarrelled with his brothers; Napoleon III was cruelly persecuted by his father; and now Prince Jerome is, says a home paper, at daggers drawn with his son Prince Victor. The young prince too is lost to all sense of honour and is perfect in duplicity. He made a solemn promise to his father that he would remain at peace with him, and this promise he has shamelessly broken. He gets 40,000 fr. a year from some unknown source, and his father has shown him up for this. Prince Victor on the arrest of his father, some months ago, clapped his hands for joy, exclaiming 'served right' and calling him 'disgusting vulture.' It is a sad spectacle to see the father and the son thus imbruting themselves in indulging in the vilest of human passions The Prince is said to be well read, but little learning has perhaps spoiled his temper, and a rude rustic of the plain in whom all touch of nature is not lost, is certainly a better and a happier man than the claimant for the throne of France.

Local and Provincial.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—We beg to acknowledge, with thanks the receipt of three issues of the *Hindu excelsior Magazine*, published at Madras.

THE POLICE TORTURE CASE.—We learn that 11 witnesses have been subpœned to give their evidence on behalf of the defendants in this case at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court of Madras. The names of the witnesses were filed this morning in the District Magistrate's Court.

THE TIPTUR EXTENSION.—We hear says the local *Spectator*, that Government have issued orders to stay the construction of the Goobbi-Tiptur section of the Mysore State Railway. This, if true, must augur some sudden anticipation on the part of the supreme Government of an extraordinary call on the imperial revenue for more important purposes.

RETURN OF THE MAHARAJAH TO HIS CAPITAL.—His Highness the Maharajah, returned to Mysore, on Friday last, by a special train, which left the city station at 12-15 P. M., accompanied by his *suite*, and the Dewan. The Maharajah was escorted to the Railway station by a troop of Silledar Horse, and a Guard of Honor of Earr Sepoys received him at the latter place. The platform, which was tastefully decorated, was crowded with European and native officials and others. His Highness left under the usual salute of twenty-one guns.

MYSORE STATE RAILWAY.—Regarding the adjustment of loss occasioned by loose stacking of fuel supplied by the Forest Department to the Mysore State Railway, the Dewan has passed the following order thereon:—The Forest Department will charge the Railway for fuel at the rate of 80 c ft. per ton, and not at 63 c. ft. as was the case before 1st July 1882 The remainder of the loss is attributable partly to the inferior quality of the wood supplied, but chiefly to the grossly inefficient arrangements of the Locomotive Department of the Railway. It should be written off the accounts under a distinct head "Profit and Loss."—*Daily Post.*

INAM VILLAGES.—The following circular order has been issued by the Dewan directing the attachment and management of Inam villages for non payment of arrears of Government due:—The orders contained in Notification No. 271, dated 15th November 1883, directing the attachment and management of Inam villages for non-payment of arrears of Government due, were not intended to preclude the District officers from recommending sales of Inam villages in those cases in which such sales may be considered necessary for some good reason, such as the majority of shareholders having paid their share of the Government demand, any unusual difficulty in the management of villages by Government agency, &c., The District and Sub-Division Officers will accordingly enquire into all applications from any shareholder for sale of a village vrittivar and to pass orders thereupon in due course.—*Daily Post.*

THE SEASON'S PROSPECTS.—A perusal of the latest agricultural prospect Reports of the Season in Mysore, is by no means a cheering study. There is not a single District in the Province which has not suffered, more or less, from a want of rain. "Crops are withering," "tanks dry," "fields unplughed and unsown,"—is the official record which meets the reader's eye. In Bangalore itself, the tanks are very low. The Doomalor tank contains [illegible] r, and the Ulsur tank in the

station is in a similar state—a bad look-out for the troops if rain does not fall speedily. The grain merchants, taking time by the forelock, are keeping their supplies in reserve. It behoves the Mysore Government to do likewise, to face facts, and prepare for a scarcity, if not for an absolute *Famine*. We are no alarmists, but facts speak for themselves, and the Government will have no excuse to offer if they are surprised, unprepared, by a famine.

News Letter.

TANJORE, 21ST AUGUST.—A brutal murder was committed here by a boy of 18 years of age some three days back. The circumstances of the case I shall briefly detail. The accused had a friend, a boy of his own age who wore a pair of ear rings, worth some 6 or 7 Rs. This fellow who committed this atrocious crime with a view to rob his friend of his rings, took him one evening to a garden and there made him drink to the brim, and while he was unconscious gave him a fatal stroke by a sickle. That which astonishes as most is the fact that he committed the murder near the quarters of the Superintendent of Police. See, Dear Editor, the boldness of the fellow. He did this brutal act, that too under the very nose of the Police Superintendent. Having despatched him, this fellow dragged the corpse and threw it into an unused well taking away the ear rings with him. These ear rings he pledged the next day and got 1½ Rupees, and went away to roam among the villages. Yesterday, our Town Inspector was given to understand that a body was lying in the unused well, near the Police Superintendent's quarters. In this connection, it will not be out of place to say something about the detective ability of our Town Inspector. It was only said to him that a certain person murdered a certain other person, whose corpse was in a state in which it was impossible to make out who he was even by his relatives. Our Inspector went to the spot, and made out the thing, and arrested the offender, who confessed his guilt. He will be brought up at the next sessions.

General Summary.

MADRAS.

STAMPS ON DUPLICATE RECEIPTS.—The Government of India has declined to accede to a request preferred by the Calcutta Trades' Association, to rescind or modify the law which requires that duplicate receipts for sums of money greater than Rs 20 shall be stamped with a one anna stamp equally with the originals. —*Mail*.

A SUCCESSFUL ORIENTAL BANK.—The Calcutta Agent of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank has received a telegram from Hongkong stating that the dividend for the half-year ending 30th June, 1884, is £2 per share, equal to 17 per cent. per annum, and the amount added to reserve is about Rs. 3,28,000. The total reserve now stands at about Rs. 1,08,00,000. The nett earnings for the half-year are at the rate of over 22 per cent. per annum on the amount of the capital.—*Ibid*.

REAPPEARANCE OF CHOLERA AT MADRAS.—The military authorities have considered it essential for the protection of the troops in garrison to issue stringent orders prohibiting soldiers, Native and European, from visiting the undermentioned localities, viz., Now town, Vepery and Choolay, owing to sporadic cases of cholera having occurred in those places. An additional order has now been published restricting the troops from entering the localities of Cassamode Washermanpettah, Chintadrapettah, Pierswalkum and Royapooram, for the same reason, all of which have been placed beyond bounds. Orders have also been issued directing that during the presence of cholera in Madras, the children of the Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers in garrison now attending schools outside Fort Saint George are to be withdrawn from such schools until further orders.—*Ibid*.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.—Mr Hashim Ali, Vellore, Register No. 5162, at the Matriculation examination of 1883, having been found guilty of malpractices at that examination, is debarred from appearing at the F. A. examination till December 1886.—*Standard*.

MADRAS COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.—Mr G Muttusawmy Chetty, third judge of the Madras Court of Small Causes, has applied for and obtained three months' privilege leave from the beginning of next month. During his absence, the work of the Court will be conducted by the 1st and 2nd judges.—*Ibid*.

THE SEASON IN COIMBATORE.—The *Coimbatore Crescent* says:—"We have no rains at all here for some months past. People are expecting a famine very soon." The reports received from many districts in the presidency are as discouraging as they are in Coimbatore. We hear, however, of some improvement in the districts which have been favoured with a few showers of rain in the past week or ten days. In parts of the Salem district, the prospects are said to be decidedly bad and no rain has fallen for some time.—*Ibid*.

SALEM MUNICIPALITY.—In modification of notification No 73, dated 23 d May 1883, published in the *Gazette* of the 20th idem, page 332, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby notifies, under Section 9 of Act III of 1871 and Rules for the election of Municipal Commissioners, that the number of elective Commissioners in the town of Salem shall, until further orders, be six.—*Ibid*.

FIRE ENGINES.—In consequence of the outbreak of fire occasionally at Vallam, one of the seaport towns in the Tanjore district, the Local Fund Board, at the suggestion of the Deputy Magistrate, have resolved to purchase a fire engine for the purpose of helping to put out conflagrations. Vallam is a pleasantly situated seaport town in Tanjore, and the collector resides there for the greater portion of the year.—*Ibid*.

PUBLIC HEALTH.—We regret to say that a few fatal cases of cholera were reported in the past week, and the Municipal returns show five deaths from that disease in the week ending 15th instant. Many fatal cases of cholera are reported in New Town and the attention of the Sanitary officers of the Municipality may well be directed to the sanitary condition of the locality. The Brigadier-General Commanding the District has issued orders that the European troops in garrison shall not visit those parts of the town where the disease has made its appearance.—*Ibid*.

MR. VIJIARAGHAVA CHARI AND THE SALEM MUNICIPALITY.—Dr. Martin, the late Acting Collector of Salem, on receiving information from Mr. Vijiaraghava Chari that he would attend the next Municipal meeting, inasmuch as the High Court have held that his removal by Government was illegal and unjust, wrote to the Government for instructions on the matter. The Government have, we are glad to learn, informed the Collector that they had no objection to his resuming his seat as a Commissioner. We hear that Mr. Vijiaragava Chari will take his seat as a Commissioner at the meeting which is to come off next month.—*Hindu*.

ELIGIBILITY FOR DISTRICT MUNSIFFS.—The following Rules framed by the High Court, under Sec 7, paragraph 3, of the Civil Courts Act (III of 1873) and sanctioned by Government are published:—From and after the 1st January 1885 the following persons only will be considered eligible for the office of District Munsiff with the exceptions noted below:—(1) Advocates and Vakils of the High Court and persons duly qualified for admission as Advocates and Vakils of the High Court. (2) Persons who have obtained the degree of Bachelor of Laws of one of the Universities of Madras, Calcutta, or Bombay. (3) Persons who have passed the First grade Pleadership Examination. Exceptions: I. Persons who, before the 1st January 1885, have completed the special tests required to qualify for a District Munsiffship by G O, dated 29th July 1869. II. Persons already in the service of Government in the Judicial Department who may pass the tests required to qualify for a Munsiffship under the old rules at any of the Special Test Examinations to be held up to and including the year 1889. III. Persons who prior to the 1st January 1885, shall have been enrolled as Attorneys of the High Court.—*Ibid*.

STAMP REVENUE.—The provisions of Section 54 of Act I of 1879, regarding the refund of the value of general stamps not required for use and the rule laid down in Financial Resolution, No. 927, dated 19th February 1884, authorizing refund of the value of impressed court-fee stamps not required for use, do not apply to stamp vendors, inasmuch as refund is allowed only to persons who have paid the full price of stamps and purchased them with a *bona fide* intention to use them. Instances occur in which the absence of any provision for refund to stamp vendors operates as a hardship; for example, when the license is surrendered in consequence of death of the vendor or from other causes, or when, owing to the removal of a court, the stamp vendor is unable to sell stamps purchased by him for sale to the public. The Governor-General in Council is, therefore, pleased to direct that the Collector may, at his discretion, when he considers that the circumstances justify the application, repay to a stamp vendor or his representatives the values of stamps not spoiled or rendered unfit for use returned into the Collector's store, deducting any sum paid as discount on the sale of such stamps to the vendors, or may issue stamps of other values in exchange.—*Ibid*.

DARING LAW TOUTS.—On Wednesday last at the Black Town Presidency Magistrates' Court, before Mr. T. V. Poonnusawmy Pillay, two law touts named Ragavooloo Naidoo and Soobroyaloo Mudaliy respectively, were charged by Parthasarathy Iyengar, with robbery. Mr. P. D. Shaw, Barrister-at-Law, appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Jeremiah for the second defendant. The following facts were elicited at the trial. The complainant was a dubash to Mr. P. D Shaw and obtained an appeal case for his master. At the time he was settling with the parties connected with the appeal the defendants were with the appellants. The fees having been paid to Mr. Shaw, the defendants demanded commission from the complainant, which was refused them. Upon this the first defendant struck complainant a slap on his neck, put his hand into his pocket and forcibly removed therefrom rupees six, which complainant had in his possession at the time, and the second defendant tipped the complainant's pocket to indicate that complainant had money in his possession. The defense set up was that the complainant had agreed to give the defendants commission for bringing the case to his master. He never paid the commission and whenever he was asked for the same he put the defendants off. They denied using violence to complainant. His Worship convicted the prisoners under sections 379 and 384 and sentenced them to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of rupees fifty each; in default two months' simple imprisonment. The first defendant was further fined rupees five, for using criminal force to the complainant.—*Ibid*.

BOMBAY.

DEATH OF THE NAWAB OF SAVANUR.—A correspondent writes:—It is with profound regret that I have to announce the death from consumption of Nawab Abdool Diller Khan of Savanur, which took place on the 11th instant. He had been suffering from consumption for 13 months past, during which he was under the treatment of both European and native doctors. He was educated in the Rajkumar college at Rajkot and Kolhapore, and was entrusted with the administration of the Savanur State in June 1883. He had scarcely exercised the powers for three months when symptoms of consumption manifested themselves. He lost strength rapidly and was confined to his bed for the last two months. He took a keen interest in the management of his little State and had endeared himself to the ryots by his solicitude for their well-being. For the period of sixteen years before his accession to the gadi the State was administered by a Political agent, and the long absence of a Raja made his subjects love Abdur Diller Khan all the more. The Nawab leaves no male issue, his only child being a daughter, who is four months old. Disputes are not unlikely to arise as to the succession. At present the State is administered by a dewan whose services were lent at the Nawab's request.—*Gazette*.

Extracts.

A HINDU IN PARLIAMENT.

The *Statesman*.—We are very glad to learn that Sir William Lawson and other members of the House are interesting themselves in getting Mr. Lalmohun Ghose into the House of Commons. We hope very sincerely that they will succeed. For the House is sure to receive him kindly, and to listen to him attentively, and it is Parliament only that can effect the reforms called for in our whole system of Government. If a dozen competent native gentlemen can secure seats in the House they will find at least a hundred members prepared to co-operate with them, and a compact body of this kind will force 'India' upon the attention of the House as prominently as Ireland has been so found, and with at least as much reason. If the people of India are wise, they will make every effort to get a few native members into the House. We do not think that any constitutional objection can be pleaded against it.

THE TOWN HALL.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Standard*:—"What has become of the Town Hall project? Are we to have a Town Hall at all, or will the Committee allow the cash at their disposal to run at interest at the Bankers till the interest accumulates and makes up the round sum required to erect the Hall? The Committee have held no meetings for some months, and as it is reported that Mr. Arundel, President of the Municipality, will shortly proceed on leave and then get a collectorship, it is possible that the Town Hall scheme will not be taken in hand for a good long time, if it is taken in hand at all. Mr. Arundel deserves great credit for the manner in which he got up the public meeting and induced the Maharajah of Vizianagram not only to lay the foundation stone of the hall, but to renew the promise which his lamented father made towards the erection of the building. Indeed, the Maharajah went further and promised to lend the Committee a large sum of money provided they paid him very moderate interest. These and other reasons ought to induce the Committee to push on with the scheme. At one of the meetings held in Madras to take into consideration the scheme to build a Town Hall, one of the speakers remarked that it had become the fashion in Madras to look to Government for everything. If a Town Hall was wanted the Government must be asked to give the project their support. Really it is time that the public of Madras were self-reliant and built the Hall at their own cost instead of looking to Government for cash. The foundation stone of the Hall has been laid, the design accepted and paid for, and it is hoped that the work of construction will not be delayed. If there is any great delay the monsoons will soon come on and there will be no real progress made in the work of construction till the middle of 1885."

THE SOONDOOR JAGHIRE.

The *Amrita Bazaar Patrika*.—Ranee Sooderabaee is the widow of the late Rajah of Soondoor, a native State in the Bellary District of the Madras Presidency. If her story is to be believed and we have no reason to disbelieve it, the usual gross injustice appears to have been done to her by the Government of India. They have, it would seem, transgressed most arbitrarily the terms of Earl Canning's Sannad conferring on her house the right of adoption. The Rajah Venkatrao Ghoropadey to whom the Sannad was granted was her father-in-law. The Sanad guarantees that as long as the house is loyal and faithful to the British Government, nothing shall disturb the engagement thereby made with the house. The engagement is that in the event of any Chief of Soondoor dying without natural heirs, his widow as his nearest *Sapinda* may adopt a son as his successor, and the adoption will at all times be permitted and confirmed by the British Government. This Sannad excludes collateral heirs, whether brothers or step-brothers, and upholds the customs of Rajasthan—that the line of a Rajah never becomes extinct, but is always regenerated by adoption. But it would appear that by some misrepresentations through the instrumentality of a missionary Kharbaree Rev. Macartney of the Soondoor State, her husband's step-brother has been able to defeat her right of adoption and usurp the State. The Government now complacently tells the widow that on a full consideration of all the circumstances of the case, it sees no sufficient reason to modify the first decision in favour of the present unlawful incumbent. The poor and helpless widow stands on her right of adoption as founded upon the terms of the Sannad, and asks the Government of India to enforce it. This is a fair and reasonable prayer. But we are really at a loss to understand how her case has not received that consideration in the hands of the present Viceroy as it deserves.

WHY INDIANS DIE EARLY.

The *Indian Spectator*.—The question—why public men in India die early—is engaging the attention of thoughtful writers on the Native Press. It is a matter of vital importance, and great will be the gain to the country if the discussion leads to some definite results. The question has been as familiar to us as our own existence, and we can only repeat what we have hitherto said, that the cause is mainly social, and in part climatic

and political. Foreign rule has not much to do directly with the deterioration we lament. Work and worry are inseparable from public life, and even in Europe and America the man who wishes to rise politically must pay court to constituted authority, however galling it may be to a sensitive nature. Apart from the question of early death, though closely connected, how is it our public reformers as a rule degenerate after reaching a certain age? Have we any one to compare with Joseph Hume, Richard Cobden, Bright, Gladstone, Shaftesbury and others? Before we have a Gladstone in India we must try to have his beautifully well-ordered home. His intellect may be common to many Indians, but not his home associations. The common interest, free communion and perfect love and trust which brighten and sanctify the English fire-side and give to the English man his "home," are wanting in India. A good and long life depends more upon the sort of home you possess than the sort of world you have to battle with. At the starting point the child must have an intelligent mother. But what can you expect from the Indian mother of 13 and the father of 15? and how long do you expect the progeny of such a pair to live, serving himself and his country, with every influence around him calculated to embitter and undermine life rather than sweeten and sustain it? So we come finally to infant marriage and other social customs which are the results of a multiplicity of castes. Considered in this light the wonder is not so much that India's public men fall away so soon, but that they do retain such wonderful vitality even up to two score and ten!

TAXATION IN INDIA.

The *Indian Mirror*—"A tax, that is not remunerative, is simply a source of useless irritation, which no wise Government will venture to create. To be remunerative to a degree that will cover the most comprehensive schemes of improvement, the tax must necessarily embrace all classes, who, in any degree, can afford to bear taxation. Now, any person who has taken the trouble to enquire into the real condition of the city and its population, must be convinced that any addition to the taxes already imposed will be absolutely unbearable to large classes comprising the overwhelming majority of the local population. It cannot have been forgotten what serious consequence attended the very proposal to introduce the License Tax into Surat during Lord Lytton's Viceroyalty. And a man must be strangely ignorant of events transpiring around him or apathetic to their teachings, who does not know and dread that a system of taxation, like the Income Tax, the License Tax or an Octroi duty, has always been and will always be a most formidable engine of oppression, extortion, and corruption in the hands of the agency that must necessarily be employed in assessing and collecting such taxes. The people of Calcutta are already overburdened with taxes, and the imposition of an Octroi duty will, to the poorest classes, who form the majority of our population, be as the last straw on the camel's back. Without the slightest doubt, perfect sanitation is a most desirable condition for living, but food, we submit, is more absolutely necessary even than the most perfect sanitation, and we may reasonably infer that people, who are accustomed to one scanty meal in the day, would hardly be disposed to part with that meal thrice in the week, merely for the sake of improved sanitation. The chance of living to the age of a hundred years is doubtless very tempting, but the temptation can hardly be irresistable when it is associated with the certain prospect of starving during six months of each of those hundred years. We are quite aware that a system of addition al taxation can be forcibly thrust upon the people, for they are patient and enduring to a proverb. But it would be not only unwise and impolitic, but absolutely cruel to tax even their doubtly and submissiveness."

A LIBEL ON THE MADRAS POST OFFICE

The *Madras Mail*—On the 25th ultimo, in the House of Commons, Mr Justin McCarthy, M P, for Longford county, a "Home Ruler," and a very able political writer, asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he had noticed the assertions repeatedly made of late in the Madras newspapers that the Government of Madras has opened in the Post Office letters addressed to private individuals, whether he had noticed the fact that one gentleman had officially informed the Postal authorities that he had evidence that his letters were regularly opened while in the post, and whether it was true that the members of the Governor's staff, Madras, were allowed by the Governor to send letters home at soldiers' rates of postage in a special bag from Government House. Mr Cross replied—"The India Office has no official information on this subject, and I have been unable to find in recent numbers of the Madras papers the assertions to which the honorable gentleman called my attention. It would save great trouble if honorable members asking questions about newspaper statements would give the references. As regards the last paragraph of the question, I have to say that the Governor-General and the Governors of Madras and Bombay have the privilege of franking a special bag."

We are glad to gather from this that Mr Under Secretary Cross, unlike his predecessor in office, who is now Governor of Madras, does condescend to "read the Madras papers" and to take note of what appears, as well as of what does not appear therein. Mr McCarthy seems to have been misled by a paragraph which appeared in the *Athenæum and Daily News* of the 21st May, stating that "Mr Wallace has informed the Post Master General that he is in possession of evidence that some of his letters to Mrs. Wallace in England have been opened *en route*." We leave Mr Wallace to justify to the Government or Post Office the serious allegation that he brought against the Postal Department, while we say for ourselves, that we cannot credit the assertion that "Government of Madras has opened in the Post Office letters addressed to private individuals." Such an assertion most certainly has not "repeatedly been made in the Madras newspapers." In the course of a year we receive a very large number of letters from a very considerable number of persons living in various parts of the Presidency, and there are occasions when a Governor who was not a gentleman might like to look over our shoulder as we opened them, in order to see the signature. But we are happy to be able to state that never once within our own local journalistic experience of twenty-one years have we received a letter that has had the look of having been tampered with, or never once have we had cause to suspect that the confidence reposed by our correspondents in the fair dealing of the Post Office, has been obsequiously and dishonorably abused for the advantage of anybody. Nor can we believe that any officials in this part of the land, European or native, would aid and abet a Postal officer if he proposed to deal nefariously with private correspondence. As we are personally interested in the safe and punctual delivery to ourselves and to others, of nearly one million letters and newspapers every year, we may be allowed to express our grateful appreciation of the habitual efficiency of the Postal Department.

THE LATE EDMUND THOMSON

The *Madras Mail*—On the 26th ultimo, while on a visit to London, Mr Edmund Thomson, M A, for many years Principal of the Madras Presidency College, died very suddenly of heart disease. The news will be received with profound regret wherever his numerous old pupils are gathered together. So recently as the 1st May last at the distribution of prizes at the College, Dr D Duncan M A, the new Principal, referred in the following words to the services that had been rendered to the cause of education by his predecessor in office—

Mr Thomson's connexion with the College terminated on the 5th March of this year. Appointed Principal in 1862, Mr Thomson has held the office for twenty-one and a half years, a period covering nearly the whole of the time during which this Institution has been preparing candidates for the University Examinations. With the exception of about twenty who were educated under Mr Powell, all the graduates who look to this College as their *Alma Mater* have been pupils of Mr Thomson. And thus it comes about that of the twelve hundred graduates of the University scattered throughout the Presidency, Mr Thompson can probably claim a large number than any other educationist in Southern India. To say that his name will be held in enduring remembrance by them will appear like a trauma to those who knew Mr Thompson's devotion to his work, and the warm interest which he took in his pupils, not merely while they were members of the College, but through their after life. It is in contemplation, I believe to perpetuate his name in a way which will be most gratifying to himself, by connecting it with something that will be either useful or ornamental to the College he loves so well, and in which he spent the best years of his life. By the College staff generally Mr Thompson is remembered as a straightforward considerate chief, who ever set the example of conscientiousness in the discharge of duty. His name will long be cherished with affectionate esteem by the Professors, to each of whom he was known as a warm friend, a judicious adviser, and genial companion."

Mr Thompson was born on 5th March 1829, and retired on the 4th March 1884, with a pension of Rs 5,000 a year. He was appointed Head Master of the Provincial School, Calicut, in 1856, and retained that appointment six years, during which he enjoyed the warm friendship of Mr W Holloway, then Judge at Tellicherry. He became Principal of the Presidency College in October 1862, and he acted for a few months as Director of Public Instruction. In June 1880, when Mr Thompson had put in twenty four years' very laudable service as an educationist, he was called upon to endure the extreme mortification of seeing the Directorship conferred on Mr Gogg, mainly because that gentleman is a member of the Civil Service. He did not, however, resign, as it was at first feared he would do, but he remained on, until May 1882, when he went home on furlough, on the favourable leave rules. Last April, at a large meeting held in the Presidency College it was resolved that his services in connection with the Presidency College and the University, "deserve suitable recognition at the hands of his pupils and friends;" that "a marble bust or him be placed in the College, and, if funds permit, a scholarship or a prize be given, the nature of which is to be determined hereafter," and "that to carry out the above objects, a sum of Rs 5 000 be raised among his pupils and friends."

A RUSSIAN INVASION OF INDIA.

The *Times of India*—"Is an invasion of India by Russia possible?" It is of course, useless to refer to the invasion of Changez and Timur, Nadir and Ahmed Shah, and ask if the better organized Russia could not do as much, or to point on the other hand, to the impossible Oxus the frightful wastes of the Turcoman desert, the terrible defiles and snow-clad passes of the Hindu Cush, the unconquerable Afghans the gorges of the Jagdalak the Bolan and the Khyber, and lastly to our own numerous well disciplined and faithful army, backed by a completely loyal population. To review the question calmly and dispassionately, with as little bias from the one view as the other, it is necessary to put ourselves in the position of a Russian officer ordered to draw up a project for the invasion of India, and then show our readers how such an idea would be worked out, to take them step by step over the ground intervening between Russia and India, and give them such data and facts as will let them judge for themselves, whether an invasion of India is feasible as some say are only the nightmare of a few mad men according to others. The problem then, is 'Can Russia from her present position in Asia invade India now or at any future time?' First then what is the present position in Asia? Working round from the West it is as follows—the Caucasus has been thoroughly subdued and no insurrection need be feared there, Turkey now sees the hopelessness of a single handed struggle with Russia, Persia and its northern provinces are completely under Russian domination, the Turcomans have felt the weight of her hand and fear her, Khiva and Bokhara are completely under her thumb, Khokand has been annexed Kashgar is hostile but afraid, China is hostile and more than half afraid, and lastly, Russia's advance posts are now at Sarrakhs, Merv, Petro Alexandrovsk Jam and Deh and her communications from the rear are quite safe from attack. This is the present position of Russia in Asia and we have now to satisfy ourselves by a clam examination into the incontestable facts of the case as to whether the invasion of India by Russia is feasible or not. The first point to be considered is—Has Russia the necessary force for such an undertaking? We propose to show what is the total fighting strength of Russia, then to endeavour to estimate what proportion of this strength it would be necessary for her to retain—1st for the defence of her German and Austrian frontiers, 2nd, for the frontier of Turkey in Europe, 3rd, for the frontier of Turkey in Asia, 4th, for the internal defence of her European dominions, 5th, for her secure hold of Caucasus, 6th, for keeping in subjection her recent conquest in Central Asia; and 7th, for her Chinese frontier. Finally we shall see what number of troops would be left free, if she determined to invade India.

The total strength of Russia inclusive of all reserves is not commonly known, and for the sake of our military readers we shall give a trustworthy numerical account of it in some detail. Our other readers can accept the totals given below as sufficient for their purpose. The total forces which Russia has available in cavalry, infantry, and engineers and guns is as follows

	Men	Guns.
Russia ..	1,462,390	3,630
Servia .	227,120	384
Bulgaria	36,000	88
Roumania	150,000	384
East Roumelia ..	53 000	4
Montenegro	10,000	0
	1,928,410	4,394

We have now to consider how many of these troops would be required at home for defensive purposes and otherwise if Russia seriously undertook the invasion of India. This would depend to some extent as to whether she had secured the neutrality of Germany and Austria. Here we can only calculate from data supplied by previous wars, and though our calculations have been carefully made it will be impossible for want of space to give the detailed workings. The active army of the Germans in France on the 1st March 1871, was 455,782 infantry, 57,779 cavalry and 1674 guns. Russia must then maintain a body equally strong on her German frontier, and she would require at least 350 000 men to keep Austria in check. The troops mobilized in Russia for employment in European Turkey in 1877 consisted of the original army of the South the first reinforcement of the 15th May, and the second reinforcement of the 3rd August or a total of 313,300 men and 1,208 guns. If Turkey did not enter openly into an alliance with India, Russia would have to maintain in constant readiness a force at least equal to the original army of the South—that is 93,000 infantry, 21 900 cavalry and 484 guns. If Turkey did form an offensive defensive alliance with England, Russia would require as large a force in hand as she employed during the war in European Turkey. The troops mobilized on the Asiatic theatre of operations in 1877 78 numbered 123 600 men and 394 guns. Thus if Turkey entered into an offensive defensive alliance with England she would require, a similar number on the Armenian frontier. This number with the exception of the men wanted to preserve order in the Caucasus would be supplied by the army of the Caucasus. The army in Turkistan and the troops in East and West Siberia could not be spared for exterior operations. The smallest force then which Russia would have to maintain on her frontiers and for internal purpose would be—

	Infantry	Cavalry	Guns.
On the German frontier	450 000	58 000	1 000
Do Austrian do	300 000	38 000	900
Do European Turkey frontier	200 000	21 000	600
Do. Asiatic do	75 000	10,000	200
In the Caucasus	30 000	5,000	104
In Turkistan	20,000	7 300	72
In Siberia East and West	20 000	2,500	64
Total	1 102,000	198 000	34,38

The local and depot troops are specially designed for internal police purposes during the war. Deducting the above numbers from the total armed strength of Russia already given there would be a balance of about 85,000 infantry 40,000 cavalry and 194 guns available for operations in the direction of India without counting the aid that could be given by the tributary States of Servia, Bulgaria, Roumania and Eastern Roumelia. But if the troops of these States were added Russia would have an available field army of 69,1000 men and 955 guns. It must be allowed then that Russia has at her disposal sufficient men for the invasion of India. Has she sufficient money? Her finances are known to be in a bad way. But she makes no sign of reducing her force in peace times and we believe that the loan of fifteen millions lately put on the Berlin market was subscribed thirty times over. The tightness of the money market never yet prevented a nation going to war, and we may safely assume that for such a popular operation as the invasion or threatening of India, money could be had in abundance. We have shown that Russia has the necessary men, we have assumed that she can find the money should it be required, we shall hereafter proceed to consider, in the same unimpassioned spirit the feasibility of a Russian invasion of India.

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THE

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Seringapatam Municipality

Notice is hereby given that valuable building sites round the Sandal Khoti at Seringapatam are to be sold by public auction at the Amildar's Cutcherry at 10 A M, on the 15th September 1884.

TERMS CASH—For conditions regarding the building of houses see notification affixed to Taluk Cutherry.

(Signed) A RAGHAVENDRA RAU
Vice President

SERINGAPATAM,
16th August 1884

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

Shanghai, 23rd Aug—Admiral Courbet's fleet opened fire on the Foochow Arsenal at two o'clock P M, to-day and the bombardment continues

The Foochow Arsenal has been destroyed by the French Squadron

Seven Chinese gunboats were sunk. Two succeeded in escaping

The bombardment lasted for three hours

The European settlement was undisturbed

The Governors of Kwangsi and Yunnam have been ordered to enter Tonquin

St Petersburg, 23rd Aug—Three ironclads have been sent to reinforce the Russian Squadron in China

Paris, 23rd Aug—Li Fong Pao left Paris this evening

Aden, 23rd Aug—The French transport *Alleyron* has been driven ashore, and wrecked off Cape Guardafui

286 French men have arrived here, and 300 men are waiting at Guardafui

H M S *Briton* will proceed immediately to Guardafui, to release the shipwrecked men of the French transport

Cairo, 23rd Aug—The Nile is rising rapidly at Assouan

Shanghai, 25th Aug—During the bombardment of Foochow Arsenal by the French squadron, only one Chinese battery replied It is reported that one French war vessel was sunk

General Chang Pei Lion will lead the Chinese troops

Shanghai, 26th Aug—The French war vessels engaged the fort situated at the mouth of Foochow river to day, and after an hour's cannonade retired

Paris, 26th Aug—The French press angrily condemns the criticisms which have appeared in English newspapers, describing the late bombardment by Admiral Courbet's fleet as of a merciless character

London, 27th Aug—Lord Wolseley has been appointed to the supreme command in Egypt. His Lordship proceeds immediately to Cairo.

Shanghai 28th Aug—The French fleet have destroyed all defences on the Min River.

The French Consul and merchants have been expelled from Canton The populace invaded the Roman Catholic Cathedral, but Chinese troops cleared the edifice of the mob

The Consular body have, in consequence of these disturbances, induced the Bishop and Catholic Missionaries to leave Canton

The Chinese here are much alarmed and are leaving the town.

Naples 29th Aug—Cholera has broken out in this city

London 30th Aug—The new Oriental Bank will proceed to make the allotment of shares applied for, and commence the revival of business on September 1st

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

WE have once more to draw attention to the extraordinary fact, which would be incredible, if it was stated for the *first* in these columns, that there are hundreds of our subscribers who are in arrears with their subscriptions for one, two, and even three years! Considering that the subscription is only 8 *annas a month*, or *six rupees a year, or five rupees a year* (To local Subscribers) the fact that any person who honours us with his support, can make that support a mockery, by not paying his subscription for twelve, twenty four, or even thirty six months seems almost incredible, but IT IS A FACT! We, therefore, give notice that if all defaulters in this gross way, do not send in *all* their dues by the end of the present month, that is to say, by the 30th September current, their names and the amounts due by them will be posted up in the columns of this journal, both in English and Canarese, so that the public may know of what kind some people are with whom we, as proprietors and managers of this journal, have to deal Their names will then be struck off our list, and suits filed against them—the most reluctant step we could take—for the recovery of the sums due by them

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER, 1, 1884

THE MYSORE STATE.

OUR Mysore state is in a very dangerous, though not, we hope and believe, in a precarious, condition When our Maharajah, His Highness Chamrajendra Wodier, came to his own, on the 25th March 1881, he got back his inheritance in such a state of debt and difficulty, that there were many who wondered what he would do with it, and how he would manage to enter upon and maintain his career as an "independent native prince" There was, first, the famine debt of eighty lacs of rupees, on which an interest of four lacs per annum has to be paid This is a debt due to the benevolent Government of India, which refuses to wipe it off, or, rather, declines to recommend its remission to the Secretary of State for India and his Council Then, there is the subsidy to the British Government of India, on the part of the Maharajah, of Twenty five lacs and fifty thousand rupees a year, for the unwieldy and over-grown garrison of British troops, European and native, which is now located in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and, there is the loss of the revenue of this latter cantonment which all goes to the British Government of India—even the surplus after expenditure, though it is not a very large item In the year 1882, a railway loan of Rupees Twenty lacs was raised, on which, of course, interest has to be paid Thus, an enormous debt incurred on account of the famine of 1877-78, a most unconscionable military subsidy, the loss of revenue on account of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and interest on a public loan, have to be borne by a state whose annual income, at the present moment, does not exceed one hundred and three lacs of rupees. It is not hard to see that the pecuniary condition of the young Maharajah of Mysore is one of the most pitiable that can befall an "independent native prince of India." How the young prince of Mysore is to keep up his position and maintain his dignity amongst his confreres in India is and must be a source of much anxiety amongst his subjects. Luckily, His Highness is not given to extravagance, and husbands his resources in such a way as will not leave him penniless, should he be compelled to resign his raj and retire into private life and accept a pension from the British Government. We do not say that His Highness *should* take such a step, we do not believe that His Highness *will* take such a step. Nobody will be more grieved and view with deeper regret such a step than ourselves, as loyal subjects of the Maharajah, and there cannot be the slightest doubt that the people of the Mysore state will look upon such an eventuality as the most grievous thing that can happen to a native prince of India but such a rumour has gone forth, and though there may not be the slightest foundation in fact for it, still that there *has* been such a rumour shows the anxiety with which the affairs of the Mysore state are now looked upon. There has been some sort of foundation for so sinister a report, in the fact that the rains of the last monsoons having failed, almost entirely, there has been almost a total absence of sowing operations of the grain foods of the country, especially of the staple food—ragi, so that when the time for reaping the harvest, which will be about December or January next, we shall have hardly any harvest to gather, certainly not so much as to sustain the population for the ensuing six months before the rains of June and July of the ensuing year set in Indeed it is clear that this unhappy province of Mysore will suffer, if not from a great famine, at least from a palpable scarcity all through its districts and taluks and villages, and though the present rains and those which we may expect in October and November next, may save us from that concomitant evil, a water famine, still there will be no grain to reap till the middle of the ensuing year. It is in view of this impending calamity, that the Government of His Highness the Maharajah has been compelled to stop the prosecution of farther railway works, through the agency of public contractors, as in the case of the Bangalore—Mysore and the Bangalore—Tumkur railways. This latter line was to have been prosecuted at once and carried on to Tiptur, as rapidly as possible, but now the works have been stopped, and the construction of the line has been held in abeyance till such time as the impending calamity of a widespread scarcity of food shall have broken in upon us, in December or January next, when the work will be resumed under that dreadful expedient known as "famine labour" And the mention of this circumstance brings us to the consideration—and a very sad consideration it is—that the Government of Mysore will have to go borrowing again, and "he that goes a bor-

owing goes a-sorrowing," as poor Richard truly says It follows, as a matter of course, that if the Government of Mysore cannot now, at this present moment, pay for contractors out of its own funds, it will be quite unable to do so when the fearful time comes, in December and January next, when the people cry for bread and can find none, and the state has to strive to supply it, to some extent at least, by resuming the Tumkur-Tiptur line of railway, and other "famine relief works," as in the days of 1877 78—disastrous days, never to be forgotton The Mysore Government, then will have to borrow the money required for famine relief works, and its lender—its sowcar—will, of course, once more be the British Government of India, with the sanction of the Secretary of State for India and his Council, and, of course, this fresh loan will be with interest, which must come out of the impoverished coffers of the Mysore state. Went ought, then, to be the conduct of so powerful and wealthy a Government as the British Government regnant in India? It ought not merely to exercise its power in demanding justice for itself in the matter of the monies due to it by the Mysore state, namely, the interest on the famine loan of 80 lacs of rupees of the great famine years of 1877 and 1878, it ought not to insist upon the regular annual payment of Twenty five lacs and fifty thousand rupees as a subsidy for the maintenance of the large number of British troops in Bangalore cantonment which are of no use to the young Maharajah, for the preservation of his person, or the security of his state, it ought not, we say, to look to its own pecuniary interests and ignore the utter want to which its ward, His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, has been reduced It ought—we say it without hesitation—it ought to waive its claim for the famine debt of eighty lacs of rupees—wipe it out altogether from its books—and it ought to suspend the payment of the tremendous subsidy of Twenty five lacs and fifty thousand rupees, for at least two or three years to come till the revenues of the Mysore state have resumed that elasticity which once, in years gone by, placed the revenues at Rupees 109½ lacs and more These are the things that the British Government here in India and in England *ought* to do, but will that Government see things in this light? Power is on its side, justice and generosity to the Mysore state and the Mysore prince call aloud for exercise The sequel will show whether the British Government knows what is the true meaning of justice and generosity to the independent native princes of India

THE BANGALORE BOOK SOCIETY AND THE PUBLIC OF THE C AND M STATION

THE citizens—our fellow citizens—of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore have shown a pluck and spirit which are highly commendable, and prove what energy and activity on a given public question can accomplish The Bangalore Book Society—an extremely exclusive society, which admits amongst its members only people who are or are supposed to be "in society"—through its Secretary, Mr H Hudson, Deputy Accountant general and Comptroller of the Mysore State, the Bangalore Book Society, we say, forwarded the following extraordinarily cool letter to Col. H. M. S Magrath, the President of the Municipal Commission of the C and M Station—

To Colonel H M S Magrath, President Municipal Commission, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

DEAR SIR,

The Committee of the Garrison Library desire to submit for the consideration of your Board a proposal to the effect that the present Library building be made over to the Board for their offices, with the grounds adjoining, in exchange for the Mayo Hall, and the grounds east of the road which runs between it and the Library Building

I am to ask on what terms your Board would be prepared to entertain such a proposition.

I am Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
H Hudson,
Hon Secy Bangalore Book Society

The above letter, instead of being shelved and thrown aside, was put down for consideration at the ordinary meeting of the Board held on Saturday last In the meanwhile, before the latter event could take place, the independent and public spirited citizens of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore held a meeting in the Mayo Memorial Hall which was pretty fair as to numbers, considering the short notice that was given, but extremely enthusiastic and unanimous on the public question which had brought it together The resolutions and speeches thereon have been already published in the columns of our English contemporaries, and have been, no doubt, perused with interest by many of our readers, as no doubt, also was the memorial, which was the result of the resolutions and speeches This memorial was forwarded to Mr Lyall, the British Resident, on Thursday afternoon last, and Mr Lyall, after due consideration, directed the despatch of the subjoined correspondence, which speaks for itself—

Office of the Resident in Mysore
Bangalore, 29th August 1884
No 1,200—629

To T T Leonard, Esq, Chairman of the Meeting held to protest against the proposed transfer of the Mayo Memorial Hall Bangalore

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of the Memorial of the Residents and Rate-payers of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, protesting against the proposed transfer of the Mayo and Memorial Hall to the Bangalore Book Society, in exchange for the Society's Library, and in reply to forward you a copy of the letter sent to the President to show the action Mr Lyall has taken in the matter

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obdt servt,
H Wylie,
Asst to the Resident

Office of the Resident in Mysore,
Bangalore, 29th August 1884
No 1199—94

To the President of the Municipal Commission, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore

SIR,—In forwarding the accompanying Memorial of the Residents and Rate-payers of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, protesting against an exchange of the Mayo Memorial Hall for the building belonging to the Bangalore Book Society, stated to have been proposed by the Honorary Secretary of that Society in a letter addressed to you, and which is set down as one of the subjects for discussion at the meeting of the Municipal Board on Saturday next, the 30th instant, I am desired by the Resident to say that it seems quite clear that the title by which the Municipal Board holds the Mayo Hall, gives them no authority to alienate it by sale, exchange, or in any other way If then the proposal which the Honorary Secretary, Bangalore Book Society, submitted for the consideration of the Board was of the kind which the Municipalists understand it to have been, Mr Lyall considers that you might properly have at once refused to place it before the Board But he imagines that the proposal of the Honorary Secretary of the Book Club which the Memorialists do not seem to have seen, may have been more or less misrepresented to them, and, if so, its discussion at a Board meeting will be fair to the Book Society and its Honorary Secretary, and not endanger public interests in any way

2 If the proposal is discussed, Mr Lyall desires that the Memorial and this letter be read to the Board at the same time as the proposal, the Memorial should then be returned to this office with the Report of the Proceedings If the proposal is expunged or withdrawn, the Memorial should nevertheless be returned with a report

I have, &c,
(Signed) H. Wylie,
Asst to the Resident.

The ordinary meeting of the Municipal Commissioners of the C and M Station was held on Saturday morning last, when Colonel Magrath was of opinion that the Resident's letter settled the case, and that no further discussion was necessary Mr Campbell read a minute in which he held that it would be a breach of trust on the part of the Municipality to part with the Mayo Memorial Hall on any condition. It was then resolved that the Board do not consider a discussion on this subject necessary, inasmuch as the Resident in his letter No 1190/94 has decided that the title by which the Municipal Board holds the Mayo Hall gives them no authority to alienate it by sale, exchange, or in any other way It will be thus observed that the general public of Bangalore Cantonment have gained a victory over a small and exclusive section of the community, which the latter will not easily forget as no doubt they are smarting under so signal a defeat

Occasional Notes.

A RANGOON telegram states that the Parsee Theatrical Company have gone to Moudalay at the invitation of King Theebaw

Truth says that Mr Grant Duff is to return from India early next year, and in all probability he will then be raised to the peerage

A RANGOON telegram, dated the 13th inst, says —A daring dacoity has been committed on the river Some armed men attacked a boat, shot the boatmen dead, and escaped with fifteen taels of gold The occurrence has excited great alarm

THE Rangoon correspondent of the *Indian Daily News* telegraphed on the 19th inst —"The Burmese authorities have succeeded in capturing 235 dacoits during the country between Mandalay and Bhamo Fifty were crucified, and quiet is restored"

A TERRIBLE accident occurred last Thursday at Walti Villiv, near Loni, on works of the Southern Mahratta Railway Eight men are supposed to have been killed and ten others injured It appears that during the excavation of a tunnel a landslip occurred, burrying sixteen or twenty men in the *debris*

THE escort for the Boundary Commission will consist of 200 Lancers to be furnished by the 11th Bengal Lancers Major Bax will command, with two officers under him, Captain Health and Lieutenant Drummond General Wright has left that station for Umballa to inspect the escort before departure to Beluchistan

A FRESH outbreak of dacoity has occurred in Mandalay A telegram from Rangoon states that "the premises of the Royal Secretary were audaciously looted The neighbourhood of the city is again disturbed A rich Governor has been robbed of everything, and mercilessly killed The troops are unavailing The collections of the revenue are stopped The price of rice is exorbitantly high The people are openly seeking outside intervention

THE French Crown Jewels are about to be sold by public auction When they were valued just after the Revolution of 1789, they were estimated at £840,000, and they consisted of 7,342 diamonds, 306 pearls, 230 rubies, 150 emeralds, 134 sapphires, 71 topazes, eight garnets, and three amethysts They were stolen from treasury, in which they had been deposited, and only a very small portion recovered, but the purchases made by Napoleon and the Bourbon Kings brought the total of the Crown jewels up to £900,000, when they were valued in 1882 When a fresh inventory was taken in 1876 it was found that the crown jewels consisted of 77,486 stones, weighing over 10,000 carats, and a part of these will be sold

THE Hon'ble Mr Ilbert is now engaged in producing a proper Copyright Act for India The foundation of such a copyright law as India possesses at all is as old as '47, in which Act 40 was passed "an Act for the encouragement of learning," in the quaint phraseology of the day Since, then, however, the labours of the Copyright Commission at home have thrown much new light on the subject, not to say that new wants have sprung up here, with the general advance of literary and educational activity It is understood that Mr. Ilbert proposes tacking on to his new legislation a clause conferring copyright in newspaper telegrams Here he should have the cordial support of the entire Indian Press.

LAST month an important experiment was made at Aldershot. Baron Mundy, an Austrian who has made himself very conspicuous in questions of ambulance reform, has proposed the use of electric light waggons which had been designed by a French firm for use in the defence of fortresses and sea ports This waggon was tried at Aldershot as a means for lighting up the ground during the night after a battle, searching for the wounded and performing the first bandaging work The distance between the light and the ground to be searched was nearly half a mile, and it need hardly be said that the greatest possible assistance was furnished to the bearers and to the doctors Each waggon carrying the light weighs about three tons, and it would require a good many of them to be of much use in a field of battle

THE *Indian Spectator* has received the following telegram from Calcutta —"Lallmohun Ghose telegraphs from London that the chances of his election are hopeful. He will stand if India supports him by paying the election expenses, which are estimated to be about fifteen hundred, say eighteen thousand rupees Will princes and people subscribe? Can you form committees and raise funds? We are trying here and wish to know whether help from Bombay and Madras is likely" The editor adds —"We are not quite sure whether help from Bombay is likely, but it is certainly necessary, and that being so, must be forthcoming About Rs 5,000 would save our credit on this important occasion The attempt of a Native gentleman to enter Parliament is in itself worth the Rs 12,000 We appeal to educated classes to give their quota at once Our subscribers are earnestly requested to help in the good cause"

Local and Provincial

HINDU FEAST —Thursday next the 4th proximo being 'Ananta Chaturdasi,' all the Public Offices and Courts will be closed on the said day

M R C —Mr Saunders, Agent of the Madras Railway Company, is expected to arrive at Madras on or about the 31st instant, as his furlough to Europe will soon expire

THE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY —It has been finally settled by the Dewan that the Dussera Representative Assembly held every year will take place this year on the 10th of October next

NEW DISPENSARIES—The Dewan has been pleased to sanction the establishment of three new dispensaries for Chattapatam, Doddballapur and Coonagul, under the superintendence of Surgeon Major Houston They will be opened about the end of next month

TOWN MAGISTRATE'S COURT —Two inhabitants of the Pettah were fined on Monday last by Mr P N Poornaiah, Town Magistrate, for breach of the Municipal Bye-laws, in having allowed or caused an accumulation of refuse in the public streets One was fined Rs 7, the other Rs 5 Runga Rajoo, Head Overseer of the Pettah, prosecuted on behalf of the Board

General Summary.

MADRAS

DINDIGUL TO PALGHAT RAILWAY —Mr De Closets the Engineer, who was in charge of the Villupooram to Vellore Railway Survey, left Madras to day for Dindigul, for the purpose of surveying another important line from Dindigul to Palghat, a station of the Madras Railway in the District of Coimbatore —*Mail*

THE LATE CAMP OF EXERCISE —A detailed statement, exhibiting the final charges for expenditure in connection with the late Camp of Exercise held near Bangalore, has been submitted to Government, from which it appears that the cost was nearly Rs. 10,000 less than the sum sanctioned for the camp by the Government of India The entire cost was estimated at Rs 1,00,000 —*Ibid*

THE TOWN HALL —The requisite wells having now been sunk, the foundation of the building will be commenced next week Rs. 75,000 have been collected, and the Maharajah of Vizianagram has promised a loan of Rs 1,00,000 on easy terms. The site on the southern side of the People's Park opposite the Penitentiary, is not widely approved, but perhaps when the building is an accomplished fact, the judiciousness of the selection will be made manifest to all —*Ibid*

HINDU VIRGIN WIDOW RE MARRIAGE ASSOCIATION —Mr A C Parthasarathy Naidu, Secretary of this Association, writes to us —' At the request of His Highness the Uttaradi Swami, the President of the above Association had an interview with the Swami, on the 24th instant, and at length it was settled that a Conference, in a regular constitutional manner, should be held at the Autumn, commencing from the 3rd proximo, to discuss and decide whether the re-marriage of virgin widows is allowed by the Shastras or not ?"—*Ibid*

MURDER AT TIRUTANY —A porter employed in the service of the Madras Railway Company at the Tiruttany Station, perpetrated a brutal murder, a few days ago It appears that his wife had arranged to run away with another man The husband got intelligence of this, and met the pair at the Railway Station His wife and the other man purchased their tickets and entered a 3rd class compartment The train had just begun to move off from the station when the husband dragged his wife and took her home On arrival there he deliberately cut her throat with a broken bottle and she died He then went back to the station, and informed his comrades and the police of what he had done He was at once arrested —*Ibid*

REFUNDS TO STAMP VENDORS —The Government of India has passed the following resolution on a communication from the Government of Madras, dated 11th June last —" The provisions of Section 54 of Act I of 1879 regarding the refund of the value of general stamps not required for use, and the rule laid down in Financial Resolution, No 927 dated 19th February 1884, authorising refund of the value of impressed court-fee stamps not required for use, do not apply to stamp vendors inasmuch as refund is allowed only to persons who have paid the full price of stamps and purchased them with a *bona fide* intention to use them Instances occur in which the absence of any provision for refund to stamp vendors operates as a hardship, for example, when the license is surrendered in consequence of death of the vendor, or from other causes, or when, owing to the removal of a court, the stamp vendor is unable to sell stamps purchased by him for sale to the public The Governor General in Council is, therefore, pleased to direct that the Collector may, at his discretion, when he considers that circumstances justify the application, repay to a stamp vendor or his representatives the values of stamps not spoiled or rendered unfit for use returned into the Collector's store, deducting any sum paid as discount on the sale of such stamps to the vendors or may issue stamps of other values in exchange "—*Ibid*

BOMBAY

THE AFGHAN FRONTIER COMMISSION —SIMLA, *Friday*—The tents and heavy baggage of the Boundary Commission leave Umballa for Quetta by special train on the 26 instant under the charge of Major Reid Captain W Peacock R E, is the second officer accompanying the Commission on behalf of the Intelligence Department —*Times of India*

AFFAIRS AT INDORE —Indore, *Saturday* —Mr Joshi has arrived here to visit the Maharajah and advise him on behalf of the Poona Sarvajanic Sabah to engage competent ministers for the State administration Mr Ranade's name is talked of, but no educated native sees his way to accepting the Maharajah's terms On Monday the Maharajah receives Colonel Bannerman, who presents a *khirita* from the Viceroy —*Ibid*

THE ZHOB VALLEY EXPEDITION —SIMLA, *Friday* —The following troops will comprise the Zhob Valley field force —One squadron each from the 1st Bombay Lancers, the 10th Bengal Lancers, and the 5th Punjab Cavalry 9 1 N D Royal Artillery, half No 1 Native Mountain Battery 4th and 10th Companies, Bengal Sappers and Miners, a detachment of the 1st Madras Pioneers the 2nd North Staffordshire Regiment, the 2nd and 3rd Bombay N I, the 1st and 45th Bengal N I, and the 4th Punjab Infantry The troops will march from Quetta via the Kowa Valley and Saadan to Dukki, where the whole force will rendezvous —*Ibid*

Extracts.

THE VILLAPOORAM AND VELLORE STATE RAILWAY SCHEME

The *Madras Mail* —The Survey of this metre gauge line, from Villapooram on the South Indian Railway, at its junction with the Pondicherry branch, to Vellore and Chittoor has been completed It was at first intended to pass through Vetavallam, but with a slight deviation the line will reach Trikalore the head quarters of four of the South Arcot taluqs Thence it will run through Tirumalle Polloor, Arnee, Arcot, Vellore, and join the Madras Railway station of Vellore at Katpady It will have a total length of 110 miles The original design was to run direct from Polloor to Vellore, but the Collector of North Arcot having strongly urged the importance of Arnee, and Arcot, a deviation through these towns has been made In case of famine this Railway will afford easy means of transporting food to numbers of spots now very much out of the way 250 to 300 carts daily pass some of the stations, and as the shrine at Tirumalle attracts a considerable number of pilgrims from every part of India, it is conjectured that the passenger traffic will often be considerable There is also a yearly cattle market, at which 150,000 to 200,000 head of cattle are offered for sale the line after its junction with the Madras Railway will be continued to Chittoor, and probably be pushed on eventually of Dharmchoria, so as to tap the northern portion of the North Arcot District which is densely populated The cost of the line, as far as can be estimated, will be moderate, and it is hoped that the construction will be commenced next year

INFANT MARRIAGE AND ENFORCED WIDOWHOOD

The Times of India —Mr Malabari has sent us an interesting memorandum on two Hindu questions We understand it is to be widely circulated, and we recommend it to the notice of our readers Infant marriages and enforced widowhood are the evils he deals with, and they are undoubtedly the two greatest blots of the Hindu social system All enlightened Hindus admit that both usages cause great evil Infant marriages, they will tell you, produce feeble children and prematurely old women Enforced widowhood they allow to be most unjust to the poor girls, who often have never even seen their husbands But they add apologetically, we must not disturb what is sanctified by immemorial usage In no country in the world is the force of habit so strong, the strength and rigidity of custom so great, as in India The people seem over powered and crushed by their own past Yet if the greatness of its past is to rob India of its future, a people without a history is in better plight than are the Hindus with all their ancient civilization One would think the mere statement of the evils of the two customs we have mentioned would in itself condemn them That all the boys and girls of a nation should be betrothed indissolubly almost as soon as they are born and brought together in wedlock and physical union by the time they have completed their twelfth or thirteenth year sounds incredible to Western ears The physical effects of these premature unions are visible on all sides The children die off like weakly seedlings Those that survive are without vigour The average duration of life is sensibly diminished The strength and vigour of mind and body of the whole nation is affected The women lose their beauty at twenty, they are long past their prime at thirty, they are old women at forty The moral and intellectual results are equally bad Neither parent is in the least qualified for the training of their children, and the seclusion to which all married women are condemned, cuts off any hope of real female education

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

With reference to our comments in another column, we commend to the notice of the Hon Mr Master and the members of the Madras Legislative Council, the following Resolution of the Government of India which was circulated in March 1878 to the Heads of Public Departments —

" The attention of the Government of India having been drawn to the system at present followed, whereby private advertisements are inserted in the Government Gazettes the charge for publication of such advertisements being lower than the ordinary newspaper rates, the Governor General in Council considers it advisable to invite the attention of local Governments and Administrations to the matter. It is the desire of the Government of India that the insertion of private advertisements in the Government *Gazette*, except such advertisements as by Law are required to be so published, should, as far as possible, be discouraged, whenever it may appear that the official *Gazette* competes in this way with local papers and further that such advertisements should under no circumstances be inserted in the official *Gazette* at rates more favourable than those demanded by the Proprietors of Newspapers, except in cases in which old established privileges may exist in favour of public bodies (such for instance as the Asiatic Society) of inserting advertisements free of charge in the official *Gazettes* In connection with this matter it has been brought to the notice of the Governor-General that semi-official advertisements at present published exclusively in the Government *Gazettes*, might with advantage both to the Government and the public be communicated to newspapers. The advertisements to which this remark more especially applies may be divided into the following classes —(1) Notice of importance to the public, such as Postal and Telegraphic notices, Master Attendant's notices (of new shoals and dangers at sea, changes affecting light ships and buoys, Pilot regulations) etc, Currency office Notifications (lost or stolen notes), State Railway notices (of changes in the time tables, opening of new stations changes in the fares or traffic rates, etc,) and other similar notices, and (2) advertisements of a commercial character, wherein Government appears as a buyer or seller, which by their very nature demand the publicity that is found necessary in the ordinary commercial transactions of individuals.

" With regard to such advertisements and to others of a similar character, His Excellency in Council desires to point out to local Governments and Administrations the expediency of giving wider publicity to their than is at present the case, by publication in the newspapers, payment being made for such publications at the usual newspaper rates The Governor General in Council does not desire to lay down any precise definition of the advertisements to which such extended publicity should be given, but leaves the matter to the discretion of the several local Governments and administrations, trusting that it may be found possible to give effect to the wishes of the Government of India "—*Madras Mail*

AGRICULTURE IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY

Madras Mail

(From a Hindu's point of view)

I —THE DECLINE OF AGRICULTURE

The wealth and greatness of a nation depend to a large extent on the effective condition of its agriculture Where the best attention is paid to this important industry, the country is rich and full of life and vigour, but where agriculture is conducted indifferently by a small section of its inhabitants, the country is poor Ancient India was famous for its wealth, and foreign invaders were attracted to it by the hope of acquiring its treasures, which owed their origin to the good condition of agriculture It cannot be denied that the British Government has diffused peace and happiness throughout the land that the steam engine and the electric telegraph have conferred inestimable boons on the masses, and that the superior education of the west has been liberally imparted to the Indian youth This higher education has had its beneficial but also injurious effects.

Higher education has, it may be safely asserted, been the cause of the decline of agriculture English education has made rapid strides, and has found its way into remote hamlets It is very encouraging to see a sort of middle class education making progress, but superior education must not be made universal In all ages, and in all countries, and among all nations higher education was confined to a few Then all classes were happy Now that it is extended very liberally to one and all, the demoralizing effects begin to present themselves to view A barber, if he is in affluent circumstances, sends his son to study up to B A, and then after the barber's death the profession is forgotten His son and grandson thus, having neglected the trade of their sire, may drift into ruin and poverty Similarly, every trade and profession have been neglected Sons of industrious artizans by studying up to B A and M A., have brought ruin upon their heads, simply because they did not follow their family avocation, which would have kept them, as it did their ancestors, in peace, harmony, and wealth They are now fit for nothing else but "quill driving" and even this employment is nowhere easy to be procured Should by chance a vacancy occur, there are hundreds of candidates, mostly graduates, seeking after it People vainly strive to obtain a berth in the Government service, and when they do not meet with success, they sit down in despair. A rich Mirasadar sends his son from his village to the Presidency College to study up to B. A, and M A, and the youth, after taking the degree and tasting the luxuries of a city life, looks down on his village, and settles in a town remote from his place of birth The Mirasadar dies, and the estate is entrusted to an agent, the young B A Mirasadar considering it beneath his dignity to manage the estate himself The agent has a dilatory way of doing business, and sooner or later the young landholder becomes involved in debt, and perhaps has recourse to the protection of the Insolvent Court By the adoption of a light education, agricultural industry may yet be placed on its old footing of prosperity. The majority of husbandmen are uneducated and illiterate, and their modes of cultivation are unsatisfactory as they are unsystematic. Their labor is unremunerative, their money all spent. Famine owes its origin more to the decline of agricultural prospects and sparse cultivation than any other cause. When there is paucity of rain, crops fail Should there be a storage of grain in times of plenty, consequent upon extensive cultivation, then rain fails and crops decline, famine will stand aloof Thirty years back, things had a different shape to what they have assumed at present Articles of consumption were very cheap compared with the prices reigning at present. Price returns of those good old golden days will clearly explain this fact. This indicates the rich condition of agriculture in those days. Prices have now risen to an alarming degree, consequent upon meagre cultivation In fact there has been a gradual decline, which must be checked before matters turn from bad to worse Energetic measures are now essential, and I proposed to make a few suggestions to improve the condition of the poor ryots.

The Education of the Village Youth.—"Bend the twig, bend the tree," is and excellent proverb If sound and practical education relating to agricultural topics be imparted to the village youth it will not cease to have the beneficial effects that may be expected. The number of schools in the villages should increase, and a sound elementary education be imparted to the rising generation of the rural districts Treatises relating to agriculture must form the chief curriculum of study Lessons touching on agriculture should be taught, and it must be impressed on the young minds that a pursuit of this industry will not fail to bring them joy and happiness Agriculture must, as it were, be the national profession in India as it is alleged to be in America If one peruses the returns of the Census of 1881 and looks for the figures under the head "Agriculturists," hardly more than 35 per cent is the number of the cultivating population shown In village schools, viz, Municipal and Local Fund, Pariyas in Tamil will be effectual, and for schools in Towns and Cities. English treatises may be adopted It be suggested here that in village schools Fowler's Third Reader, or similar books, and Robinson's Primer in Tamil, and in Higher Schools, in English, may easily be introduced almost immediately It is understood there will be an agricultural school probably in every district of the Madras Presidency, and at each agricultural school an agricultural experimental station over which the College will have control Agricultural knowledge should be popularised, and the ignorant ryots barred from peril The subject agriculture is optional in the Middle School Examinations. This must be made compulsory. Indian History may be classed among optional if needful, but agriculture must be strictly compulsory Similarly in the University Examinations, Fowler's Third Reader and Botanical Primers may be classed among the compulsory subjects, and candidates will derive great benefit therefrom Other scientific subjects are essential, true enough, but above all agricultural science must be studied The Indian student is capable of getting up chemistry, trigonometry, biology, physiology and even psychology, and if agriculture be encouraged every pupil passing out from the College will have acquired a theoretical knowledge of it which he will be induced to bring into practical effect. The youth of the present age should be encouraged to the greatest possible extent to pursue most assiduously the acquisition of a thoroughly substantial agricultural knowledge. Even in the Special Test Examinations agricultural texts may form one of the subjects Some work on agriculture may form an additional subject especially in the revenue Examination in

then connection the excellent work on "India and its staple products," by Professor Schrettky, may be considered It appears Revenue Inspectors are in future to pass the Revenue Lower Test, and surveying, plotting and taking measurement of maps. This is satisfactory, but agricultural knowledge would form a useful Addition Wealthy Zemindars may be induced to establish schools on their estates, and the chief aim in so establishing them can be nothing but the eventual result of a substantial agricultural knowledge which the ryot of this day needs exceedingly In Municipal and Local Fund Schools agricultural science can advantageously be introduced This would be a move in the right direction

EMPLOYMENT OF FOREIGNERS IN TRAVANCORE

The *Madras Mail*—The writer of the following letter draws attention to an anomaly in Travancore, identical with that which is causing much heart-burning to the country men of the Maharajah of Mysore,—

"The Government of Travancore has of late undergone great changes—a change in the number and in the work of the several Departments, a change in the number of hands employed, a change in their salary, and a change in the sort of persons entertained But no change is so greatly marked, or so prominently seen as the one named last—the change in the sort of persons employed Go to whatever Department you please, the Huzoor, the Judicial, the Settlement, the Salt, the Police the Revenue Survey or the Unjel (Post,) you are sure to meet with many public servants who are foreigners to the country, and who have been till lately holding some appointment in British territory Nay, the very heads of these Departments belong to the same class You see a new Dewan, a new Chief Justice a new Assistant to the Dewan (Settlement Department), a new Salt Peishcar, a new Assistant Superintendent of Police a new Chief Revenue Survey, and a new Unjel (Post) Master, all of whom have been introduced into the state during the present *regime* Excepting those already mentioned there are but four important Departments in the State—the Military, the Engineers, the Medical and the Educational, and the heads of these Departments have been for a long time Europeans, and cannot help being Europeans for a long time to come No foreigner could therefore aspire to become the head of any of these Departments But it is not important appointments alone that are occupied by foreigners Examine the Police force or H H's Bodyguard, and you observe the same Hundreds of foreigners are employed as constables, more than 75 per cent of the troopers are either pensioned or dismissed men of the British territory and to crown the whole the very horse keepers are Madras Parishs While there are about fifty appointments of an important nature, which are filled by foreigners introduced within the past four years, by the present Administration, there are about 500 of an unimportant nature held also by foreigners This fact must speak for itself I shall not discuss whether there could be found among the natives persons able to do well as horse-keepers, troopers, and constables, or as Dewans, Judges, Peishcars and Superintendents. But as some may be led to believe that among the natives, persons could not be found to accept the place of a horse-keeper, trooper, or constable, I beg to assure them to the contrary Though Travancore is, as it is proverbially known, 'the land of charity,' there are many poor people who consider any profession honourable that would enable them to live by the sweat of their brow It remains to be noted at the same time that there are about 80 graduates in the country, 4 of whom are M A's, 8 B A and B. L's and the rest B. A's, and that there are some persons who have undergone a training similar to that of the retired Dewan Mr Nanu Pillay, and have striven hard to rise high on the official ladder, almost from its lowest rung Whatever be the general opinion about the policy of the present Administration, I think it is high time to put a stop to the unprecedented mode of importing foreigners A spirit of dissatisfaction has been growing in the hearts of the people from the beginning, and two of the latest appointments in Travancore—the appointment of a British Sub-judge as the Chief Judge of the High Court, and a Distrct Court Pleader of the British territory as the Chief Judge of one of the District Courts—have tended a great deal to bring them to the 'winter of their discontent.'"

A *Correspondent of the Madras Times*—Sir,—It is a complaint often lodged against the present administration of Travancore, that instead of appreciating native talent, the Government shows an unusually excessive fondness for the natives of British territory To get at the truth of this complaint, it is necessary that one should take a more than passing notice of the details of the Travancore Government.

For the sake of convenience, we may divide the officials of Travancore into four classes —those that draw a monthly salary of (1) Rs 500 to 1,000 or more, of (2) Rs 250 to 500, of (3) 50 to 250 and of (4) 5 to 50 There are at the disposal of the Government 23 appointments of the first class, 30 of the second, 250 of the third, and a few thousands of the fourth Of the 23 appointments of the first class 9 are open to Europeans alone. Of the remaining 14, 4 are held by natives and 10 by foreigners, 6 of whom were imported during the present administration Of the 30 appointments of the second class, 4 are open only to Europeans Of the remaining 26, 8 are held by natives and 18 by foreigners, 8 of whom were introduced into the State by the present rulers Of the 250 appointments of the third class, about 150 are held by natives, and the rest by foreigners, 50 of whom found a place in the State during the present *regime* Coming to the last class, as there are numerous hands employed, and the appointment of a petty nature, it is impossible to stick to figures But examining the Police and Survey Departments which were organised recently I am constrained to state that there are about 200 foreigners in the former line employed as Inspectors, Sub inspectors, Head constables, while in the latter line, there is scarcely an officer of note whom Travancore can claim as one of her legitimate sons.

From the above statement, we see (1) that there are foreigners in all classes of appointments, (2) that in the first two classes of appointments, which are the most important in the State, the foreign element predominates over and sinks into insignificance the native element and (3) that some foreigners were entertained in the service of the Government before the present administration came into existence.

The fact that there are foreigners introduced into all classes of appointments, from the highest to the lowest, shows clearly that the opinion into which the people of British India are often deluded, the opinion that foreigners are imported because 'there are no able men among the natives,' is false For it is not Judges and Administrators alone that Travancore wants British India to supply her with, but clerks inspectors constables, &c, also Whatever may be said of the unfitness of the natives to conduct themselves as impartial judges and veteran administrators, it cannot be asserted, with the least amount of truth, that the State is unable to supply its own clerks, inspectors and constables, especially at a time as Despecially when she is said to possess 8,852 'scientific and literary persons'

It remains now to be seen how far the assertion that 'the State machinery is not yet fit to turn out its own Judges and Administrators' is true It is a noteworthy fact that the Trevandrum College was almost from the very beginning a powerful engine of good to the country During its existence as a 'Free School' it turned out many practical men two of whom at least became the Dewans of the two sister States of Cochin and Travancore, respectively Since that time, it has been able to produce 120 graduates, or 1-10th of the graduates of the Madras University Remembering the fact that the population of Travancore is but less than 1 12th of the population of the Madras Presidency, it speaks highly for the college to have given birth to so many as 120 Out of these 120, the Travancore Government has employed but 45 It may be said that the State wants not raw graduates but practised men But it may be questioned whether the best way of getting practised men is to refuse to entertain intelligent youths, or decline to raise those already in service, to responsible positions, which may show their real worth and call forth their abilities. If this be the policy of the Government, it may have a Bacon and a Hooker in its service, without ever knowing it It is true, as the *Indian Mirror* remarked the other day, there are more than a dozen Sir Madava Rows in India at the present moment, who, if placed in similar circumstances and raised to similar positions, would make a display of their talent and ability with as much readiness and ease as the possessor of that difficult-to-be forgotten name. If the Government is ambitious to secure the services of really able and tried men, to match whom none can be found in Travancore, it is well and good. But as long as the highest ambition of the State is to get a Sub-Judge from British Territory as the head of its highest court of justice and a District Court Pleader from British Territory as the Chief Judge of its own District Court, Travancore can, without the least difficulty, supply from among her own sons fit recipients of that honour Now it may be said by some that the State was in the habit of importing foreigners from an early date, and that the same accusation may be levelled at several of the preceding administrators. True, but the time and circumstances have changed. Some foreigners, it must be admitted, were introduced during the regime of Sir Madava Row But then education in Travancore was only in its infancy, and while a good number of the men were either the students of the Maharajah's college or permanent settlers in the country, the few that can be said to have been foreigners unquestionably were men of real worth and merit. Further, it must be borne in mind that, though there are 10 foreigners holding first class appointments, and 18 holding second class appointments, 6 of the former and 8 of the latter found a place there during so short a time as 4 years, while 4 of the former and 10 of the latter managed to do so only during the course of 10 years!

Very little more needs to be said It is a political blunder not to appreciate the merits of the people of the country over whom we rule. It is a sin to withhold public employment from them It is a crime to throw the bread, which is meant for them and which they are able to earn by honest work, to foreigners

THE THAKUR OF GONDAL

The *Times of India*—His Highness Bhagwantsinghji, the Thakur of Gondal, will, as we have previously announced, be installed on his ancestral gadi on the 25th instant, a brief history of his family and the State which they have formed will be of some interest to our readers The chiefs of Gondal of the present dynasty are *Jadeja* Rajputs, cadets of the Jadeja house and of course, like them, the descendants of one of the four Jadeja sons who survived the terrible massacre of the rest of the powerful clan, which is said to have taken place at Veraval, Patan This almost total extinction of the race was not due to any invasion of foreign power or to the attacks of neighbouring chiefs Tradition, we are informed, from a unknown travel amongst the Rajputs themselves According to oriental records the ancestors of the Lords of Gondal first installed themselves in Cutch and after a time one of the members of the family settled in the Halar district of Kattywar and assumed the title of "Jam" having his residence at Nawanagar—better known perhaps as Jamnagar—now so. As the family increased they separated, and by force of arms and by other means, established themselves as independent chiefs in Jakoti, Dhrol and other places in the north western portion of the Bhaiyaj Peninsula The founder of the Rajpot branch of the family was a Vibhaje, hence his descendants are called *Vibhaje*, and the original seat of their government was Sardhar though it has been removed long since to Gondal. The separation in this particular family, which gave rise to the foundation of the principality of Gondal, took place in A D 1635, when Sahibjee and Kumbhajee I, sons of Meramanjee, a descendant of Vibhajee divided their patrimonial estate on the death of their father Each inherited twenty villages and while Sahibjee remained at Sardhar, the younger brother settled at Ardoi Kumbhajee I died in A D 1649, having two sons—Sagramji I and Sangajee, and he had during his reign added Gondal and eighty four villages to his possessions. On Sagramji's succession, he transferred the capital of his little kingdom to Gondal, which it has remained ever since Sagramji was a warrior, and in the course of the sixty five years he reigned he very materially extended his territory He was succeeded by Bhojajee in A D 1714, who acquired Bhavanagar which is now a large and flourishing town Bhojajee died in A D 1753 and was succeeded by Kumbhajee II, who inherited many of his grandfather's great qualities and proved to be the bravest, wisest, and most warlike chief the family ever produced Kumbhajee II reigned from A D 1753 to 1790, and in the course of those years he took the jurgunnah of Dhorajee from the Nawab of Junagher This event occurred in A D 1754, but eight years later the Junagher troops rewarded Kumbhajee II was appealed to by the Nawab for assistance which was given, and, in return, the latter ceded the Upleta Mahals to the former But while returning to Gondal with his army Kumbhajee II, seems to have been fired with a spirit of conquest, for we learn that "he took possession of two more villages belonging to Kathis and other Grassias who were unable to resist him, and shortly after this, he obtained Joinlaur from Jasjar Kathis and Kewalia, Shimsari and Mawana from the Rajahs" In A D 1780, Kumbhajee II annexed Sarasi and the surrounding villages from the Mulgrasias of Bardia and other Kathis, and seems to have spent the remaining ten years of his life in ruling with singular ability and consolidating the kingdom which he had increased to so great an extent

Between A D 1790—the year in which this distinguished Chief died—and 1851, as a Chief ruled over Gondal, but in consequence of the intervention of the British Government, and the settlements of the province effected by its agent shortly after the dawn of the present century extensions of territory ceased, or rather were impossible under the vigilant eye of the paramount power, and nothing worthy of record occurred In 1851 Sagramjee II was the reigning Thakur, and he was married to three ladies, daughters of the Chiefs of Dhangdra, Wadwan and Chuda. He had a son by each, but the only one who survived the father was that born of the last mentioned lady, the Bhagwantsinghjee, who is to be installed on the 25th instant This young nobleman was born on the 25th October 1866 and succeeded his father in 1870 The State during Bhagwantsinghjee's minority has been carefully administered by political officers under the supervision of the Kattywar Agency until 1878 The Government then determined to introduce a new administration similar to that which was found to have worked so well with respect to the Bhownagar State The first administrators were Major Goodfellow, Lloyd and Phillips, and in 1878 Major Scott and Anam Jeyshankar Lakhankar were appointed Joint Administrators, Major H L Nutt having since relieved the former There is every reason to believe that Bhagwantsinghjee will prove himself to be an efficient and enlightened ruler He was educated in the Rajkumar College at Rajkote, where he established a character for quietness, application to his studies, and intelligence, and in many ways displayed attributes which promise well for his future and that of his State Nor was he backward in physical matters for he is said to have been a good rider and cricketer and the best racquet player the College has yet produced Bhagwantsinghjee visited England after finishing his course of study in the Rajkumar College and what he saw there and had explained to him by the talented and accomplished gentleman who accompanied him, will no doubt have had an excellent influence on the young Chief's mind His Highness will, on his installation, assume the reins of government of a second class State, comprising an area of nearly 1 100 square miles yielding a revenue of about £100 000 a year, of which he is obliged to pay a tribute and other small demands to the British Government, the Gaekwar of Baroda and the Nawab of Junagher, about £10 000 During his Highness's minority, the Political Officers and Joint-Administrators have not only nursed his resources of his State in such a way as to add not its being handed over to the young Chief unencumbered and with much £50 000 invested in Government securities but they have improved and beautified his capital made excellent roads, and built a railway throughout his territory, bridged the rivers and erected a great many handsome public buildings Subsequent to the installation an economy a fine public library and a people's park will be opened by Colonel West, the Political Agent, and these combined with what we have already enumerated will make Gondal one of the model States in Kattywar

We congratulate the Thakur on his approaching assumption of the honours and dignities of his family Under the watchful supervision of the Government he has received the advantages of an excellent English education, and he is sure aided at the outset of his career by trusted counsellors and friends, and we venture to hope that he will be guided by their advice, that he will resist the influence and advice of self seeking men, and that he will, by an enlightened administration of his wealthy territory endeavour to improve the condition of all classes of his subjects, for, their contentment, happiness and prosperity are synonymous with his own, that by manfully using a high standard in his own conduct before all men, he will show both to the Government and his brother officers of Kattywar that he is determined to fill worthily the very high position in which he will be placed at an early age We would impress upon him that the receipt of so great an inherit nce and the assumption of so exalted a position amongst the nobility of this presidency, will entail upon him grave duties and yet responsibilities, which he cannot ignore, but we feel sure that he will be fully alive to them and will not disappoint those who have seen and watched the bright hopes which he gave during his boyhood and College career. We wish the young Thakur a long and happy reign.

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Seringapatam Municipality

Notice is hereby given that valuable building sites round the Sandal Khoti at Seringapatam are to be sold by public auction in the Amildar's Cutcherry at 10 A M on the 15th September 1884

TERMS OF SALE —For conditions regarding the building of houses see notification affixed to Taluk Cutherry

(Signed) A RAGHAVENDRA RAU
Vice President

SERINGAPATAM,
16th August 1884

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

Shanghai, 30th August —General Millot, Commander of the French troops in Tonquin, has resigned through ill health, and has been replaced by General Dolisie

The Chinese Commanders in Tonquin have been ordered to attack the French

Merchant vessels still continue to enter, and leave the Treaty Ports

Shanghai 31st August —An official proclamation has been issued at Canton setting a price upon the heads of all Frenchmen

London, 1st September —It is reported that the authorities at Pekin have notified to Japan that the Chinese Government had declared war against France

Lord Wolseley and Lord Northbrook left London for Egypt yesterday, and are expected to arrive at Alexandria next Saturday

Cairo 30th August —The Nile is rising rapidly, and seven steamers have passed the first cataract

Sir Evelyn Wood has arrived at Wady Halfa

Hongkong, 1st Sept —Japan claims the overeignty of the Loochoo Islands from China, and rumours are current that China has declared war in consequence

Cairo 1st Sept —British officers serving in the Egyptian army are expressing great dissatisfaction at Egyptian troops being excluded from taking part in the Nile Expedition

London 2nd Sept —Mr Gladstone, in a speech at Edinburgh yesterday, made an exhaustive defence of the foreign policy of his Government, and particularly pointed out its satisfactory result as regards Afghanistan Mr Gladstone, in the course of his speech, wished Germany Godspeed in her colonizing project

Shanghai, 1st Sept —The rumours that China has declared war with Japan are quite unfounded

London, 2nd Sept —The *Times* publishes a telegram to-day from Pekin, stating that placards have been posted throughout the city proclaiming war with France

Vienna, 2nd Sept —The *Semi Official Politische Correspondence* announces that Mr Grant Duff will succeed Lord Ampthill as British Ambassador here

Vienna 3rd Sept —The *Politische Correspondence* announced that Mr Grant Duff would succeed Lord Ampthill as Ambassador at Berlin, and not at Vienna, as erroneously stated

London, 3rd Sept —The British Government is engaging large numbers of Canadian boatmen and West African Kroomen to steer steamers over the Nile Rapids

It is officially announced that the expedition has arrived at Wady Halfa

Latest news from the Continent states that cholera has broken out at Alicante in Spain and that the mortality from the disease at Naples is causing great alarm

Sir Peter Lumsden started for Odessa yesterday

Shanghai, 4th Sept —Admiral Courbet, as soon as he has received a reinforcement of French troops, will land a large force at Formosa

In the meanwhile he will endeavour to utterly destroy the Chinese fleet

Naples, 4th Sept —About one hundred cases of cholera occur here daily, most of which prove fatal

Cholera is also rapidly spreading elsewhere

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

We have once more to draw attention to the extraordinary fact, which would be incredible if it was stated for *first* in these columns, that there are hundreds of our subscribers who are in arrears with their subscriptions for one, two, and even three years! Considering that the subscription is only 8 *annas a month*, or *six rupees a year* (to local subscribers) the fact that any person who honours us with his support, even make that support a mockery, by not paying his subscription for twelve, twenty four, or even thirty six months seems almost incredible, but it is a fact! We, therefore, give notice that if all defaulters in this gross way, do not send in *all* their dues by the end of the present month, that is to say, by the 30th September current, their names and the amounts due by them will be posted up in the columns of this journal, both in English and Canarese so that the public may know of what kind some people in whom we, as proprietors and managers of this journal, have to deal The names will then be struck off our list and suits filed against them—the most relentless step we could take—for the recovery of the sums due by them

THE Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER, 8, 1884

THE SEASON'S PROSPECTS

The province of Mysore has been passing through a fearful crisis, which made the very hearts of our rulers to stand still with sudden dread The windows of Heaven were locked, and the gracious rain failed to pour upon the soil and succour the growing crops This surely portended a famine! With no rain, the rising crops must perish, and what would result? It was dreadful to contemplate! Famine, starvation, sickness, death, to thousands of the poor population, and utter, irretrievable ruin to the Government of Mysore! With an empty exchequer, a heavy famine debt, and an oppressive subsidy which was draining the life-blood of the people, how could the Maharajah and his officers steer the good ship "*Mysore*" safe into Court? This is how matters stood a week ago, when we last took up our pen to write on the subject The crisis was so terrible indeed, the difficulties before the Mysore Government so evidently insurmountable, that it was even reported, and, we believe, not altogether without some ground of truth, that the Maharajah expressed a wish to Mr Lyall, the British Resident at his court, to resign the administration of the state to the British Resident. But it is some relief to know that there is now no longer any immediate necessity for such a desperate step Since the last issue of our paper appeared, rain has fallen in abundance in several districts of the province, particularly Mysore, Shimoga, and Bangalore The paddy crop, it is believed, will be saved, and it is satisfactory to know that there will be at least an eight anna raggi crop. "Half a loaf is better than no bread at all," as the homely adage very truly puts it, and though there must undoubtedly be scarcity, there are no longer apprehensions of a down right famine.

The Maharajah now breathes once more freely, but he and his advisers should, at the same time be up and doing, and prepare to meet the consequences of a scarcity, which, unless coped with energetically and practically, must inevitably entail want and misery among large numbers, and impoverish the Province to a greater extent than it can well bear Relief measures of some kind should be set a train, and not the least among them should be the construction of tanks The great curse of Mysore is its liability to frequent seasons of drought, and Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultan, with all their sins and oppressiveness, grasped the fact and constructed some of the best tanks that Mysore now possesses. They did not live long enough to continue the good work, and it is a lamentable fact that it has been utterly neglected under both our Hindu and British rulers After the bitter experiences and warnings we have had, there will be no longer any excuse if the Mysore Government neglects to push forward irrigation prospects, and see that the latter keep pace, at least, with Railway works. The latter, too, should find plenty of occupation for the distressed poor in time of scarcity

Finally, we would urge our good Maharajah and his advisers to press home their claims to the Government of India, and, if necessary, to the Houses of Parliament, for the wiping off of the Famine debt, and the reduction of the subsidy for which the Province is now liable Till those monstrous and oppressive burdens are removed from the Mysore State, it can never hold its own as the second in India.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN THE STATION

Our readers are already aware of the results of the elections for the filling of four vacancies for Commissioners on the Municipal Board of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore The elections were conducted with the utmost fairness by the Municipal authorities, the President of the Board, Colonel Magrath, being extremely courteous in his demeanour towards the electors, and at the same time acting up strictly to law and Procedure. The gentlemen returned at the head of the poll were —Rao Bahadur Sabapathy Moodaliar, Messrs. Gangathar Chetty, Govindarajulu Moodaliar, and Chockalingam Moodliar,—all these gentlemen are, we believe, "good men and true," and, as Colonel Magrath remarked at the time of their nomination, they are good selections, and we trust they will prove themselves worthy of the trust reposed in them by their constituents

A very pleasing feature of these elections, was the public spirit displayed by the electors. They emulated the spirit of the European electors by energetic canvassing, indeed, the natives surpassed the Europeans, in as much as they held a meeting previous to the elections, and resolved, by a large majority, to nominate and support four gentlemen who were proposed, and though other candidates were afterwards put forward, the gentlemen who were elected were the four who were supported at the meeting in question This should be a sufficient and telling answer to the complaint frequently made by some Europeans, that there is no public spirit, or unanimity of action, among the natives of India. We may venture to go so far as to say, that the native elections in the Bangalore Civil and Military Station, have been far more successful than any others which have been held elsewhere in India Great care was taken that only such men should be elected as, by their public character and spirit, probity and education, promised to prove worthy of the suffrages of the rate-payers This fact was dwelt upon by one speaker on the day fixed by the President for the nomination of candidates, and it was also stated that the men who had been selected all possessed a familiar knowledge of the English language It is obvious that, without the latter qualification, the native commissioners could hope to be of little or no service on a Board where they are associated with Europeans, and at which the proceedings are all conducted in English On the Board as constituted of old, there were too many natives who were always anxious to gain "master's favor," and some of them were as ignorant of the English language as Chippewayan Indian in the back-woods of Canada, or an Esquimaux within shouting distance of the north Pole Another grand result of these elections has been, that a rate payer's association is being formed, by natives as well as Europeans, to watch and protect the interests of the rate-payers Such associations are very common in England, and where orderly and well-conducted, have proved of immense benefit to the communities interested. We heartily congratulate the rate-payers of the Bangalore station on their public spirit, and the marked success they have achieved Their leaders must only be careful, now, that, that spirit is not allowed to grow cool, and in this direction the Rate payer's Association can do great service.

And now, turn we to our own town Is it not a glaring anomaly, that while the outer station, not two miles distant, is enjoying the benefits of self-government, we are still dependent on the crumbs of bread thrown to us by Government nominees, still behoven for municipal administration to a Board chosen for us by our rulers? More than two years ago, the Municipal Board of the Town moved the Government to extend the benefits of local self Government to us The late Dewan promised to accede to their prayers, and there the matter seems to have ended, and we are still moving on in the old groove Is there no public spirit among our fellow citizens to urge upon the Government to keep to their engagement? We are confident that, if united action is taken, the Government cannot possibly refuse to adhere to their engagement No time should be lost It will be a reflection on the citizens of the Bangalore Town, if they are contented to be satisfied with their present municipal management, while in the outer station the rate-payers enjoy the right of returning their own representatives.

Occasional Notes

About two thousand rupees have been promised in Lahore in aid of the fund to pay Mr Lal Mohun Ghose's election expenses in England -Efforts are being made to raise funds in the Madras Presidency.

The Viceroy has declared that the title of "Rajah Muahir-i-Khas Bahadur," which was conferred as a personal distinction upon Rajah Sir Dinkar Rao, K. C. S. I, shall henceforth be hereditary in his family

The Bengal Government has approved of the proposal to increase the strength of the Calcutta High Court by the addition of three Judges, but the Financial Department and the Secretary of State have yet to offer their opinions on the subject

Lord Ripon is said to have asked the Landholders' Association in Bengal to elect a member to represent them in the Supreme Legislative Council in place of the late Baboo Kristodas Pal The meeting of the association was fixed for the 29th ultimo.

We learn from a correspondent at Salem that a petition was, on Wednesday last sent to His Excellency the Governor praying for the release of the prisoner who had been sentenced to imprisonment for their connection with the riots The petition is signed by ten thousand persons

Truth says —"It is definitely settled that Lord Ripon is to return from India early next year, and I am glad to hear that the strenuous efforts which have been made to secure the Viceroyalty of India for Lord Lorne have failed It is probable that Lord Ripon will be succeeded by Lord Dufferin, whose appointment will meet with universal approval

At Canton, on the 6th ultimo, the Viceroy was superintending the laying of torpedoes and preparing a river barrier He had ordered 12 tons of dynamite and had issued a proclamation forbidding the offering of any insults to foreigners The town was surprisingly quiet, although the war feeling was strong A steamer was in readiness to remove Europeans in case of need

Surveys are being made for a light railway line to run from Jullunder to Hushiarpur to form a feeder to the Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway This line will run from Jullundur station on the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway to Hushiarpur, and will command the traffic in wheat and other grain of a most luxuriant district, besides opening out the trade of Hushiarpur itself, which is noted for its wood turning and carpentary.

Another tribal disturbance has occurred in the Native State of Junaghur, which was recently censured by Government for the treatment of its Mayra subjects This time, however, the State called in the intervention of the Agency Officers The affray took place on the 19th ultimo, at the village of Iraj between some Mekranis and Junaghur Police, commanded by Colonel Scott, Assistant Political Agent, which resulted in six men being killed, and fourteen wounded on the Junaghur side, and four killed and three wounded on the Mekrani side

A correspondent writes to a Calcutta contemporary, "I got a look at the Delimitation Commission papers, and there is really nothing in them more than I have telegraphed It is a most disappointing file I expected great things and found only a lot of letters between the Government of India and the Ameer the Government of India trying to persuade the Ameer that his own interests required him to look after the Afghan frontier and the Ameer in his turn trying to squeeze a little more money out of the Government of India A lot of froth and compliments and —nothing more"

The Takore of Vala or Wala, who was installed on the 22nd ultimo is a Kattywar chief of the third class. He is about twenty years of age, and was educated in the Rajkumar college at Rajkote. He enjoys an estimated revenue of Rs 1,30,300 and pays a tribute of Rs 8,780 jointly to the Gaekwar of Baroda and the Nawab of Junaghur. The Wala State has an area of 88 square miles and a population of about 17,000 inhabitants. During the minority of the young man, who was installed on the 22nd inst., the State was administered by a native minister under the supervision of the Assistant Political Agent

The treasury lately built by the American millionaire, Mr Vanderbilt, where he has just stowed away over a million dollars worth of securities, is said to be a marvel of thief-defying ingenuity Its foundations are blasted out of solid rock and its walls are respectively, front wall, five feet thick, side and the back walls, three feet Specially made bricks are used in its construction, the whole being bound together by girders, and sheets of wrought iron No wood is employed in any part of the building, which is lined throughout with asbestos The massive entrance doors are of cast steel and between eight and nine thousand pounds' weight each

It is rumoured, according to the *Times of India*, that the European troops quartered at Baroda, consisting of two companies of the East Yorkshire Regiment, are to be removed shortly from Baroda to Ahmedabad and Deesa, and that orders have been issued in view to the men being held in readiness to go The reason for the expected removal of the troops is the state of decay into which the barracks have fallen These buildings were long ago condemned on sanitary ground, and for other reasons The cost of erecting new barracks with the necessary subsidiary accommodation is estimated to amount to about five lakhs of rupees—a considerable sum bearing in mind the small number of men to be accommodated This money cannot, it seems, be at present provided

A correspondent of a Calcutta paper remarks that whatever excuse or reason there may be for the Viceroy and his Council residing at Simla, there is none for an Executive Officer, like the Commander-in Chief, with all his satellites, spending two-thirds of the year away from their proper duties "As the head of the army, the Chief's time would be better employed on inspection business and visits to Poona and Bangalore would be more beneficial to the interests of the service, (affording as these two stations do a pleasant climate,) than a prolonged stay at Simla" He also argues that "granted the Surgeon General should be with the Commander in Chief there is just sufficient want of reason for the Sanitary Commissioner being with him to show that the doubling of the two appointments is one of the penny wise and pound foolish economies which characterise the Government of India

Mr J W Walker, acting Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, lately sentenced a sepoy to one day's imprisonment for breaking into a house, and stealing a Government rifle and ammunition, and also for attempting to murder a police constable by firing at him with the rifle loaded with ball cartridge The Bombay Government appealed from this decision on the following, among other grounds, that the offence committed was an attempt to murder, and that the sentence pronounced was inadequate The Judges of the High Court have held that the act of the prisoner in firing the rifle was deliberate and not done under the influence of any intoxicating drug Even supposing that the drug had been administered to him against his will, so much time had elapsed since it was administered, that the act must be taken to be a deliberate act The prisoner was accordingly found guilty of an attempt to murder, and was sentenced to be transported for seven years, this sentence to be concurrent with the sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment of a court-martial that he is now undergoing

A regrettable occurrence, resulting in the rustication of a whole class for twelve months took place at the Presidency College recently. A boy of Mr Webb's class was chewing pan Mr. Webb ordered him to leave the room and get rid of the pan before he came back to the class. The boy left the room, but remained chewing pan outside the door Seeing this the students began to applaud. Mr. Webb then went out of the room and told the boy that he must go away from there. The boy went but shortly returned, having cleared his mouth Mr Webb told him to sit at the bottom of the form The boy at first refused, but afterwards obeyed the order. The boys again broke out into shouting and applause The class-work was then proceeded with, and at the close of the lecture Mr Webb addressed the boys, commenting on the impropriety of which they had been guilty This was received with shouts and hisses, and when Mr. Webb left the room, the boys followed him, shouting and hissing This continued all along the passages Mr Tawney, the principal of the college, hearing the noise, went out and told the boys to go to their class-room and be quiet Only a few obeyed, the others remaining in the corridor in a most excited state In consequence of the behaviour of the boys Mr Tawney has suspended the class. The *Englishman* commenting on the occurrence, says that there seems but little reason to doubt that native students are capable at times of conduct which in English schools or colleges would never be attempted Native students should be made to realize the fact that their first duty is obedience, and remonstrance afterwards. The Bengal Government for the protection of its educational officers from deliberate insult are bound to make the strictest investigation into this late case of insubordination.

Local and Provincial.

Abolition of Courts —It is rumoured that the Sub-Judges Court, Bangalore, and the Munsiffs Courts at Madigery and Yeddahully will be abolished from the end of December

Mr Cress —Mr Cress Subordinate Judge of Bangalore, is, under Section I Act, X of 1870, the Land Acquisition Act, vested with the powers of a Judge under the Act, to be exercised by him within the limits of his jurisdiction

The Eurasian Colonies.—Capt. A. H. Macintire, Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore district, has visited the Eurasian colonies at Sassmond and Whitefield, at the direction of the Dewan, but the result of his inspections are not as yet known

Another New Hospital —It is in contemplation to construct a New Hospital on the road leading to Agrahara Town for the benefit of the servants of the Mysore State Railway and the Maharajah's forces residing in Oopanpet, Cottonpet and other places

Mr Syed Nasiruddian —Mr Syed Nasiruddin, senior Assistant Commissioner, Shimoga District, delivered over and Mr Mackejohn, Deputy Commissioner, received, charge of the Shimoga District and Treasury, on the forenoon of the 25th August 1884

The South Indian Railway —His Excellency the Governor in Council of Madras, has, in consequence of an approval by the Government of India, sanctioned the making of a fair trial of an improved second-class carriage on the South Indian railway The charge for a passenger is fixed at 6 pies per mile

S I R A —The annual meeting of the Southern India Rifle Association will commence on the 7th October, at the Hebbal Ranges As more money has been already promised or subscribed than is required for prizes, and as there is a very large number of entries to date, the meeting is bound to be the most successful ever held since the institution of the association

University Examination —We are glad to learn that Mr. G H Bayly, C E, S A, the Superintending Engineer of Mysore District has been selected by the syndicate of the Madras University as Examiner in Natural Philosophy for the ensuing Matriculation, F. A. and B A examinations. His question paper last year was very much liked by the candidates for it was up to the Mark.

Mr Lyall —The British Resident in Mysore, and Sir Frederick Roberts, Commander-in-Chief, Madras, will most probably pay Mercara a visit in the month of

November, to decide, among other things, about a Volunteer Corps to be formed amongst the planters, and the practicability of locating a company of European troops from cannanore. The Railway scheme to the coast may also engage their attention.—*Mail.*

A WATER SCARCITY.—Although the horrors of a famine have been averted, we are not yet relieved from apprehensions of a failing water-supply. Both in the Town and Station, the water-supply is very scanty indeed, and a good deal of inconvenience and even distress is consequently felt. People have to economise their supply of water for drinking and water purposes, and that limited quantity is deleterious enough. It is to be hoped that with more rain, our tanks will be replenished. Meantime, the Government ought to set about, without delay, on some scheme of public water supply.

A NEW PAPER.—The members of the Mahomedan community of Madras intend to publish an English journal from the 1st October next. It is to be called the *Muslim Herald*, and conducted after the style of the Mahomedan papers in Northern India. The projectors solicit the co-operation of European, Eurasian, Hindu and Mahomedan gentlemen in this enterprise.

The following prospectus has been received by us, and we are glad to publish it below for the information of our readers.—

The want of an organ in the English language for expressing the views and requirements of the Mahomedan Community has not only been long but also strongly felt throughout India, and, although this grievance has found a remedy to a certain extent in Bengal and in Northern India, under the talented enterprise of those conducted with the "Mahammadan Observer," the "Anjuman i Punjab," the "Aligarh Institute Gazette," the "Koh-i Nur" of Lahore, and one or two other papers, yet, nothing has been done in the Central, Western, and Southern Provinces of our Peninsula. While education has been *making rapid strides, and the various* grades of society in India are awakening to a sense of their duties and responsibilities, a properly conducted periodical cannot fail to be of the utmost value in improving the minds of the people, as well as in placing directly before our Rulers such thoughts and suggestions as may occur to those interested in the progress and welfare of the Native community in general, and of the Mahammadan section thereof in particular. Our Hindu friends have fully realised this important fact, as may be seen from the numerous papers and periodicals which they have started, many of which are conducted with no inconsiderable taste, judgment, and ability. There are also a good many Hindustani Newspapers all over the country—there being nearly a dozen in the city of Madras alone; but, although these publications are pretty fairly conducted, and are, perhaps, fulfilling some useful purposes, still it must be admitted that they labor under a very great disadvantage, viz., that they cannot reach the representatives of the ruling race and a large portion of the educated public, except through the medium of translations. It is accordingly now proposed to start, under the management of a committee, a weekly paper to be styled "THE MUSLIM HERALD," from the 1st October 1884, at the rates of subscription specified below, and it is hoped that it will be patronised by the educated and influential classes of the community. No pains will be spared to make the paper a thoroughly readable and useful one, as well as an impartial advocate in all matters of public interest, and others touching the general improvement of the class represented by it. The Committee trust that all intelligent and progressive Musalman gentlemen will heartily take the opportunity of at once coming forward to evince their public spirit and national sympathy, by giving an impetus to this desirable undertaking. European, Eurasian, and Hindu gentlemen are also earnestly requested to give their favourable consideration to this proposal as philanthropists and sympathizers with a class of their fellow-subjects, who are unfortunately much behind in the race of general progress and advancement. Those desirous of subscribing for, or otherwise supporting, the proposed journal are requested to communicate with——"The Secretary to the *Muslim Herald* Committee" *Shikoh-ul-Mulk Street, Mylapur, Madras*

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION

	Rs	As	
Ordinary rate, in advance.	3	0	Per Year
" " in arrears	4	0	
Reduced rate, strictly in advance, for students, and persons of small means, under special arrangement	1	12	Per Quarter

General Summary.

MADRAS.

ANONYMOUS PETITIONS TO A HIGH COURT JUDGE.—On taking his seat in the Insolvent Court yesterday morning, Mr Justice Kernan observed that he had received an anonymous letter by post regarding some Insolvent's case, but he did not know exactly what case it referred to. The letter contained the following word.—"May God bless Her Majesty Queen Victoria and May Mr Justice Kernan live for ever. He is prayed for in every mosque." His Lordship said that whenever there were any Mahomedan Insolvent cases he received such letters.—*Mail*

HINDU WOMEN'S RE-MARRIAGE ASSOCIATION.—An extraordinary meeting of the members of this Association took place in the premises of the Triplicane Literary Society, at 6 P. M. on the 31st ultimo. Besides the members of the Association, there were present many gentlemen and pandits, consisting in all of about two hundred persons. Dewan Bahadur R. Raghoon ...tha Row explained to the meeting what had taken place between him and Swamiyar since he arrived at Madras. A long discussion as to what should be done by the Association in reference to the conference, which was to take place on the 4th instant, the following resolutions were passed.—(a) Resolved that the members of this Association do attend the discussion to be held by the Sri Ottiyar Mutt Swamiyar at Triplicane, and do pay all customary and due respect to the Swamiyar. (b) Resolved that Dewan Bahadur R. Raghoonatha Row be requested to watch the discussion and take part in it, if necessary, on behalf of the Association. (c) Resolved that Dewan Bahadur R. Raghoonath Row be empowered to nominate any member of this Association, or any other in whom he has confidence, to represent the object of this Association, whenever necessary.—*Ibid*

GOOTY.—A correspondent writing from Gooty says that the want of rain is severely felt and the cry is that if the rains fail, there will be general scarcity in the district. In Anantapore, prospects are as dull as they are in the Bellary district.—*Standard*

PLEADERSHIP EXAMINATION.—It is notified, for the information of candidates intending to present themselves for examination at the Pleadership Examination to be held in January 1885 that the examination in the subject of "Mortgages" will be in the "Transfer of Property Act only" "Mortgages" not being yet available.—*Ibid*

HEAVY RAIN.—We learn from Renigoonta, N. W. line, Madras Railway, that heavy rain fell there on Sunday night and early on Monday morning, accompanied by lightning and thunder. There were indications of more rain, and the whole country throughout looked pleasant. Rain has also fallen on the west coast, but on the East we seem to be doomed to disappointment.—*Ibid*

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY TIME TABLE.—The new time table of the South Indian Railway issued from 1st instant gives the time of arrival and departures of trains from midnight, thus avoiding all mention of A. M. and P. M., the adoption of which it is said led to a great deal of confusion. Thus the Madras train (Beach Station) leaves at 12 20 arriving at St Thomas' Mount at 13 48 (1 48 P. M.) and at Chingleput at 15 55 (3 55 P. M.).—*Ibid*

BOMBAY

SUICIDE.—The widow of the late station master at Colgong committed deliberate suicide on the 17th instant, by throwing herself under the wheels of the engine of the down up line mail, a short distance beyond the station. The station-master of Colgong, Baboo Madhubch under Banerjee, died about ten days ago, and his death was taken much to heart by the deceased widow.—*Indian Daily News.*

A FATAL LANDSLIP.—The *Poona Observer* gives some further particulars concerning the accident the occurred on the West Deccan railway works on the 20th ultimo, twenty miles from Poona. A heavy slip took place in a deep cutting, while the men were at work, resulting in the death of eleven persons and injury to some others. Medical assistance was at once sent out to the scene of the disaster, and the injured people were also attended to by the Hospital Assistant attached to the works. Colonel Bonus, Mr Winter Mr Snow, Major Babington, Colonel Lindsay and Mr Hallum went on Thursday last to make the necessary enquiries. Two of the men were dug out of the debris alive and unhurt, after being buried almost for six hours. The slip was caused by heavy rain getting between some half decomposed rock and the solid rock behind it.

SAD FATALITY AT NUSSEERABAD.—A report has reached us that during a heavy storm on the evening of the 23rd ultimo, the Royal artillery barracks at Nusseerabad were struck by lightning, and six men killed and two injured. The flash appears to have struck the upper story first, passing through the wall and injuring two men and then to have passed to the other side of the building on the groundfloor, leaving no trace of a crack, but killing and injuring six more in its final passage through an open door. Curiously enough the building itself has sustained scarcely any damage, and by one of those unexplainable freaks which so often accompany lightning discharges, although the men last struck were sitting in line the centre man escaped unhurt. The unfortunate men were some of the best soldiers in the battery, and were gathered together in the temperance room of the barracks. There was no lightning-conductor.—*Pioneer*

RANGOON, *August* 19.—Upper Burma's continues the same distressful country it has been since Theebaw assumed the reins of government. Dacoities, if not as numerous as in British Burmah are conducted on a much more ambitious scale. The dacoits go about here not in gangs of from four to a dozen men, but in bodies of from 50 to 100. I have already explained to you how we treat our dacoits when we are lucky enough to catch them. We gently escort them to prison, we supply them with *abundance of food, we allow them to pass their* days in dignified leisure, their bread being provided them and their water being sure, and then we bring them tenderly before what is politely termed a tribunal of justice. Here the chances are considerably in favour of the rascals being set free. They certainly do manage these things better in Upper Burmah. The Woon of Mogoung with a small army at his command is reported to have recently caught over 200 dacoits. Of that number he has already crucified 50, and mounting their bodies on bamboo crosses, St Andrew fashion, he has planted the resulting combination on conspicuous positions along the banks of the Irrawaddy for the purpose of pointing a moral if not of adorning the country. Affairs in the Shan country are far from being in a satisfactory condition to Theebaw. The revolted chiefs remain rebellious still and their quondam suzerain has utterly failed whether by force or fraud to restore his sovereign rule of authority over them. Nor do I believe that the Shan tribes living along the banks of the Salween and occupying the country between that river and the Mekong will ever again acknowledge the authority of Ava. In former days, when the Kings of Burma went to war, they used to draw powerful contingents from that quarter of their dominions, contingents which were the *élite* of the Burmese army, as the Moro were of the Roman and the Highlanders are of our own army. In the battle fought in 1825 near Prome, the fiercest resistance was made by the Shan soldiers, and after the engagement was over two young women were found lying slain among their dead. The unfortunate girls were believed to possess some mysterious influence conducting to military success and they had been brought from their distant homes on the borders of China to counteract the good-luck of the *bala* soldiers and extort a victory for Ava.—*Times of India*

Extracts.

THE FRANCO CHINESE WAR.

HEAD MONEY

An official Proclamation has been issued at Canton setting a price upon the heads of all Frenchmen. In January 1857 after the western suburbs of Canton had been devastated by the allied British and French troops, the Imperial Commissioner Yeh issued a Proclamation in which he offered the following rewards to those who succeeded in killing any of the "red haired foreign dogs":—

"1 Whoever catches an English or French rebel chief will receive a reward of 5,000 dollars.

"2. Whoever cuts off the head of a rebel barbarian will receive a reward of 50 dollars.

"3 Whoever catches a rebel barbarian alive will receive a reward of 100 dollars.

"4 Whoever catches a traitor, will, on producing satisfactory evidence, receive a reward of 20 dollars.

"5 Whoever can manage to burn or take a large war steamer will receive a reward of 10,000 dollars.

"Whoever can manage to burn or take a shallow water steamer will receive 2,000 dollars, and be recommended for further reward."

The Proclamation added —

"All those who are in the employ of the foreign dogs must leave their employment in one month, and after one month, if they still stay with the foreign dogs, and do not return to their native villages, the elders of the villages will hand over their families to the authorities to be punished, as if they were the red head rebels. . . The Americans, Spaniards, and other foreign nations are on good terms with ours. The stoppage of trade is solely caused by the English and French dogs and complaints must be made against these alone, and not us."

RUSSIAN ADVANCES ON HERAT AND CABUL.

The *Times of India*.—We showed a few days back in our analysis of the Russian army that even if Russia were engaged in Europe she would have a balance of 185,000 infantry, 40,000 cavalry, and 191 guns available for operation in the direction of India, without counting on the armies of the tributary states, which at a pinch could supply some 700,000 men more. We showed that for such a popular object, as the invasion of India, money would never be wanting. We also showed that her present outposts in our direction are at Sarakhs, and Merv, at Petro-Alexandrovsk, that is the cantonment of Khiva, at Jam and Ush. From Sarakhs the Russians can easily reach Herat, which is the key to the control of all the roads to India from Merv and Petro-Alexandrovsk they can reinforce any column marching on Herat from Sarakhs, from Jam they can reach Cabul, where, owing to the late war, the inhabitants are bitterly hostile to the British, and from Ush they can reach Chittral, where they would not only dominate Peshawur, but be close to Cashmere, and in direct communication with tribes traditionally hostile to the British. Any open and declared advance would, of course, be equivalent to a declaration of war with England. But they can almost without suspicion prepare for an advance, and, without any chance of their communications being endangered, they can still manage to advance a little further. Sarakhs can scarcely be improved upon as a base of operations against Herat, and the manner in which it has been so quietly occupied shows the determined ingenuity of Russia. In the direction of Herat, the Russians can also readily come forward from Merv direct and from Petro-Alexandrovsk to Chakhsarin, in the direction of Cabul from Jam to Kilif, and in the direction of Chittral from Ush to Samti Bela. Thus, if we may judge by the occupation of Merv and Sarakhs, could be accomplished with scarcely a protest from England, and on the plea of quelling disturbances or checking impending outbreaks. We shall try to show here that within a couple of months of any given date, and without an open rupture with England the Russians could have expeditionary forces ready 190 miles from Herat, 370 miles from Cabul, and 270 miles from Chittral, and in addition to this a small force on the very borders of Cashmere.

DIFFICULTIES OF FRANCE IN CHINA.

The Englishman.—In December last orders were issued in France for the organisation of an expeditionary force to Tonquin, so that the strength of the troops on the Red River there should be brought up to 16,000 men. These troops, or whatever portion may be in that part of the country, will have plenty to do in resisting the Chinese armies which are even now marching on Tonquin. If the French are wise they will cease to remember the easy march of Pelikao with a small division of troops from the Peiho to Peking, and will not undervalue their enemy. In the last China war France was in alliance with England and received the very considerable aid of the British the Imperial Commissioner Yeh issued a Proclamation in which he offered the following rewards to those who succeeded in killing any of the "red haired foreign dogs":—

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naval and military forces. But France is not prepared for a long and arduous war with China. The despatch of troops to Tonquin to sustain the operations which have been carried on there for some years caused great difficulties in the way of finding men. France has no colonial army, and her inability to enter upon a war far away from France has frequently been exemplified. It is quite certain that France has at this moment no organized military force to put into the field against China. What happened in Tonin not long ago was a very sufficient demonstration of the fact that the organisation of the French army is not of a kind to help towards the despatch of bodies of troops for colonial expeditions. On the other hand, the gallantry and skill of French officers and men is a very important factor in the contness, and just as the French squadron are quite capable of destroying the arsenal at Foochow and Chinese gunboats, so there can be no question that the Chinese are unable to cope with the French forces in the open field, unless favoured by the possession of great numbers or aided by powerful field fortifications. Whether therefore the duration of hostilities be long or short we cannot expect that the results will be satisfactory to our policy, which may be briefly and frankly stated as consisting in an effort to keep what we have got, and to oppose the attempts of other nations to rival us in our colonial empire and the trade which it brings. The sum which we should have under the present circumstances would be to restrict the war to its narrowest limits, to bring it to a speedy conclusion, and above all to prevent our becoming entangled in it

THE ARMIES OF THE NATIVE PRINCES IN INDIA

Sir W P Andrew, writes to *The Times* — An article in *The Times* of the 26th ult and a letter by Mr St George Tucker in *The Times* of the 30th call attention to the unsatisfactory attitude of the Maharajah of Indore, one of the most astute and powerful of the native rulers in India, and to his having the power to intercept our communications and to dispose our armies by raising hordes of Pindaries, Dacoits, &c,

If the conduct of Holkar and others of the vassal princes of India requires investigation surely the monster evil of the preposterously large armies of these potentates who are not allowed to fight with each other and are protected by us from invasion from without and who can only employ their forces in oppressing their subjects or combining, should occasion offer, against the paramount power deserves our most immediate and serious attention There is at present an army more or less effective of above 300 000 men and over 5,000 guns in the service of the native princes of India. This enormous force is certainly not required for internal tranquility or for display on state occasions What, then, is the meaning of this immense standing army which is being better armed and disciplined year by year, and, notably in the case of Scindiah augmented by the short service system? In what is now felt to be an inconvenience to be allowed to grow to a menace? This playing at soldiers on a large scale by the feudatory princes of India, at present the loyal subjects of Her Majesty, should cease, and the sooner the better for them and for us The British force in India consists of 65 000 Europeans and 125,000 native troops under British officers, 190,000 in all, numerically less than two thirds of the forces of the native princes.

The troops of the feudatories would as a rule, be useless against an external enemy, however well they might assist the part of Bashi-Bazouks in provinces which might be left unprotected by the withdrawal of our troops on any emergency The contribution of £750,000 paid by the feudatory princes is much too small for the immunity they enjoy from internal disturbances and external aggression while their exchequer would be improved and the burdens of their people lightened by the enforced reduction of armies who have no foe to fight with unless they turn their arms against their *friends* and protectors

THE INSTALLATION AT GONDAL

The *Bombay Gazette*—The proceedings connected with the installation of H H Bhavatsinghjee at Gondal possess an interest for a much wider circle than that of the young Thakore's subjects alone Colonel West, who went from Rajkote to install the young Chief on the gadi of Gondal, had a double object in view. In the first place, he wished to render an account of the British stewardship of the State during the ThakoreSaheb's fifteen years minority His second object was to impress upon the young prince the duties and responsibilities of his new position The record was highly creditable to the Joint Administrators. They commenced work with a balance of over 19 lakhs, and a revenue of 8 lakhs, they now hand over a balance of 43½ lakhs and a revenue of 12 lakhs a year Fifteen years ago there were no roads to speak of in the Gondal territory, no courts of justice except those of a primary character, and no organized police During the period of minority the Administration expended upwards of 56 lakhs on public works, communications, education, and general improvements In return for this expenditure, Colonel West shows 96 miles of metalled road and a large extent of fair weather roads, 74 miles of railway, seven first class bridges, a telegraph line, 64 schools attended by 3 745 scholars, good hospitals and dispensaries, a new jail, and several suitable lock ups During the installation ceremony Colonel West was asked to open a large Municipal Hall and Public Library and the Gondal State Workshops It is to be hoped that these workshops will accomplish the purpose for which they have been established, and will discourage the dismal practice of children of the artisan classes in Gondal seeking places as karkuns, of whom there are already too many in native states as well as British territory The circumstances under which the young Thakore enters upon his inheritance are no doubtedly propitious Gondal is rapidly becoming a model State The territory is fertile The external relations are such as to cause no anxiety to its ruler So far as we know Gondal has no dispute with any of the surrounding States all that His Highness has to do is to look well after affairs of administration And this the young Chief is well qualified to do seeing that he has enjoyed as Colonel West remarks, "exceptional advantages such as were unheard of in the time of his father's With the help of good advisers around him and with the strong common sense which he is credited there is no reason why his reign should not fulfil the bright expectations amid which it has been begun

RUSSIAN MARRIAGE CUSTOMS

The *Quarterly Review*—A trace of the social barbarism of Russia in the olden times was found in the position assigned to the female sex Even a Czar's daughter had much to complain of for they were very seldom allowed to marry, and they were sometimes immured for life in a convent Still all ranks the women were treated as inferior beings, and governed by the lash, and except in the case of the peasants and serfs, and almost Oriental seclusion was their lot A husband might flog his wife at his pleasure and even if she died under his hand the criminal law failed to touch him The wife, on the other hand who might be goaded by his cruelty to the murder of her husband was cruelly burned alive Collinges gives us some curious details, which occasionally provoke a reminiscence of African savagery At marriages, for instance, when the bride stepped out of church, handfuls of hops were thrown over her with the wish that her children might be as numerous, or a clerk clad in sheepskin saluted her with the prayer that her sons might be as many as there were hairs on his jacket Her duty, on reaching her new home, was to pull off one of her husband's boots, a whip being concealed in one of them and a jewel in the other, if she chanced to light on the latter she had it for her pains, but if on the whip, by all luck she got a smart lash over her shoulders, the earnest pens of her future entertainment. What our travellers report of the method employed to select wives for the Czars afford's further illustration of the backwardness of Muscovite civilisation in that century Instead of seeking suitable alliances with foreign Courts, or among the noble families at home, the custom was, when a Czar was to be married, to issue a proclamation inviting all marriageable girls of good position and tolerable pretensions to beauty, to present themselves at Moscow on a given day for his Czarish Majesty's inspection and after a careful scrutiny of the hundreds of fair candidates for the great matrimonial prize, the royal choice was announced to the nation But there was still room for the proverbial slip between the cup and the lip Disappointed families were apt to seek revenge for the failure of their candidate by endeavouring to "get at" and disable the successful beauty In 1617, one of these brides-elect was dragged by the ruling clique at Court, and thrown into such a state of apparent disease, that she was pronounced incurable, and banished with all her relatives to Siberia Soon afterwards another actually died of foul play, on the very day fixed for her wedding When Peter's father, the Czar Alexis, was contracting his first marriage in 1647, and the elect maiden was being arrayed in the Royal robes, the ladies-in waiting were bribed to twist her hair so tightly that she swooned in his presence, and the complaisant physicians were induced to declare her hopelessly epileptic, with the usual result of exile to Siberia Peter's own mother, the pretty dark haired Natalia Naryshkin, who became the second wife of Alexis, narrowly escaped a similar fate She was the niece by marriage, and also the ward of the Czar's principal Minister, Matveef, at whose house the Royal widower noticed her when she brought in the refreshments, fell in love with her, and offered her a marriage It happened that a proclamation had been already issued, summoning candidates for the Czar's hand to present themselves in Moscow for his inspection and choice and at Matveef's entreaty, to give less handle for jealous intrigue and opposition, the girl was directed to present herself with the rest, and appear to take her chance among them The expedient, however, failed of success As soon as the Royal selection was known, every engine was set in motion to render it abortive Her guardian was accused of bewitching the Czar with magic and sorcery, a long investigation followed, carried on as usual by the free infliction of torture in all concerned and nine months passed before the intriguers were baffled and the marriage was solemnised

MYSORE STATE AFFAIRS.

The *Madras Standard*—The Mysore State which is the second native State in India Hyderabad being the first on the list has apparently become the sport of a malignant fortune partly made up of the ultimatum of nature and partly of the still greater unkindness of man in power because the keen blast of his winter's wind is not so sharp, nor the ardent rays of the parching sun bringing famine on the land so disquieting and oppressive, as the unnatural and unnegotiated use of political power to crush and keep down the helpless in the political world In 1874 77 78 almost three full consecutive years the Province of Mysore and its people suffered in a manner and to a degree hardly paralleled in any other part of India, from one of those blind scourges which are not the less cruel in their infliction because we are unable to see out for the present with any degree of certainty or to find out the reason for their infliction which visitation is so long three years' famine and drought from which the Province suffered could hardly be reckoned as amongst the most propitious omens which could usher in the restoration of the State to the present Maharajah One calamitous result of the great visitation was the entire disappearance of fifty lacs of rupees which had accumulated in the Mysore treasury since the resignation by the British Government of the adoption of the present young Maharajah, and the sure necessity of borrowing from the British Government the enormous sum of eighty lacs of rupees, on which an interest of 4 lacs of rupees annually is paid and will have to be paid till the debt itself is liquidated In the meanwhile, even during the administration by the British Government of the Province under the European Commission (now abolished) and even during the height of the famine years, the British Government continued to exact the payment of the subsidy of twenty five lacs and fifty thousand rupees for the maintenance of a garrison at Bangalore of British troops native and European for which the young Maharajah never, at any time, either during his minority, or now in his majority had the slightest use or necessity It is merely an ornamental garrison, both the men and officers of which live in clover at the expense of His Highness Chamarajendra Wodier, Bahadur, and the officers enjoy the extra exhilaration, in addition to the salubrious climate of Bangalore of a perpetual round of pleasures and amusements, one or two of the latter being of a nature somewhat analogous to those described by Byron, in his poem of "Beppo," as being in vogue amongst the Venetians of the period Such being the condition of affairs, it was not quite fair to the young Maharajah of Mysore —indeed, it was an injustice to him and his people—that the British Government should have transferred the State to a native Government, three years and a half ago, that is on March 25th 1881 It was not a just thing to do—it is thrusting of an overburdened and impoverished country on the shoulders of a young native prince hardly eighteen years of age at the time What the British Government ought to have done, was to have waited till the Province fully recovered from the shock of the great famine and the loss of revenue and the enormous debt incurred, in consequence of that awful calamity, or the British Government might have shown some of the magnanimity and generosity with which it is credited It might have waived its claim to the loan of eight lacs, which was a debt incurred in consequence of unforeseen and untoward events, and it might have held in abeyance the payment of the subsidy of twenty-five lacs and fifty thousand rupees, before it handed over the Government in March 1881 to the young Maharajah It might have given the prince breathing time, that he might look about and see what he could do to recover himself and his people from the cruel position in which a direct visitation of nature had placed them But the British Government, in pecuniary matters affecting its own interests seems to have very little of the bowels of compassion either political or moral, and so the youthful Maharajah of Mysore came to his own, encumbered with public debts hampered by the narrowness of his revenues, and with a country and a people exhausted not as it was promised and hoped that he *should* come to his own—with a well filled treasury and a prosperous Province and people Nature of course is blind and irresponsible in her actions, and if she afflicts a region of the earth with famine and drought, plague and pestilence, we cannot but bear the infliction in patience and try and see what modern scientific knowledge and experience can do to alleviate the burden of the evil, but we presume it will be admitted that statesmen and politicians, those who rule or profess to rule the destinies of the world, have some human place in their hearts and some clear spot in their heads, by the help of which they ought to have seen that a region like that of the Maharaj of Mysore was one which called for the gentlest and most humane treatment—that is to say, that the state of his country his people and his treasury required the most delicate and generous consideration, when he was made—by the magnanimous British Government—"lord of himself that heritage of woe" And a heritage of woe the Mysore State has certainly proved to His Highness Chamarajendra Wodier Bahadur

In addition to the troubles and difficulties enumerated above, the young ruler of Mysore is now called upon to endure one more affliction When troubles come, they come not single spies, but battalions" was a true observation made by the guilty and usurping king of Denmark It would now seem that a great scarcity if not an actual famine, is impending over the province The south west monsoon, this year having been a total failure, the ragi, the staple food of the country, has almost entirely failed The rains of the approaching north east monsoons (if they ever come down copiously) will avail nothing to prevent the calamity so that in December and January next, the expected scarcity will begin and continue for six or eight months after, that is till the next south west monsoon is due, and there will be no change in the situation, unless these rains are strong and copious Now, then is the time for the British Government to show itself generous and considerate towards the young ruler of Mysore It should give up its claim on him of eighty lacs of rupees—it never can be repaid at any time—it should hold over for two or three years, the payment by the Maharajah of the subsidy, so that he might have his hands some what less hampered in dealing with the calamity which is approaching There was a strong rumour in Bangalore lately that the Maharajah would be obliged to go to the Government of India for another loan to meet the expenditure which would be necessary on the recurrence of famine in the Province There was also a rumour that the Maharajah, desparing of ever making headway and holding his own amongst the native princes of India, had resolved to resign his sovereignty over the State. The latter report of course may not be true, but for the former there is strong foundation It lies with the Government of India to point out to the Secretary of State for India that the best and most humane, and the safest political course to adopt, would be to afford the rulers to the Mysore prince, which we have pointed out above

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

(From the Daily Papers.)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

Cairo, 5th Sept —The Nile is falling, and the passage of steamers over the cataracts is again stopped.

Shanghai, 7th Sep —SIX members of the Chinese Foreign Office have been dismissed for advocating peace with France.

London, 7th Sept —News from Cairo states that the Mudir of Dongola has sent boats to Wady Halfa where the 35th Regiment will start immediately for Dongola

The first Instalment of Nile boats will leave Woolwich on Monday, and the rest will follow quickly

The Mudir of Dongola has defeated with heavy loss two forces commanded by the Ameers of the two Mahdis near Ambikol.

Ootacamund, 8th Sept —The Government of India has sanctioned the enforcement of Quarantine Rules at Aden against vessels from Bombay

Naples, 8th Sept —King Humbert has arrived here

There were 451 cases of cholera reported to-day in the city, 145 of which proved fatal

Warsaw 8th Sept —The Emperor and Empress of Russia arrived here to-day, and were received very cordially

London, 8th Sept —The *Times* publishes a telegram from Foochow, that the Chinese authorities have notified a declaration of war with France

Shanghai will remain neutral

The approaches to Woosung are blocked, with the exception of the neutral channel

London, 9th Sept —News from the Cape states that the German gunboat *Nosse* has hoisted the German flag at four different points on the South West Coast of Africa annexing the bolt of territory which the Cape Government had annexed previously

Paris, 9th Sept —The parisian *National* states in its issue of to-day, that the French Government contemplates the official declaration of war with China, and will convoke the Chamber for that purpose.

The paper further states that the occupation of Formosa will probably be abandoned, and that the French will proceed to more important operations

Warsaw, 9th Sept —The Emperor and Empress of Russia, drove through the principal streets of the city to-day, in an open carriage, unattended by any escort.

Naples, 9th Sept —Eight hundred cases of cholera occurred here to-day, three hundred of which terminated fatally

King Humbert went out visiting the sick, His Majesty being everywhere received with acclamations of extraordinary enthusiasm

London, 10th Sept —Earl Dufferin has been appointed Viceroy of India.

His Lordship is expected to arrive at Calcutta in December

Shanghai, 10th Sept —The Chinese are blocking the bar at Woosung

Cairo, 10th Sept —Lord Northbrook presented his credentials to the Khedive to-day, and was very cordially received.

Berlin, 10th Sept —The Emperor of Germany starts for Warsaw next Sunday to meet the Emperors of Russia and Austria.

London, 11th Sept —To-day's Press generally and warmly approve of Earl Dufferin's appointment to the Viceroyalty of India.

London, 11th Sept —Reports received from the Continent last night state that 937 cases of cholera, occurred in Naples yesterday, 363 proving fatal

Several cases of cholera have also appeared in Rome, and the epidemic is slightly on the increase in Spain.

Cairo, 11th Sept —The Highland Brigade has been ordered up the Nile.

Lord Wolseley will direct from here the operations above Assouan.

Major General Earle will take command at Wady Halfa, and southwards, General Stewart at Dongola, and Colonel Macra at Assouan.

Paris, 11th Sept.—M. Ferry, at an interview, held with him to-day, contradicted the statements made yesterday by the *Paris National*, and denied that the French Government contemplated making an official declaration of war with China. He also said that the plans of Admiral Courbet were unchanged.

Shanghai, 11th Sept —The Chamber of Commerce has made an urgent appeal to the British Government, to prevent the blocking of Woosung bar by the Chinese.

Cairo, 12th Sept.—As soon as all the troops have passed the second cataract, Lord Wolseley and his staff will go to Wady Halfa, and from thence the expedition will go in boats to Dongola, where the final decision as to the route to Khartoum will be arrived at.

London, 13th Sept —The latest news respecting cholera states that it is slightly on the decrease in Naples.

Cholera has disappeared from Toulon and Marseilles.

M de Giers started for Warsaw yesterday

The Emperor of Germany, Prince Bismarck, the Emperor of Austria, and Count Kalnoky, will start to-morrow

General Alichanoff, Commanding at Merv, has been appointed Russian Commissioner for the settlement of the Afghan frontier.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

We have once more to draw attention to the extraordinary fact, which would be incredible, if it was stated for *first* in these columns, that there are hundreds of our subscribers who are in arears with their subscriptions for one, two, and even three years! Considering that the subscription is only 8 *annas* a *month*, or *six rupees* a *year*, or *five rupees* a *year* (To local subscribers) the fact that any person who honours us with his support, can make that support a mockery, by not paying his subscription for twelve, twenty four, or even thirty six months seems almost incredible, but IT IS A FACT! We, therefore, give notice that if all defaulters in this gross way, do not send in *all* their dues by the end of the present month, that is to say, by the 30th September current, their names and the amounts due by them will be posted up in the columns of this journal, both in English and Canarese, so that the public may know of what kind some people are with whom we, as proprietors and managers of this journal, have to deal. Their names will then be struck off our list, and suits filed against them—the most reluctant step we could take—for the recovery of the sums due by them

THE
Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER, 15, 1884

MADAME BLAVATSKY'S VEIL FALLS OFF

Fashionable European ladies generally wear what are known as veils for the face, half concealing, half revealing the beauties of the feminine features When this veil is taken away (so it is argued by fashionable ladies) nature's defects are too palpably seen in the face, and hence the diminishing of "beauty's potent spell" However, it is not of ladies' veils we have to write this morning We have to announce the simple fact that Madame the Countess Blavatsky's veil has fallen off her face Madame la Countess, as you know is the founder, leader, and expositor of the new fangled religious faith known to the world as "Theosophy", in which also there is a great deal of Bhuddism, which, of course, is *not* new-fangled. Theosophy, amongst other things, professes to teach "occultism, that is, the power of doing many things by supernatural means—those means being placed at your disposal—which other mortals cannot even accomplish by ordinary means. Madame Blavatsky professes to possess this occult power in a most superabundant degree, of course, as leader and mistress of the position It would seem that she can send little things, like cigars, cigarettes, rings, brooches, and other trinkets, travel, *at her command*, through thousands of miles of ocean and of land, to any point she might indicate herself, or be asked to indicate by others Now this sort of "supernatural religion" has strown to make progress amongst our Indian countrymen, of all ranks and positions, of all shades of education and intelligence, during the past five years, and the leader of the movement Madame Blavatsky has not been slow to avail herself of the proneness to superstition and to what is mystic in religion in the Oriental mind, that she might extract as many of the white rupees as she can from them for "the furtherance of the great cause,' and let us assure the reader that the two leaders of the Theosophists, in India, Madame Blavatsky and Colonel Olcott, vaguely attached to the Army of the United States of America are not badly off at all They travel about the country in comfort, and lodge in their inns quite at their ease, and, as becomes people who have occult communications with *Mahatmas* who are quite intimate friends of theirs, are not troubled with the common cares and anxieties of life, which, however it must be owned, are alleviated by the public subscriptions, which, again, we suppose depend on the success of Madame Blavatsky's experiments in occultism" It is a great source of consolation that not many of our educated countrymen joined the Theosophical Society of India, or any of its branches, so that the pecuniary loss sustained through Madame Blavatsky's course conjuring, cannot be said to be large amongst our countrymen, but to those who have listened to these new fangled doctrines of a new religion, of which it is hard to give any definite account, and who, in listening to the religious syren, have had to put their hands into their pockets and shell out, the announcement that Madame Blavatsky's veil has fallen off her face will be a matter of considerable interest Of course, our readers will understand that by the use of the figure of the veil on Madame's face, we mean that she has been "found out" and shown up, and what is more, almost the entire evidence of conviction comes from Madame Blavatsky herself—from letters unmistakably written by herself and revealing the whole *modus operandi* of her deceptions! The exposure is set forth in a stern and yet withal a temperately worded article—entitled "The Collapse of Koot Hoomi"—which appears in the *Christian College Magazine* for the current month The exposure consists in the publication of a series of letters in French written to a Madame Coulomb by Madame Blavatsky—the English translation being placed in parallel column with French—*all* of which discloses the cool, deliberate and systematic manner in which Madame Blavatsky concerved her frauds and carried them into execution. Madame Coulomb and her husband have been the constant companions and confidants of Colonel Olcott and Madame Blavatsky, have followed them about the world, and know everything about them, they are, in short, or were, confederates with Colonel Olcott and Madame Blavatsky, and now that the confederates have quarrelled, the public has the benefit thereof by a full revelation of the means by which Madame Blavatsky has worked her experiments in Occultism

But of the many letters published in the *Christian College Magazine*, in French (Madame Blavatsky's original) and in English (translation) in parallel columns, of course, it is not of our power, being beyond our limited space, to give here more than one We would strongly advise our readers (who are not subscribers to the Magazine) to procure a copy of this month's number as an attentive perusal of the article is imperatively called for, as boldly and honestly setting the low, mean, debased, and crooked ways employed by those who pretend to be the world's great reformers and religious leaders Here was a lady pretending to hold direct intercourse with *mahatmas*, and the real medium at the other end is another lady The letter which we are about to extract relates to the deliberate deception practised on Mr Jacob Sassoon, a rich citizen of Poona, and a member of the great house of Sassoon of Bombay, the head of which is Sir David Sassoon We are not aware whether Mr Jacob Sassoon has given the sum of Rs. 10,000 spoken of in the letter below, but if he has, then, clearly, Madame Blavatsky and her confederates are liable to a prosecution for obtaining money under false pretences The following is the letter—

Poona, Wednesday

"Machere Marquise *,—Now, dear, let us change the programme Whether *something* succeed or not, I must try Jacob Sassoon, the happy proprietor of a crore of Rupees with whose family I dined last night, is anxious to become a Theosophist He is ready to give Rs 10 000 to buy and repair the head-quarters, he said to Colonel (Ezekiel his cousin a ragged all this,) if only he saw a little phenomenon, got the assurance that the *Mahatmas* could hear what was said or given him some *other sign of their existence* (?!!) Well, this letter will reach you the 26th, Friday, will you go up to the shrine and ask K H (or Christopholo) to send me a telegram that would reach me about 4 or 5 in the afternoon, same day, worded thus 'Your conversation with Mr Jacob Sassoon reached Master just now Were the letter even to satisfy him, still the doubter would hardly find the moral courage to connect himself with the Society.'

Ramalinga Dss.

"If this reaches me on the 26th, even in the evening—it will produce a tremendous impression; address care of H Khandalawala, Judge, Poona I will do the rest It will cost four or five rupees *That is of no consequence*

Yours truly, (Sd) H P B"

The above letter hardly needs any comment It speaks for itself only too clearly, there is open, undisguised, *acknowledged* fraud on the face of it Now, will any of our countrymen who have chosen to join the Theosophical sect, remain any longer in it, when promised spiritual life, and continuous communications with higher spiritual intelligences, we have two women (and heaven knows what other band of confederates) confederating together to deliberately deceive and rob the public? The illusion is too monstrous for us to believe that any of our countrymen will put the smallest iota of belief in it.

Occasional Notes

The landholders of Bengal and Behar have nominated Babu Peary Mohan Mukerji as their representative in the Viceregal Council, in the place of the late Hon'ble Kristodas Pal

* Another name for Mde. Coulomb.

The Bombay Government proposes to pass a short Act, enacting that a Court consisting of three Judges of the High Court of Bombay, shall be regarded as constituting a full bench.

The Government of India has yielded to the strong desire, entertained in Bombay, that the local International Exhibition should not be further postponed, but shall be opened in December, 1886

Maharaja Surnomoyee of Cossim bazaar, Calcutta, has made a princely gift of a lakh and fifty thousand rupees, towards the formation of a class in the Calcutta Medical College, with a separate staff, for the training of female practitioners and midwives

In reviewing the administration of civil justice in the Madras presidency for 1883, the Government remarked, in connection with the working of the High Court, that the increase of work on the appellate side will necessitate the strengthening of the Bench of that court We shall probably have a sixth judge shortly

The Offices of the Government of India will break up at Simla on November 8th, about a week earlier than last year It is expected that the Viceroy will leave about a fortnight before His Excellency's plans for the autumn tour are not positively settled, but it is supposed by the *Pioneer* that he will take a visit to Central India

Dufferin and Duff are names familiar in the months of middle aged functionaries of the India Office Lord Dufferin was Under Secretary of State for India from November 1864 to February 1866 and Mr Grant Duff from December 1868 to February 1874 Lord Dufferin graduated at Christ Church, and Mr Grant Duff at Balliol

A meeting of the native Society for the Prevention of Crime was held in Calcutta on Monday, at which it was resolved to raise a fund for the relief of distress in the threatened districts in Bengal It was proposed to give the destitute one meal daily A delegate was appointed to supervise the distribution, and to report on the extent of the distress

Lord Dufferin is fifty-eight years of age or one year older than Mr Grant Duff His mother, a grand daughter of Sheridan married as her second husband Lord Gifford, eldest son of the Marquis of Tweeddale, former Governor of Madras She was one of the three Queens of Beauty at the Eglinton Tournament of 1839 His father, a Post Captain R N, died in 1841, on board a steamer, when crossing from Liverpool to Belfast, from an over-dose of morphia

It now seems to be generally understood that Lord Dufferin will succeed the Marquis of Ripon in the Viceroyalty of India *Truth* expresses its gratification that the efforts made to secure that post for Lord Lorne have failed This view writes the London correspondent of the Allahabad paper, will certainly accord with public opinion, for though Lord Lorne is a very capable man, it is evidently the intention of the Government to have a stronger man at the helm of affairs in India in view of approaching Central Asian and Afghan difficulties

In the four months ended the 31st July last, the value of gold imported into this country was 230¼ lakhs of rupees, and that of the exports was ¼ lakh, so the absorption was 230½ lakhs, which was at the rate of 690 lakhs per annum For twenty years India would at this rate absorb gold to the value of 138 crores, or say 115 millions sterling The estimated production of gold throughout the world is about 20 millions per annum, or say 400 millions in twenty years So India would seem to strain away and hoard about a fourth of the world's total production of gold

On the 6th instant, a man was executed at 7 A. M. at Burrisaul, on a charge of murder An order of reprieve arrived by post from Dacca at 8 A M or an hour after the man had been hanged! According to a telegram to a Bombay paper, the man, was charged murdering another man, with whose wife he had an intrigue The order of reprieve was despatched from Darjeeling by telegram to Dacca, and as there is no wire between Dacca and Burrisaul, it was forwarded through the post, reaching Burrisaul one hour too late It is said that the mother of the man went to Darjeeling to beg for her son's life

The Bengal Government has supported the proposal to add three Judges to the Bench of the Calcutta High Court. The matter rests with the Government of India who will have to submit the proposal for the sanction of the Home authorities. A Calcutta paper says that the matter is urgent, if public interests are not to be sacrificed and the Court converted into a grievance of the first water The arrears continue to accumulate, and struggle as they may, it is simply hopeless for the Judges to attempt to overtake their files The current business increases those files faster than the Judges can dispose of cases.

A diamond of no less than 457 carats weight has, it is stated, been shipped from South Africa to England, and sold to a syndicate of diamond merchants in London The colour, it is claimed, equals, if not excels, that of the finest Indian diamonds. In drop shape it will weigh as nearly as can be estimated about 220 carats, or in lozenge shape, brilliette, about 300 carats It will therefore exceed in weight all the historical diamonds The Koh i noor weighs 106 carats, the Regent of France 136 carats, and the Orloff 195 carats But who in these hard times, can afford to buy a diamond as big as a pigeon a egg?

The Commander-in-Chief of Madras will leave Ootacamund for a tour of inspection on the 1st proximo, and visit Nedivallur, Nelambur, Calicut, Cannanore, Mangalore, back to Calicut, Tirore, Bangalore, and back to Ootacamund, by the 25th idem. On the 11th November, he will leave for Bandypore, Mysore, Hunsoor, Merkara, back to Bangalore, thence to Secunderabad and Madras (for seven days) and back to Ootacamund by the 23rd December On the 2nd January he will leave Ootacamund for Madras, where he will remain twenty four days, Kamptee, Raipoor, Saugor, Jubbulpore, Allahabad, Calcutta and back to Madras, by the 5th March, remain here until the 17th idem, then leave for Bellary and so back to Ootacamund, by the 27th March for the season

A telegram received during the last week, announces as a fact, that Lord Ripon's successor in the viceroyalty, would be Lord Dufferin We have no doubt whatever that the appointment has been made, by the British Government, with the greatest consideration for the people and their interests There could have been no fitter successor to the Marquiss of Ripon, indeed, it seems as if it were the good fortune of India that she should get two such viceroys in succession. Mr Gladstone deserves the sincerest gratitude of the people of India for the selection he has made The Right Honorable gentleman has in this instance, properly and truly hit upon the wishes and aspirations of the people

The Ameer of Afghanistan is making vigorous efforts to get his armaments into a state of efficiency He is reported to have ordered Mohamed Ali Khan to stop all other work, and to undertake the moulding of one thousand field guns Further, the chiefs in the neighbouring districts are being called up with their followers for inspection, and are receiving *khilats*, with the injunction to keep themselves in readiness in case of any necessity arising for action. In Cabul itself, a levy of one male is being exacted from every house which owns three mules, and large purchases are being made of bhoosa and barley The force at Jellalabad is about to be called in, and a large contingent is to be sent from Cabul to Kandahar, in order to conveniently allow a portion of the garrison of the latter place to move on to Farrah.

Local and Provincial.

MR SREENIVASA IYENGAR —We are glad to learn that Mr Sreenivasa Iyengar auto the Secretary to the Dewan, who was not well last week, is improving.

THE HINDU ASSOCIATION —A lecture in Canarese was delivered in the Town Municipal Hall, Pettah, yesterday evening, by Mr Balvantha Rao, the subject being Infant Marriage

DASSARA FESTIVITIES —We hear that Rai Bahadur A R Sabapathy Moodliar, Councillor to H H the Maharajah of Mysore, and Khan Bahadur Mahomed Sahab, started for Mysore yesterday morning by the train to attend the Dassara Festivities

MILITARY SECRETARY TO THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE —We understand that Colonel A C Hay, Officiating Military Secretary to H H will be confirmed in that appointment, the Mysore Durbar having applied to the Government of India for the required sanction

THE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY —The Dewan has issued orders to send two Representatives from each Taluk to attend the annual Assembly or Representative meeting which will be held in Mysore on the 10th of next month The Dassara festival itself begins on Sunday next the 21st instant.

THE BRITISH RESIDENT —On Saturday last, Mr J B Lyall the British Resident, accompanied by Mrs Lyall, left Bangalore for the Kaveri Falls and Seringapatam, whence they will proceed to Mysore, to be the guests of His Highness the Maharajah during the approaching Dassara

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS —All Public Offices in the Province will be closed on account of the Dassara holidays from the 20th Sept, the 6th div of the Dassara, to the 2nd October next, both days inclusive Arrangements will be made by Heads of offices for despatch of *emergent* business This Notification does not cancel the holiday allowed for the first day of the Dassara

THE OVERLAND MAIL —The following Postal Notice, received from the Postmaster General, Bombay, is published for the information of the public Beginning with Friday the 26th September 1884, the Homeward Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay, until further notice, on Friday of each week during the remainder of the year 1884

The last Homeward Overland Mail Steamer sailing on Tuesday will be that leaving Bombay on the 16th September 1884

A STRANGE CASE occurred on Monday night in Nelamangalam A police constable, No 146, going his rounds, heard the cries of an infant down a well On going to the well he found a string fastened to the parapet of the well Hauling on this he pulled up a new born infant Some enquiries led to the discovery of the mother —a Hindu woman, a widow This morning she was brought up before Mr P N Poonnaiah, Town Magistrate, who adjourned the case to the 18th Instant The woman and her child are lodged in the Central Jail She has been charged with attempt to murder —*Spectator*

THEATRICAL COMPANIES IN MYSORE —A native correspondent writes from Mysore to the local *Spectator* as follows —In addition to the two theatrical companies that have been in existence for a few years a third one has sprung up It is supposed to be under the patronage of somebody whose ad nobody sought While wishing every success to this company, I hope they will not repeat mean tricks The other night they gave a performance but it did not commence till 10 o'clock, although it was stated in the programme "Nine sharp," and the house was full. I made enquiries as to the cause of delay, but was told that some X Y Z. had told them not to commence until he came A second performance was announced for Saturday night, and on my going again with a lot of friends, they took our money and after long waiting they coolly adjourned the performance to the next day, saying that they could not play on account of the rain As there was no rain at the time I thought there was something at the bottom, and began to make myself a little troublesome when a friend of mine who has something to do with the company took me to a corner of the pavilion and told me that the patron X Y Z had gone to the palace, and as he could not attend the theatre the others must be disappointed You can very well imagine for what simple purposes people choose to become mean

News Letter.

KOLAR GIRL'S SCHOOL

The distribution of prizes to the Kolar Girl's School took place on Sunday last under the presidency of the Deputy Commissioner All the officers and many of the leading gentlemen of the place were present The presence of the mothers of some of the children was a sign that the education of the girls is looked upon by the elderly ladies with some interest The proceedings commenced with a song in praise of God by a few girls selected for the purpose The Secretary of the School Committee then read the report, from which it was apparent that the attendance of the pupils was good and the financial state of the school on the whole satisfactory The Secretary said that want of a proper building for the school is much felt, and that the Government have been applied to for help in the matter The system of distributing prizes was first instituted by the members of the Hindu Association, and their annual help is likely to become permanent This would be a source of strength to the school, and a good stimulant to the girls to read hard The girls made a good progress during the year The examination conducted jointly by the Hindu Association and the School Committee was very rigid, and the pupils gave satisfaction in all the subjects Geography and Hygiene were introduced in addition to the subjects they are now reading It is hoped that much improvement will be seen next year It is a matter of satisfaction that a girl not reading in the school was allowed by the parents to be examined, and as she appeared to have done well a prize was given her, and it is hoped that more private students will be induced to prepare for the examination next year

An address on the influence of women was then delivered by a member of the Hindu Association, It was well received by the audience The Deputy Commissioner then got up and addressed the meeting in Canarese He said that as the audience was exclusively Hindu and as the object of the institution was for the improvement of the language of the country, he said no apology was needed to speak in Canarese In reviewing the Secretary's report he said that he had observed some improvement in the working of the school since last year, and that he would try his best to procure a good building for the school. Though female education was not liked by the public it has received some consideration at the hands of the educated men He did not like that female education must be encouraged to a high extent An elementary education, so as to enable the girls to become good wives and mothers, would be quite enough under all circumstances They should become good housewives and without giving unnecessary trouble to the husband they should manage their domestic affairs. Higher education was for many reasons very dangerous in the present state of Hindu Society It would give room to much ambition without the means of satisfying it He graphically explained the position of a poor husband having for his wife an educated and accomplished lady sighing for pianos, dog carts, avahs and matters. He insisted on giving a good moral and religious education to the girls The meeting closed with the distribution of sweetmeats to the children and thanks by Mr Ragunatha Rao to the learned gentleman in the chair for his able conduct therein

General Summary.

MADRAS.

CHOLERA IN MADRAS.—In the week ended the 5th instant, there were 172 deaths within the Municipal limits of Madras from cholera. The deaths numbered 12 on the 6th, 21 on the 7th, 15 on the 8th, and 40 on the 9th instant There was a marked increase yesterday in the 1st 2nd, 5th, and 8th Divisions. The other four Divisions were free from the disease.—*Mail.*

A LUCKY EXAMINER —A ticket-examiner, on the South Indian Railway, Arconum Branch, of the name of T Mootoosamy Pillay, being the holder of the ticket No. 02,643,750, in the Paris Lottery, has won the second prize of 200,000 francs or say Rs 96,000 A native of Cuddapah has won one of the eight prizes of 25,000 francs, (Rs 12 000), and several others in Pondicherry, have won small prizes.—*Ibid*

THE TRIPLICANE SANSCRIT COLLEGE —A correspondent informs us that the 16th anniversary of this important and useful institution (the Veda Vedanta Vardhyan) was celebrated with great *eclat* in the inner Mantapam of Sree Parthasarathy Swami Temple at Triplicane, on Sunday, the 7th instant There was a very large gathering of Sanscrit Pandits, and native gentlemen on the occasion The following were among those that were present The distinguished High Priest of Woothatrathy Mutt, Messrs M Singaracharyar, S T Krishnacharyar, Kanchee Subba Row, M D Parthasarathy Iyengar, M and M D, S Bhagavan Iyengar, T Jagannatha Row Panthoolou, S Hari Rao, C Sugaravalou Moodeliar, C Narayanasamy Moodeliar P Krishnasamy Chettiar, R Ringanathan Chettiar, K Veeraraghavan, A R L Ramanatha Chetty, besides Professors and Pandits from Dharwar, Pooni Sattara, Gadwal, Jeypore, Cheyerum, Mysore &c and several graduates of Madras University The students of the Central College and of its branches at Conjeeveram and Sreeperumbudur were examined in the Vedas, Logic, Theology, &c, by Pandits C V Sriniwasacharyar, Mangalam, R Bhavacharyar and Chamiraty Lakshmana Chariyar, and the results gave much satisfaction to the gentlemen present There was also a short debate in Sanscrit Psychology among some of the Pandits after which the report for the past year was read by M A Thirumalai Chariar, Assistant Secretary to the Institution, and prizes were distributed among the Pandit Graduates and Students in cloth, clothes, and books according to merit. His Holiness was much pleased with the proceedings, and made a short speech expressing satisfaction at the results of the past year, and his appreciation of the usefulness of an institution of this kind —*Ibid.*

BENGAL.

HEAVY RAIN —We learn by telegraph that the continuous and heavy rain during the last six days caused breaches in Rajputana Railway line on Thursday near Kishanghur station between Jeypur and Ajmere Three miles of road were rendered impassable, and the mails and passengers were unable to cross The railway authorities anticipated yesterday that trains would not be able to run through for thirty six hours The booking of passengers between Ajmere and Abu has also been stopped which leads to the supposition that there is another break between those stations —*Pioneer*

TRAVANCORE

A JUDGE FINED —We learn that a native second Judge of Travancore was mulcted in the sum of twenty five rupees a short time ago by the High Court, and that the Government sanction thereto was accorded a few days ago The cause of the penalty was due to the Judge having postponed to pronounce judgment of several cases for about one or two months after the final hearing of them —*W Star*

Extracts.

SEDENTARY LIVES OF INDIAN WOMEN

The *Bombay Gazette* —The health of each successive generation depends upon the manner of life pursued by the women of the previous generations. Even if the fathers are all that is required, the children of weak and unhealthy mothers begin life with a poor chance of developing into strong and healthy men and women Even in England it is now recognized that the majority of women lead too sedentary lives, and an attempt is being made to carry out the old Spartan practice and the proposals made in Plato's theoretical Republic by extending gymnastic training to the weaker sex But if English women who walk and ride and play lawn-tennis lead too sedentary lives what shall we say of the women of the higher classes in India who are not even allowed to enjoy as much as they like of the fresh air and bright sunlight? An eminent Bombay physician was fond of illustrating the beneficial effects of the sun upon the health by making a comparison between flowers and human beings. "How," he used to say, "could you expect a plant to thrive if you carefully exclude the fresh air and the sun from it? In the same way women and children require a certain amount of air and sunshine, or they become pale and sickly The poorer native women, who work hard in the open air, have handsome upright figures, and in spite of their deficient food look far superior in health and strength to their richer sisters who do not know what it is to want a meal The Parsees, in this as in some other respects, are beginning to show a more liberal spirit than the other native communities. Parsee ladies are awaking to the necessity of taking more and more to out-of-door exercise, though even amongst them, as we have lately shown, there is much room for improvement in this respect

THE EVILS OF EDUCATION

The *Dragon*, (paper of the 14th M N I) writes —If knowledge is power, ignorance is bliss, and it is certainly not the most learned who are the happiest. Animals mostly enjoy a tranquil and happy existence, because they are ignorant oblivious of the past and careless of the future, and instead of pitying the ignorance of the peasant whose knowledge and intelligence but little above that of the beast whom he tends, we should congratulate him on it, for by virtue of his ignorance he is happy and contented with a lot in which an educated man would be miserable and what is better than happiness and contentment? If every man could have a library and an arm chair, every man ought to be educated, if every man could enter a learned profession every man ought to be learned, but what is the use of giving learning to those whose circumstances preclude them from ever making use of it? As for the present fashion of the Government undertaking the gratuitous education of the people we respectfully maintain that it is a matter outside the sphere of Government action. Government might as well undertake to clothe everybody, and to feed everybody, as to educate everybody If the education of the people was left to the people themselves, as their food and raiment is, education would progress exactly as fast as the wishes of the people for it, and their real need of it, and no faster The natural laws of demand and supply would govern it, as they govern the labour market and the produce market. But in India the Government and the Missionary Societies go out into the highways and by ways and compel the people to come in that they may be educated. We wonder how many of our Indian Colleges and High Schools would stand were the support of the Government and the Missionary Societies withdrawn? We are teaching the hitherto ignorant people of India to use their brains, without providing them, or without being able to provide them, with any work for their brains to do but there is one who proverbially finds work for idle hands, who is very well able also to find work for idle brains. Remember that the first advocate of education was the Old Serpent!

THE FRANCO-CHINESE WAR.

The *Times of India* —The distances in China are so enormous, the northern and southern provinces so remote from each other, the road communication between province and province so utterly bad, that the only available defensive forces are those within a certain radius of the positions to be defended. This consideration must be carefully borne in mind when estimating the points likely to be threatened by the French There are the towns on the sea coast and on the navigable rivers and the capital of Peking The defence of the seaports must depend mainly on the way in which the Chinese use their torpedoes, and judging by the miserable stand they made at Foochow, little or nothing is to be expected in this direction So far as we can reasonably foresee all the towns that lie within range of the guns of the French fleet may be expected to fall without difficulty Most of these seaport towns are protected with forts, mounting guns that have no armour-piercing power far beyond the capability of resistance on the part of such vessels as the Bayadere, which has only nine and-a-half inches of armour plating The Chinese gunboats, too of the alphabet class, which only draw eight feet of water and can therefore keep well in shore, ought to knock the Bayadere to pieces. But the Chinese seem to know as little about the use of heavy artillery as about the management of torpedoes. The second point of attack, Peking, is safe for some months to

ma. The immediate defensive force there Li-Hung Chang's well appointed army of ,000 men who could in two months me to recruited by some 40,000 or 50,000 men from Manchuria and in three months y large bodies from Turkistan or Western China. But it is not the habit of Chinese officials to move until the enemy is the gate. The third position of interest is, course, Tonquin, where the Chinese themselves will begin the attack. Here the climate ad general features of the country completely change the relative value of the defensive rmy; and here we may not improbably hear f French reverses. So far, we only know hat a large portion of the French troops are ok that their commander has been compelled to go home on sick leave, that the Black Flags under their old commander have been ordered to advance and that the governors of he two border provinces are hurrying reinforcements of regular troops forward as rapidly as possible.

WHY SO MANY WOMEN FADE EARLY.

The *Tit Bits*.—As a supplement to our article n last week's issue, entitled "*How to become beautiful*," the following facts may be read with interest: A woman should reach her prime between forty and fifty, but, alas! too many have sunken cheeks, sallow complexions, and tired, fretful faces at that age. The causes are many; the perils and anxieties of child-bearing and child-training have robbed many blooming cheek of its charm of freshness, but even this is contrary to the laws of nature. Then these sacred duties are understood as they should be, and proper care is taken not only of the body but of the mental condition we shall see happy, cheerful mothers in every home. There are many causes lying at the root of this evil, for evil it is, when the sweetness and freshness leave a young woman's face, and hard lines make her appear even older than her grand mother. One chief cause is fretting or over-anxiety. Women, as a rule, dwell too much on little things; they magnify troubles, anticipate their coming, and weary themselves over them. Mothers fret about their children in the most unnecessary manner. Another cause of early vanishing beauty is the want of fresh air. Not an occasional walk or drive, not a round of calls or a little shopping, but regular doses of good fresh air. A woman should make it a religious duty to see something new every day, something which will compel her to walk and at the same time divert her, leading her to forget the unfinished garment or the impertinence of a maid-of all-work. It is right, proper, essential to good health spirits, and an equable temper, that a woman should go out not saying, "I will finish this needle work" or "arrange this room," but putting health before all else, resolutely go out into the air. Yes, half-an-hour will tone one up for the day. If need be, let the children be taken, and the walk will be doubly enjoyable as one listens to their articles prattle...The more duties a woman has to perform the more need has she for uniform good temper and strong healthy nerves. Some women are miserable when idle, even when rest is necessary. When to rest, how to rest, and where to rest, each must determine for herself, but all know that nature rebels unless true and complete rest is taken during some portion of each day. When this is done, and women learn that fastness is not neatness, and that restlessness is a deadly foe to beauty, our women will not fade in their youth, or look care-worn and anxious as hundreds now do. It is a painful fact that "too many women are overworked," and yet large numbers needlessly overwork themselves.

KRISHNAJAYANTHEE FESTIVAL.

The *Madras Mail*.—A partial holiday has been allowed to-day in some of the public offices on account of the Krishnajyanthee festival. This festival which is celebrated by the Vishnoo sect of the Hindoos once a year is dedicated to the deity Vishnoo, in commemoration of his having taken the avatharam or incarnation of Krishnan. According to the "Mahabaratham," Vishnu is alleged to have taken no less than ten different incarnations for the purpose of attaining some particular object of his own or others, ambition. The tenth or the Krishna avatharam, under notice, is said to have been taken by Vishnu during the Dwaparayugam or the era preceding the present one, under the following circumstances. Boomidevy, the goddess of the earth, once complained to Vishnu that the earth had been taken possession of by Ashuras or giants, who established their authority as Kings with Kansan, another giant, as their leader. A reign of terror and violence followed, and Bhoomidevy therefore entreated Vishnu to save the earth from the hands of these wicked rulers. To grant this request, Vishnu took the incarnation of Krishnan. He was conceived by Vasudevan, a king of the Ayodi race, and was born of Vasudevan's spouse Devakee, who was a sister of the aforesaid Kansan. Devakee had six children, not one of whom was, however destined to live, as Kansan had killed accordingly. Krishnan was the eighth born. The father, anxious that this son at least should be spared, gave him away to shepherds not long after his birth, and thus averted the evil will of Kansan. The life of Krishnan from his very infancy, is full of accounts of the most heroic and miraculous feats. One day in his infancy, as he lay in his cradle, a giant secretly approached him with the object of smothering him in his bed. The infant is said to have killed the mighty giant by one blow. At another time a giantess took the infant in her arms and fondled and caressed him, and nursed him with all the seeming fondness of a mother, while she was secretly planning to put an end to his life. Krishnan soon knew the intention of the wicked giantess, and as he was drinking the milk from her breast, he in one gigantic breath drew forth as it were, the very life of the woman, and left her a corpse on the ground. The prayer of Bhoomidevy was, of course, granted, for Krishnan completely subdued the arrogant Kansan and his followers, and restored peace in the world. These and many other valorous deeds wrought by Krishnan, from time to time, tended to inspire the shepherds (among whom he was brought up) with awe, and thus they put their faith in him and canonized him as a god. He in return had always a peculiar regard towards the shepherd caste. It was customary, however, with the shepherds to make periodical offerings to Indra, the sky god. Once, when they were engaged in this devotion, Krishnan appeared to them, and ordered that their devotion to Indran be discontinued, and that the same offering be made to himself at the foot of the mountain called Govardhanagiry, on the summit of which he appeared in all the splendour and glory of a supernatural being. The order was promptly obeyed, but it provoked the indignation of Indran, who determined to take vengeance upon the offenders, and visited them with an incessant shower of hail stones. They therefore sought the aid of Krishnan who forthwith wrought a gigantic deed which saved the supplicants from destruction. He is said to have rooted up the mountain of Govardhanagiry and raising it in his hand, gave shelter to the shepherds and their cattle under the mountain for a period of seven days, during which the shower of hail stones lasted. This miracle had a most humiliating effect upon Indran who readily acknowledged the supremacy of Krishnan, and forsaking his abode in the heavenly regions, where he had hitherto exercised full control over the elements of the universe, he came down to the earth, and did obeisance to Krishnan, hailing him as "Govindan," and from that time Krishnan bore the additional appellation of Govindan. There are numerous other marvellous deeds recorded in the history of the Krishnavatharam of which the foregoing are few of the more distinguished ones. It is believed by the Vishnuvites that Krishnan will yet take another avatharam, or incarnation, called the Kalki avatharam, but when this will be no one can say. Those then are the circumstances which led to the institution of the Krishnan avatharam as an annual festival among the Vishnu sect of Hindoos. It will be solemnized in all the Vishnu temples in the city by a grand procession to-night. During the day fasting and singing of ballads descriptive of Krishnan's heroic deeds will form a portion of the ceremonies of the festival.

CENTRAL ASIA CORRESPONDENCE.

A volume of official correspondence on the affairs of Asia (entitled, "Central Asia No. 1, 1884") has been issued. Besides some information about the Trans-Caspian province it contains the following important despatches from the Viceroy to the Ameer of Afghanistan, and one letter from the Ameer in reply:—

"Many vague rumours are doubtless afloat, but they are, for the most part, without foundation, and need cause your Highness no uneasiness, more especially as, under the engagements of 1880, which are embodied in the Memorandum presented to your Highness by Sir Lepel Griffin in that year, your Highness is in possession of the assurance of the British Government that, if any foreign Power should attempt to interfere in Afghanistan, and if such interference should lead to unprovoked aggression on the dominions of your Highness, in that event the British Government would be prepared to aid you—to such an extent, and in such manner as may appear to the British Government necessary—in repelling it, provided that your Highness follows unreservedly the advice of the British Government in regard to your external relations. Under these circumstances your Highness need be under no apprehension, but may rest in secure reliance that the British Government has both the will and the power to make good all its engagements with your Highness."

The Viceroy of India to the Ameer of Afghanistan.

(After compliments). Simla, June 16, 1883.

Your Highness expresses a wish to be supplied with a document and map showing the boundaries between Afghanistan and Russia and Persia.

The boundaries of Afghanistan were settled by the British Government with Russia in 1873, when the Afghan territory between the Oxus to the Hari Rud was defined as follows:—

"The internal districts of Akcha, Sir-i-Pul, Maimena, Shibergan, and Andkhoi, the latter of which would be the extreme Afghan frontier possession to the north-west, the desert beyond belonging to independent tribes of Turcomans."

This boundary has, however, never been laid down accurately on any map, and the country has not been examined on the spot with that view. No map, therefore, which could be sent to your Highness would show this line of frontier correctly, but I should be glad to be informed what districts your Highness understands to be described by the words above quoted, and exactly what you consider to be the boundary defined by them

The Viceroy of India to the Ameer of Afghanistan.

(After compliments). Simla, June 16, 1883

Your Highness will remember that, at Sir Lepel Griffin's interview with you at Zimma on July 31st 1880, he said that the Government of India could only start your administration by giving you a grant to pay your army and officials and your immediate expenses; and that having recognised you as Ameer, it was anxious to see you strong; but after you had taken possession of Cabul, you must rely on your own resources.

I have always interested myself so much in your Highness's success, and have felt so great a desire for the establishment of a strong and friendly power under your Highness's auspices in Afghanistan, that I have on various occasions gone beyond the determination then communicated to you, and have from time to time aided your Highness with sums of money and arms, besides devoting some lacs a year to the support of Afghan refugees and detenus whose presence in Afghanistan is, I understand, regarded by your Highness as dangerous to your power. Still my view of the relations to each other of the two countries has throughout been that in matters of internal policy and finance, India should not seek to interfere with Afghanistan, but should confine herself to the part of a friendly neighbour and ally. On these conditions, it would be in accordance with the practice of nations that Afghanistan should regulate her own finance and bear her own burdens, as she has always done heretofore.

As regards matters of external policy, your Highness was informed in the communication from the Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, dated July 20, 1880, and again in my letter of Feb. 22 1883, that if any foreign power should attempt to interfere in Afghanistan, and if such interference should lead to unprovoked aggression on the dominions of your Highness, in that event the British Government would be prepared to aid you to such extent and in such manner as might appear to the British Government necessary in repelling it providing that your Highness follows unreservedly the advice of the British Government in regard to your external relations.

On consideration, however, of your accounts of the condition of your north-west frontier, I have been satisfied that your Highness has to contend with exceptional difficulties in that quarter. I have understood that, owing to various untoward circumstances, your Highness has not yet been able to reduce the important frontier province of Herat to the orderly and secure condition so essential for the protection of Afghanistan as a whole; and therefore, that, for the settlement of the affairs of that frontier, some friendly assistance may be needful to you. I further observe, with satisfaction, your Highness's assurance of good faith and loyalty to the British Government and your Highness's language convinces me that you realize how much it is to the interest of Afghanistan to maintain friendly relations with the Government of India.

Impressed by these considerations, I have determined to offer to your Highness personally, as an aid towards meeting the present difficulties in the management of your State a subsidy of twelve lacs of rupees a year payable monthly, to be devoted to the payment of your troops and to the other measures required for the defence of your north-western frontier. I feel that I may safely trust to your Highness's good faith and practical skill to devote this addition to your resources to objects of such vital importance as those which I have above mentioned.

The Ameer of Afghanistan to the Viceroy of India.

☪ 6th Ramzan. 1300 H. (July 11, 1883).

(Translation).—(After compliments).

I have perused your Excellency's two friendly and cordial letters, dated June 16, 1883, corresponding to the 10th Shaban, 1300 H., which reached me at Jellalabad. My heart the repository of concord, was exceedingly gratified and rejoiced by the glad tiding of your Excellency's perfect and sound health.

In one of the friendly epistles an allusion was made to Mr. (Sir Lepel) Griffin's interview with me at Zimma, and to the sympathy and commiseration shown by the illustrious British Government from time to time to me and to the people of Afghanistan. It also contained the observation:—

"My view (of the relations of the two countries to each other) has throughout been that in matters of internal policy and finance India should not seek to interfere with Afghanistan, but should confine herself to the part of a friendly neighbour and ally. I have determined to offer to your Highness personally as an aid towards meeting the present difficulties in the management of your State a subsidy of 12 lacs of rupees a year payable monthly."

In the other cordial letter your Excellency referring to the definition of the internal districts and to the settlement of the boundaries of Afghanistan through the British Government with Russia in 1873, wrote thus:—

"The internal districts of Akcha-i-Pal, Maimena Shibergan, and Andkhoi, the latter of which will be the extreme Afghan frontier possession to the north-west, the desert beyond belonging to independent tribes of Turcomans".

I have read both the letters and made myself fully acquainted with their contents, and have been exceedingly pleased and satisfied at the manifold favour shown to me by the illustrious British Government. I have announced the glad tidings of your Excellency's determination which is calculated to conduce to the well being of the British Government and of the people of Afghanistan, and to put in order and keep going my affairs, to the people of Afghanistan at large who all offered up thanks saying, "For many years, we the Afghan nation, have been suffering from innumerable calamities. Thanks be to God that a glorious Government like this (British Government) has befriended us"

God willing, the people of Afghanistan will never allow their heads to swerve from the line of friendship to the illustrious British Government and so long as I live I will not think of making friends with any one but with the illustrious British Government. I have offered my prayers to God for the (increased) glory of that powerful Government.

I have understood what my northern boundaries are, but I wished and am still wishing to get hold of a map to enable me to have a thorough knowledge of Afghanistan, so that I may know the exact limit (point) up to which I should direct my attention, and that I may endeavour to watch my frontiers properly and improve my possession. I have written to the Governor of Balkh to send me a statement showing the boundaries of his province—viz., every village and hamlet on the border whether it be Andkhoi or Balkh, so that I may send it for your Excellency's information. I have also written to the Governor of Badakshan to furnish me with a similar statement of the boundaries of Badakshan and Kataghan—viz., of every village and hamlet so that I may forward it also to your Excellency.

Further, I have always prayed and I pray for your Excellency's health and prosperity.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

Brussels, 13th Sept.—It has been judged necessary to call out the reserves to maintain order between the Clericals and Liberals; the feeling exhibited on both sides being intensely bitter.

Novice, 13th Sept.—King Humbert still remains here, notwithstanding the advice of his Ministers to the contrary. The mortality from cholera still continues very great.

London, 15th Sept.—Sir Edward Malet has been appointed Ambassador at Berlin.

Rome, 14th Sept.—King Humbert arrived here to-day, and was received with unbounded enthusiasm.

Shanghai, 14th Sept.—Twelve companies of French Marines from Tonquin, have joined Admiral Courbet.

London, 15th Sept.—Parliament is summoned to meet for the despatch of business on October 23rd.

The troopship *Malabar* left Portsmouth, for Bombay, on the 12th instant.

Naples, 15th Sept.—The mortality from cholera here shows a further decrease.

London, 16th Sept.—Sir Stafford Northcote commenced a series of Conservative meetings in Edinburgh yesterday.

Warsaw, 16th Sept.—The Emperors of Germany, Austria and Prussia, accompanied by their Chancellors, arrived at the Castle of Skiernwice to-day. The meeting between the Emperors was marked by great cordiality. It is stated that measures will be concerted for joint action in suppressing anarchism in the three Empires, and the subject of standing armies will also be discussed.

Shanghai, 16th Sept.—Two thousand French troops have landed at Kinfoi, and have attacked and defeated with heavy loss the Chinese troops in the vicinity. The latter are in full retreat.

London, 17th Sept.—The 107th and 53rd Regiments have been ordered to be ready to proceed to Egypt at the beginning of October.

Warsaw, 16th Sept.—The three Chancellors held a Conference together yesterday. The *Journal de St. Petersburg* announces that the object of the Emperors is to strengthen the existing *entente cordiale*. There will be no fresh alliance. The three Empires will continue to keep a strict watch over the Anarchists.

Cairo, 18th Sept.—A telegram has been received from General Gordon, dated August 16th, in which he states that he is waiting the arrival of British troops, and asks to send Zubehr Pasha to Khartoum, with £300,000.

He also announces that he will occupy Berber in a few days.

Lord Wolsely has ordered the formation of a Camel Corps, composed of equal detachments from the Household, and sixteen other Cavalry Regiments and Guards, making a total of 1,100 men.

Advices received from Wady Halfa state that the first steamer has safely passed the second cataract.

News received from Suakim states that the friendly tribes have completely defeated the Hadendowas.

St. Petersburg, 17th Sept.—General Zelenoy has been appointed the Chief Russian Commissioner for the delimitation of the Russo-Afghan frontier.

The Russian Press express their gratification at the appointment of Lord Dufferin to the Viceroyalty of India.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

WE have once more to draw attention to the extraordinary fact which would be incredible, if it was stated for *first* in these columns, that there are hundreds of our subscribers who are in arrears with their subscriptions for one, two, and even three years! Considering that the subscription is only 8 *annas a month*, or *six rupees a year*, or *five rupees a year* (To local subscribers) the fact that any person who honours us with his support, can make that support a mockery, by not paying his subscription for twelve, twenty four, or even thirty six months seems almost incredible, but IT IS A FACT! We, therefore, give notice that if all defaulters in this gross way, do not send in *all* their dues by the end of the present month, that is to say, by the 30th September current, their names and the amounts due by them will be posted up in the columns of this journal, both in English and Canarese, so that the public may know of what kind some people are with whom we, as proprietors and managers of this journal, have to deal. Their names will then be struck off our list, and suits filed against them—the most reluctant step we could take—for the recovery of the sums due by them.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER, 22, 1884.

THE CASE OF CHARLES WEBB.

BRITISH justice has been again outraged in the name of the British Government, in the distant province of Assam, which forms part and parcel of the appellate civil and criminal jurisdiction of the High Court of judicature of Bengal, in Calcutta. The outrage, as is generally the case, in such remote regions as Assam, and other tea planting districts of Northern India, is that of an Englishman upon a powerless, defenceless, unarmed native, and the outrage is further aggravated, in as much as it was committed on the young wife of a poor Bengali cooly who could not possibly retaliate at the time, not even to rescue his own against her assailant, who was aided and abetted in his act of tyranny by the paid understrappers and creatures about him, who, we say it with shame, were

themselves Bengalis The story of Charles Webb and Shukurmoni, the wife of Bhudhun, a cooly on an Assam tea plantation, is as follows. Charles Webb is Agent of the India General Steam Navigation Company, at a station called Kokilamukh, and is in charge of a "flat," a kind of flat bottomed river boat used in shallow navigation and drawn close up to the shore, when at anchor, and used also for the reception and accommodation of coolies coming up from Bengal and other parts, by the river steamers, to work on the tea-plantations of Assam. In his position as Agent of the Company and commander of the flat, Charles Webb had large powers combined with great trust and great responsibility, for he was in every way responsible for the safety of the lives and property of the coolies, men and women (some of the latter mere girls) and grown up children, till they were taken off his hands to the tea-gardens This being the case, it will be understood that Charles Webb incurred such responsibility as is described above, when, on Saturday the 12th April last, a batch of 13 coolies, including Bhudun and Shukurmoni his wife, was transferred from the river steamer that brought them to Webb's flat Nothing occurred on Saturday night On Sunday night was perpetrated that outrage of which no good man can think or speak without loathing and disgust It would seem that Charles Webb, moved by an unbridled lust, which seems to have been inflamed by constant drink on that Sunday, actually sent two of his creatures to ask two of the coolies for their wives for the night—to pass the night with him in his cabin on board the flat! Of the two men, one was Bhudun, who, on refusing to be dishonoured, was beaten, together with his aged father, who had come to his rescue, by Webb with a leather belt, and in the meanwhile, Benudhur, a clerk of Webb's (2nd accused in the case) and a lascar or two carried away Shukurmoni into the cabin, into which Webb afterwards entered and locked the door. The young woman, the evidence goes on to shew, was detained all night in the cabin, and let out at dawn, next day, with her clothes stained with blood, and holding her stomach, and crying out that "she was done for," meaning thereby, we presume, that her life had been endangered These statements are corroborated on oath (at the trial of Webb and Benudhur) by her husband and the other two witnesses In the meanwhile, on the 14th April, the husband started off on foot to Jorehat, a distance of 12 miles, and laid a complaint before the magistrate there against Charles Webb and Benudhur, but he came away without waiting to be examined on oath, because, being a stranger in the place, he would have been belated, had he waited till later in the day Subsequently, Mr G E McLeod, Assistant Commissioner of the Jorehat Sub-Division and a Magistrate of the first class, personally investigated the case (but some days after the death of Shukurmoni, who died on the 18th April, at the plantation) and the result of his investigation was, that he had before him Charles Webb and Benudhur charged, the former with wrongfully confining the deceased Shukurmoni and voluntarily causing hurt to her husband Bhudun, and the latter with aiding and abetting in the commission of those offences The result of this trial was that Webb was fined Rs. 1,00, and Benudhur Rs 10! And here comes the grossest miscarriage of justice Mr. McLeod, who personally enquired into the matter, before bringing Webb and his clerk to trial had the simplest and most convincing direct testimony, which, added to the evidence of the three witnesses he actually examined, would have obliged him to commit the case for trial by the Sessions Court of the District, with a jury as is laid down in the Code of Criminal Procedure, because he would have then seen of what gross and monstrous an act of lust and cruelty the man Webb had been guilty. These witnesses whom Mr McLeod failed to cite and examine, were right, namely, the doctor who attended the young woman during her last illness at the plantation, the doctor who examined and passed her out (amongst other coolies) at the depot at Kokilamukh, the father of Bhudun (deceased's husband) who was on board and saw every thing and was beaten by Webb, on board the flat, three coolies of the batch who were on board the flat on that Sunday night, and witnessed every thing, the sirdar, or supervisor, who came to take them away to the plantation, and a native postmaster who lived on board the flat was there on that Sunday evening, and who knew every thing about it Had these witnesses been called, as they ought to have been called, as it was Mr. McLeod's bounden duty to have called them, the case against Webb and his servant would have been materially strengthened, and we should not have seen so shameful a defeat of justice as that of a man guilty of one of the grossest and most cowardly offences escaping with a nominal fine

Mr H Luttman Johnson, the District and Sessions Judge, appears to have viewed the matter in its true light He was moved by the utter inadequacy of the punishment in proportion to the heinousness of the offence, and, as a conscientious judge he sent on the record of the case to the High Court at Calcutta, with a request, under section 376 of the Criminal Procedure Code, that the sentence might be enhanced In part 5 of his letter to the High Court, Mr Johnson states his reasons for making his request —

"I think the sentence insufficient on the following grounds —The passengers (imported coolies) are, during the voyage from the ports to their destination, under the special protection of Government and of the carriers who convey them The accused at the time he committed the offence was entrusted with the care of the passengers, his business is to look after and protect the passengers and goods landed on his flat But even if the complainant had been an ordinary passenger and not under special protection, the offence (though it may not amount to rape) appears to me to merit a severer punishment than fine"

In the above sentence, the honest, conscientious Englishman and judge speaks with straightforward honesty, as one anxious to see equal justice meted between man and man, without distinction of race, colour or creed One would have supposed that there could have been no difficulty in the judges of the Calcutta High Court arriving at the conclusion that there had been a gross miscarriage of justice in this case, either calling for an enhancement of sentence, as requested by Mr Johnson, or for a trial *de novo* as suggested by Mr Justice Norris in his original appellate judgment, but subsequently withdrawn by him, most unhappily and sadly, we must say, for the ends of justice The two judges of the High Court, to whom the case was referred by Mr Johnson, have unhappily caused another miscarriage of justice, in refusing, first, to believe the story of the complainant, and, secondly though consciously aware of the necessity for it in refusing to direct a quashing of Mr McLeod's hasty proceedings and ordering a new trial before another Magistrate, with all the available evidence at hand, such as we have shewn above to be still extant The two judges, singularly enough, refuse to believe the complainant's story simply because the complainant did not give *all* the details of his story in his original petition to the Magistrate's Court at Jorehat, and because he did not wait there and see process issued against Webb and his man These are childish and puerile reasons and ill become the position and intellectual qualifications of High Court Judges But, setting aside this consideration, why was there not a new trial? Mr. Justice Norris himself at first very forcibly recommended it; why did he yield his better judgment and sense of humanity to the stupidity and heartlessness of his colleagues A great scandal would have been avoided, had a full new trial been had in this miserable "Webb case."

THE MAHARAJAH'S VISIT TO CALCUTTA

Our local English contemporary, the *Bangalore Spectator*, informs us that His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore will visit Calcutta in December next, for the purpose of being invested by the earl of Dufferin, the Viceroy elect, with the insignia of a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India It is now about half a century since the late Maharajah Krishnaraj Woodiar, His present Highness' predecessor on the musnud, was invested at Mysore, by Lord Canning, if we recollect rightly, as a K G C S I, and though Maharajah Chamarajendra Woodiar is a very young man, and has not been long enough on the musnud to display any distinguishing traits as a ruler, he has, all the same, already given promise of a good just, and enlightened rule, and it is moreover meet that the Queen-Empress should bestow a special mark of her favor on the second native Prince in India, and one of her Majesty's most faithful and attached allies We therefore most warmly and heartily repeat the congratulations we offered to His Highness when the telegraph announced to us the high honor conferred on him by the Empress of India

But the Maharajah's contemplated visit to the city of Palaces has a still greater significance and far more practical importance to the people of Mysore than the mere ceremonial of the Star of India conveys His Highness will, we are told, avail himself of the opportunity of laying before the Viceroy the present condition of Mysore and its somewhat gloomy prospects, and press home the claims of the Province for consideration at the hands of the British Government, in the matters of the famine debt and the subsidy It is with respect to this mission that the Viceroy will be closely watched from Leaves, and the results anxiously looked forward to and noted We believe that the Maharajah made similar representations to Lord Ripon, in February last, at Madras, but nothing seems to have come of it We sincerely and devoutly trust that His Highness will have "better luck" this time, and as the *Spectator* very pertinently observes "his hands will be strengthened by the present further impoverished state of the country, consequent on the failure of the crops When we come to examine the situation and state of affairs we find that the Maharajah has, what the lawyers would term 'a very good case to go to Court with" The condition of the Province to the hereditary ruler to Raj was accomplished with great pomp and circumstance, and the *status quo* of his forefathers with a tremendous flourish of trumpets and a display of magnanimity on the part of the British Government which was positively sickening But what a ghastly mockery was it not after all? In what condition did the British Government hand back their sacred trust to its rightful lord? An impoverished Province, with an empty exchequer a Province saddled with a Famine debt of eighty lakhs of rupees incurred by the British administration, and on which the revenues of Mysore are taxed with interest to the tune of four lakhs per annum, a state liable to a subsidy of twenty four and half lakhs of rupees, to be increased in 1886 to *thirty five lakhs*! Could any State of similar extent and conditions be more heavily handicapped, and could any such State reasonably hope to stand such a drain on its revenues as that to which Mysore is being subjected? The annual revenues of Mysore, be it remembered, do not exceed one-hundred-and-three lakhs per annum, and out of this it was arranged to set aside a reserve for Railway extensions The almost total failure of the crops this year, has rendered the situation more desperate than ever The Railway works have been held in abeyance, as an inevitable consequence, and if prosecuted at all, will be done so as relief measures, in all probability, for though we are assured that there will be no terrible Famine to combat, such as that which devastated the Province in 1877-78, still we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that we shall have to face a scarcity of no mean proportions. Then again, the failure of the crops will of course entail remissions of *kist* in hard cases, and of course a depletion of the state Exchequer must ensue. How is it all to end? The State under the present untoward circumstances, seems to be drifting on to certain ruin, and unless help be speedily at hand, it will be too late to save it from destruction At such a time it is incumbent that some special measures should be taken to rescue the State, and we are glad to hear that the Maharajah intends to personally initiate those measures, by enlisting the sympathies and powerful assistance and clemency of the British Government, the only power which can help him and his State out of difficulties It is in the power of the British Government to grant the aid required, to right the good ship "Mysore," and to send it on its way rejoicing. If that Government is as magnanimous and paternal as it aspires to be, it cannot refuse to lend a patient, willing, and favorable ear to the representations of the Maharajah, and we fervently pray that Heaven will bless and prosper him in his noble mission

Occasional Notes

Babu Peary Lal Mohun Mukerji has been appointed an additional member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council

A Cause of Exercise is to be held in the vicinity of Poona in January next the Government of India having sanctioned it

Another dacoity has been committed in the Rangoon district A number of armed men attacked a house, bound the inmates, and carried off the owner's wife and booty to the amount of Rs 700

A Calcutta paper says that a telegram has been received from Simla stating that Lord Ripon is likely to leave Calcutta in the 1st week of December, about which time Lord Dufferin will enter upon his Viceroyalty

In the past official year the value of the money orders issued by the Indian postal department was a little over three millions and the value of the orders paid above two millions The commission realised by the postal department on the orders issued aggregated nine lakhs

When the Duke of Connaught goes home in March, Sir Herbert Macpherson will obtain the command of the Meerut Division. It is considered probable that Major-General J I Merry, lately officiating in the Allahabad Command, will obtain the Lucknow Division when General Cureton vacates it

Eighteen hundred babies, it is said, are entered for a baby show shortly to be held in Paris They are to be divided into four classes according to age, and a jury has been appointed, composed of medical men and artists, the doctors of course to decide on points of health and physique, and the artists to be judges of beauty

Naples, now so cruelly devastated by cholera has always been notorious for its sufferings when epidemic disease prevailed in Europe In 1656, 240,000 people were destroyed by a pestilence in Naples alone, and upwards of 400,000 perished in the Neapolitan territories Naples is one of the foulest cities in Europe, and about the foulest

A Calcutta paper is "glad to hear that a Special Committee has been appointed to secure the return of Mr Lal Mohun Ghose to Parliament, but that it is by no means settled that he will stand for Finsbury So much interest is being taken by the Liberal Committee in the candidature that little doubt is felt of a seat being secured for him at the next election"

"We alluded," says the *Madras Mail*, a day or two ago, to the great diamond that has arrived in London from the Cape. It was found on a Dutchman's farm in the Orange Free State, by

one of his "belongings," and was kept in secret by him for a year, purely from a dread that it known his farm would be "jumped" by a crowd of diggers, and he be driven from house and home. At length he was induced to forward it for sale to London, where it has been purchased by a syndicate of leading diamond merchants.

LORD DUFFERIN leaves England by the mail of November 7, arriving in Bombay at the end of November. Lord Ripon will leave Simla about the beginning of November for Calcutta, where he will make his preparations for leaving as soon as Lord Dufferin arrives It is rumoured that Mr. George Batten, late of the Bengal Civil Service, and brothers in law of Sir John Strachey, comes out as Private Secretary to the new Viceroy. Mr Batten was an intimate friend of Lord Lytton, and his name is mentioned at home also. At Simla, however, the rumour is not credited.

THE Court fees question has now been submitted to the various local Administrations for an expression of opinion It seems probable that any change made will provide for the payment of such fees in instalments, at different stages of a suit, so that the litigant whose case is compromised will only forfeit costs in proportion to the progress made by his suit at the time. Such an arrangement would, in a material sense, assimilate the practice here to the system which prevails in the law Courts at home it would also make litigation cheaper to the individual, and probably in the long-run be more productive to the State.

Local and Provincial

REGIMENTAL LEAVE —Ten days' leave from the 20th instant has been granted to all Hindus of corps in garrison, on account of the Dusserah festival

THE CENTRAL JAIL —Owing to want of sufficient room in the Central Jail, a batch of thirty four convicts have been removed to the Central Jail at Coimbatore

THE AGRAM CAMP OF REFUGE —A very large quantity of shot and shell has been removed from the Fort at Bangalore to the new Camp of Refuge at Agram

THE PETTAH STATION —The goods shed at the Pettah Station of the Mysore State Railway being now complete, goods will be booked to and from the Pettah station, on and from the 1st October ensuing. This will do away with the necessity for cartage of goods between the cantonment and *vice versa*, a distance of two and a half miles.

THE NEW PETTAH HOSPITAL —A beginning has been made with the construction of the new hospital in the Pettah, as about Rs 15,000 or Rs 16,000 have been subscribed The institution, when opened to the public, will be under the management of the Reverend Mother Superior of the Convent of the good Shepherd and the nuns of the convent The site chosen is on a portion of the plain in the neighbourhood of the Division Catcherry, close to the lock-up for under-trial prisoners.

OUR MAHARAJAH —As stated in our second leader this morning, His Highness the Maharajah is to go to Calcutta, where he is to be by the 1st of January next year, the anniversary of the Queen's Proclamation Day, when His Highness will be invested with the Order of the Star of India, as Grand Companion of that Order by the Earl of Dufferin, who will have then assumed the Viceroyalty from Lord Ripon We hope our Maharajah will be able to accomplish the other and more important objects of his visit to the metropolis of India.

NOTIFICATION —It is hereby notified for general information that, under provisions of Section 5 of the Bangalore Municipal Regulations of 1883, the undermentioned gentlemen have been elected Municipal Commissioners for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore by the Hindu class of the inhabitants of the Station —*To represent the Hindu Class.*—Rai Bahadura Sabapathy Modelliar, V. Gangathara Chettiar, A. Govindaraju Modelliar and A. Chockalinga Modelliar. These gentlemen will continue in office for two years from the date of their election, or until their successors shall have been appointed.

THE NEW TELEGRAPH OFFICE —We learn that New Government Telegraph office, now being built in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, will be ready for use by the end of November, according to contract time The offices will probably be shifted into the new premises by the beginning of January ensuing. The building is built of pure granite, in blocks well cemented together The whole building will present a substantial and handsome appearance when completed. The present building will be used in giving additional accommodation to the Telegraph Master in charge, and also in accommodating a signaller or two with rooms.

Correspondence.

THE THEOSOPHICAL TEMPEST.

SEPTEMBER 17TH, 1884

TO THE EDITOR OF THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA

SIR,—In this matter, which has now spread all over India, very much has been made of the sending a telegram to Madame Blavatsky, signed "Ramalinga Deb," which was done the *Christian College Magazine* says by order of Madame Blavatsky in order to commit a fraud.

We wish the public and all our friends to know that this *telegram incident* is perfectly clear to us We know Mr Ramalinga Deb very well We also know how Mrs Coulomb obtained possession of the receipt and of a copy of the telegram

But as this is an important point in the case we must refuse at the moment to inform our enemies what the evidence and explanation are.

At the proper time, and *before the proper tribunal*, we will produce both Mr Deb and the explanation, when Mrs Coulomb will have an opportunity of confronting the substance of that shadow such as called by her in the Christian College Magazine "Ramalinga Deb"

Faithfully Yours,
WILLIAM Q. JUDGE
F T. S.
Barrister-at law

General Summary.

MADRAS.

RAIN —We are glad to state that fairly heavy showers of rain fell in Madras on Monday and Tuesday morning, there was a little lightning and the rainfall is likely to do some good About one inch of rain fell each day Some rain has fallen to the south of Madras —*Standard*

MONEY ORDERS —We hear that it has been decided by the Post Office authorities to employ a special staff of peons to deliver money orders and pay their respective amounts to the payees thus increasing the facilities for the transmission and payment of money orders The new system is to be introduced from the 1st October next, and will doubtless make money orders more popular than they are.—*Ibid*

A PLEASANT ACCIDENT —A few days ago, an Attorney of the High Court, Mr Allasingra Chary had occasion to proceed to Chittoor From the Railway Station to his distination he was being driven in a cart drawn by a pony The driver, it appears, drove the attorney to a spot between two hills which was said to be the resort of thieves and where murders were frequently committed The driver stopped here and said the pony would not go further It was a dark night and, in spite of Mr Allasingra Chary's entreaties, the driver refused to proceed and commenced to make a noise and whistled, when Mr Allasingra, Chary with extraordinary presence of mind, thinking that something had been planned, seized the reins of the pony and drove to his destination —*Ibid*

A PROTEST —On the afternoon of Saturday last, a meeting of the Attorneys of the Madras High Court was held in the office of Messrs Barclay and Morgan, High Court buildings for the purpose of considering and protesting against the recent rules of the High Court of Madras, declaring the Attorneys who may be admitted and enrolled as such after the first January 1885, ineligible for the appointment of District Munsiff Among those present were Messrs E Barclay, (Government Solicitor) R. Branson, W Branson, F Burton, R. F Grant, F B. Lovery, S Bilagri Iyengar, Krishna Iyer, Sadasiva Row, and R Ramanuja Charriar Mr E Barclay proposed and Mr R. F Grant seconded, that Mr Bilagri Iyengar take the chair The chairman in a long speech explained the object of the meeting Mr R. Branson proposed and Mr Ramanuja Charriar seconded, that the meeting record its protest against the rules in as far as they declare the Attorneys enrolled after the first day of January 1885, ineligible for the appointment of District Munsiff Carried unanimously Mr Grant proposed and Mr R. Branson seconded, that a memorial be prepared and submitted through the Registrar to the Judges of the High Court requesting their lordships to amend the rules and declare Attorneys eligible for the office of District Munsiff Carried Proposed by Mr R. Grant and seconded by Mr Barclay that the draft memorial now read be finally settled by Mr W Branson and circulated among the Attorneys for their signatures Carried. The meeting separated —*Ibid*

BOMBAY

HIGH COURT —The Chief Justice and Judges of the Bombay High Court have framed the following rule —To avoid a diversity of practice ascertained to prevail in Subordinate Courts in regard to the manner in which applications of execution of decrees are dealt with on a stay of execution by order of the Civil Court, the Hon the Chief Justice and Judges are pleased to direct that when execution of a decree is stayed by a competent court, the application for such execution should not be struck off the file, but adjourned pending the final order of the court staying execution —*Times of India*

HIGHER FEMALE EDUCATION —It was scarcely to be expected that the enlightened natives of Poona who have taken up with so much zeal the cause of higher female education should carry on their work without exciting disapproval in some quarters The following extract from a letter we have received from a correspondent expresses, however, some grounds of opposition which probably have not occurred to most people —'Our leading and energetic men of Poona have drawn their pointed attention to the question of promoting the higher female education What can they expect by emanating such a new scheme of Girl's High School in future? Can our Rao Sahebs and Rao Bahadurs send their wives to the Girl's High School with a view to receive the western education? Are they not aware of Pandit Ramabai who was converted into Christianity by receiving a little learning? Has she not made herself notorious by sowing the seeds of ignominious leads on the life of Aryavarta? Shame! shame! My Aryan brethren! Do you wish to ruin the name of *India* by sending your wives and daughters to High School? If they are once educated would they live you? No. They would at once elope with European husband! Then, my brethren, leave off, leave off your irrelevant plan!!" The writer of the above evidently regards learning as a dangerous thing for women kind at all events, but the dreadful results which he apprehends, it is to be hoped, will not occur —*Ibid*

BENGAL

THE FORTRESS OF GWALIOR —SIMLA, *Sept* 16 —The report that it is proposed to restore the fortress of Gwalior to Scindia is not confirmed

THE TENANCY BILL —The work assigned to the Hon'ble Mr H J Reynolds, during the ensuing cold weather, in the charge of the Bengal Tenancy Bill Mr. Reynolds is now at Darjeeling where he will consider with Mr Rivers Thompson the answers received to the questions submitted to divisional authorities some few weeks ago When these have been carefully threshed out, Mr Reynolds will proceed to Simla, His stay there will not be very long We cannot help coming to the conclusion that with so many conflicting opinions with so many doubts as to the effect of the Bill, with its extraordinary elaboration of details, it might never to have been meddled with With all this against the Bill—with the Madras discontented, and the ryots unhistening—it would not be surprised with at the end of Lord Ripon's term of office. All that is really wanted in Bengal is, first, the security of the ryot, when he pays rent from litigation, and the security of the zemindars when the ryot does not pay rent.—*Indian Daily News.*

MALABAR COAST.

TRAVANCORE JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT —His Highness the Maharajah has been pleased to issue a sanad to Kanchy Krishnaswamy Row appointing him Chief Justice of the High Court of Travancore Mr T F Lloyd, 2nd Judge of the Quilon Zillah Court, has been appointed as an additional Judge to the Alleppey Zillah Court Krishna Pillay, B. A. Sircar Vakil, Zillah Court, Quilon, has been ordered to act for Poonambalam Pillai, Munsiff of Arupadi, who is on leave —*Western Star.*

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS —The Manager and the Tax Collector of the local Municipality were arrested on Saturday, the 6th September, on charges of having embezzled municipal taxes The two accused were released on bail for 1,000 and 2,000 Rs. respectively. The hearing of the case is not fixed, but we presume that it will take some time as the whole of the Municipal books have to be examined, and the total amount of money misappropriated has to be discovered Up to date the sum of money missing is over Rs 2,000 The second accused is defended, but the first accused intends pleading his own case. Further particulars will be given in succeeding issues —*Ibid.*

Extracts.

MANLY INDEPENDENCE OF GOVERNMENT

The *Indian Mirror* —The times seem to have come when the loss we depend on the Government in the way we have hitherto done the better will it be for us and for our country What are Government appointments —what are Government honors—that we should hanker after them at the price of every feeling that ennobles man? Let us try, now that Government has shown a determination to keep us down, that we are capable of elevating ourselves by our own exertions and independently of the aid of the Government. With so many colleges and schools of our own creation, we should send our children for education there. We should take more largely to agriculture, trade, commerce, and manufactures, and in such spheres find employment for our less fortunate countrymen We should look as little as possible to Government for honors, but we should dignify ourselves in our respective lines of life in such a way that we shall gain honors, higher and more lasting than ribands and even stars—honors, such as a Government can neither give nor take away We should devote our whole and undivided attention to devising the best means of increasing the wealth of our country and our countrymen, and of improving our own position wholly, with our own efforts, and quite independently of the aid or encouragement of the Government. Self respect and self-reliance should be always kept uppermost in our minds, and we should miss no opportunity to encourage these feelings in our country men of every class

OVERLAND VALUE PAYABLE POST

The *Statesman* —The Calcutta Traders Association have wisely published the correspondence which took place in 1877, upon the proposal of the Government to extend the system of 'value-payable' parcels in India, to the Overland mail service We noticed the subject yesterday, and expressed our regret that after the exhaustive consideration which the matter received before the proposal should ever have been renewed. The objections to the proposal are very plain and simple. If the shopkeepers of Europe may not only employ the Indian Post Office to convey goods for them to the remotest parts of India but to collect the bills for them upon delivery, there can be no question that the Calcutta tradesman will be seriously injured by a competition thus assisted by the Post Office. We are bound to remember that a large capital has been embarked by English tradesmen in this country, in the enterprise of supplying our wants in English goods. They have done so in the full belief that the Government would not supply these wants, and the question really comes to be this—Should the Government now, by the Post Office, provide facilities for our obtaining goods from England, that we have hitherto been accustomed to find provided for us by the shopkeepers of

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THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER, 29, 1884.

THE DUSSERAH AND THE STATE OF THE PROVINCE.

It seems as if a malignant fate had settled it that there should be a succession of bad seasons and drought afflicting this Province, with intervals of a year or two of good seasons and a plentiful supply of water and pasturage The afflictions of the ryot and agriculturist of Mysore seem, re-

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Lord Herbraud Russell has been appointed Aide-de-Camp to Earl Dufferin.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

WE have once more to draw attention to the extraordinary fact which would be incredible, if it was stated for *first* in these columns, that there are hundreds of our subscribers who are in arrears with their subscriptions for one, two, and even three years! Considering that the subscription is only *8 annas a month*, or *six rupees a year*, or *five rupees a year* (To local subscribers) the fact that any person who honours us with his support, can make that support a mockery, by not paying his subscription for twelve, twenty four, or even thirty six months seems almost incredible, but it is a fact! We, therefore, give notice that if all defaulters in this gross way, do not send in *all* their dues by the end of the present month, that is to say, by the 30th September current, their names and the amounts due by them will be posted up in the columns of this journal, both in English and Canarese, so that the public may know of what kind some people are with whom we, as proprietors and managers of this journal, have to deal. Their names will then be struck off our list, and suits filed against them—the most reluctant step we could take—for the recovery of the sums due by them.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER, 29, 1884.

THE DUSSERAH AND THE STATE OF THE PROVINCE.

IT seems as if a malignant fate had settled it that there should be a succession of bad seasons and drought afflicting this Province, with intervals of a year or two of good seasons and a plentiful supply of water and pasturage. The afflictions of the ryot and agriculturist of Mysore seem, in-

-deed, to have become almost chronic, and there appears to have been a long farewell taken by the Government and the people alike to those days when "plenty smiled over the land" and there was a most satisfactory surplus in the treasury, for which, apparently, no use could be found—those days, we mean, when the revenue amounted to 109½ lacs of rupees a year, and there was a surplus of 50,00,000 of rupees lying unused in the treasury. The late Mr. Runga Charlu, the first Dewan of the Mysore State, ventured to prophesy, in one of his public speeches, we think, at the first Dusserah representative assembly held after the rendition, that, in three or four years, the revenue of the Province would regain its elasticity and prosperity. But this was a case of prophesying smooth things and foretelling peace and plenty, when there were but delusive signs of such blessings all around us. The late Dewan uttered his vaticination in October 1881, in less than three years from that time, namely, in July and August of the present year, we have too many glaring facts about us to doubt that, if the Mysore Province is not to be subjected again to all the horrors of a famine such as its people suffered and perished under in 1876-77-78, it will, at least suffer from a scarcity of the staple food of the country which will make itself really and palpably felt amongst the people for whom it is certain relief works of some sort must be devised, if they are not to perish of starvation. This scarcity, which may be taken to be a mathematical certainty, will begin to be felt in December and January next, when it is harvest time for the poor ryots. It will be a poor harvest, indeed; not more than a quarter crop, which will have to last the ryot's consumption till the South West monsoons of the ensuing year set in, that is to say, till June and July 1885; then, the ploughing and the sowing are carried on, and then the reaping comes two or three months later; but all this depends on the copiousness of the showers of the next South West monsoons, but if these fail in 1885, as they have failed in the current year, then woe will be to this Province and its people. It will be somewhat like what it was in Samaria and the land of Judaea, in the days of the wicked king Ahab, when the heavens were shut up and became as brass, and there was drought and famine for three long years, till the prophet Elijah prayed, and down came the rain, reviving the land and giving it breath and freshness once more. Knowing these things and anticipating the evils thereof, the Government of His Highness the Maharajah has stopped, as a temporary measure, the construction of the railway line from Tumkur to Tiptur, because they might be wasted, in about two months hence, to serve the purposes of "famine relief works" for those whose food supply shall have failed before the year could well have begun, and who can have no money to purchase the food that may then be sold. One thing, however, is a source of much consolation, and that is, the existence of the railway from Bangalore to Mysore, and from Bangalore to Tumku, and the through completion of the line between the Cantonment and the Pettah, so that even the goods shed at the latter is quite ready for use. The distribution of imported grain of other kinds than raggi will be a hundred times more wide extended than ever it was during the dreadful famine of 1877, when we had not a mile of railway in the Province. Then, it would seem that His Highness the Maharajah has given the Government of India intimation that he might want a fresh "famine loan" at the end of this year, owing to the untoward circumstances above set forth. It is rather hard for our prince that he should be obliged thus to go a-borrowing; but what is it he does, when the Nature and her very elements are against you? If the British Government had been magnanimous and generous enough to waive the famine debt of 90 lacs of rupees, and to suspend the imposition of the subsidy of 25 lacs 50 thousand rupees a year, say, for two or three years, then, indeed, when these present evil days lighted upon the Province, the people, and their sovereign, the Mysore Government with a revenue unencumbered with the payment of interest on famine loan and the exorbitant subsidy, might have tided over the calamity without looking for help to the Government of India or any where else. How, indeed, is the Government of Mysore to do so now, when there is the pressure of pecuniary burdens from without, and the pressure of domestic distress within? There is no native prince of India who came to his own so hampered and trammeled as the Maharajah of Mysore.

Seeing, then, that such is the present state of things in this Province, seeing that actual substantial evil is anticipated at the not distant future, scarcely two months hence, and seeing that much expenditure will be soon needed, is it right that the Maharajah's advisers should not have pointed out to him that the usual profuse expenditure at the Dusserah was not at all desirable. We do not say that the festival should not have been observed at all, or that no money should have been spent upon it; what we do say is, that all those things which are extras and were matters of luxury, and which cost such a deal of money, might have been omitted altogether. We allude to the profuse expenditure incurred in the reception and entertainment of English guests from Bangalore and elsewhere in the Province. No doubt the presence of these guests and the "sweetness and light" which they are supposed to lend to the varied entertainments of the Maharajah, add brilliancy and eclat to the festival, as it is celebrated in the capital of the Province; but when the contents of the treasury are almost at zero, when the Province is going through a dreadfully bad season, when palpable scarcity, if not famine, is staring one in the face, when, in fact, anxiety and trouble are to be seen on all sides, it is more than a matter for simple regret that a prince so situated should, for a number of days, be expending money of the state, which can ill be spared in such days, in ill-timed hospitality. The omission of this part of the Dusserah entertainments will not be resented by the grave and sensible members of European society in Bangalore and elsewhere in the Province. They will quite understand the causes that kept back the generous hospitality of the young Maharajah, and appreciate the motives that influenced his action. They will understand that anxiety for his state and his people must over-ride all other considerations, however pleasant they may be, and thus the Maharajah will gain in solidity of reputation lasting for all time what he might temporarily lose in his character for hospitality. Is there no one near His Highness to teach him these lessons?

Occasional Notes.

A Calcutta paper says that Colonel Stephenson will be appointed Military Secretary to Lord Dufferin.

The grand total of the Bombay International Exhibition Guarantee Fund, including the lakh from the Bombay Municipality and the Government subscription of one-fourth of the whole, now stands at Rs. 22,36,266.

The Government has behaved very liberally to the members of the Demarcation Commission. Each officer has been allowed Rs.1,500 to provide himself with the necessary outfit, and he will also get free rations.

The Judges of the Calcutta High Court are divided on the question of whether the Administrator-General should have the exclusive right of administering the estates of deceased persons, or share it with Calcutta agency house.

In consequence of the prevalence of cholera at Cottayam, and along the road leading to Peermade, the Governor has abandoned his intention of visiting those parts of Travancore, and will return immediately from Cochin to Cotacamund.

The route of the proposed direct Calcutta-Bombay Railway, for which, under orders from the Secretary of State, land is now to be taken up, runs from Sitarampur on the E. I. Railway to Purulia and Chandil, thence north of Chyedesa in a westerly direction, *via* Raigarh to Bilaspur whence it turns south-west to Raipur.

Sir James Fergusson's tenure of office as Governor of Bombay will shortly come to a close, and the local papers are speculating as to who will be his successor. Some of the Native papers of Bombay mention the name of Sir Evelyn Baring, and others state that Sir Arthur Gordon from Ceylon will be transferred to Bombay.

Speaking at the meeting of the British Association at Montreal, Professor Preece said he had found it possible to speak by telephone a distance of 240 miles when double wire was used. The cause of not being able to speak was electro-static induction. "If this were eliminated, we could speak any distance, even to moon, if wires could be laid."

It is now settled that the Viceroy will leave the selection of the new Foreign Secretary to his successor, Mr. H. M. Durand officiating from November, when Mr. Grant goes home, and virtually retires. As this will be the fourth occasion of Mr. Durand's acting in post, his qualification as a candidate for the permanent appointment will probably be considered complete

British Postal Orders of the value of 1s to £1 will be issued from all India Head Post Offices from next month, at from As 10·9 to Rs. 12·7·6. The Post Office reserves to itself the power to increase slightly the exchange value of the orders. They may be cashed at the Money Order office in the United Kingdom, including the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, and at Gibraltar and Constantinople.

A party of Mahratta gentlemen, relatives of the Gaekwar of Baroda, left Bombay on July 8, for a tour in Europe, but were unfortunate enough to lose one of their number by death in the early part of the present month, in France An account of the cremation of Bapusaheb Khandeno Ghatge, father-in-law to Shrimant Gunpatrao Khashrao Gaekwad, the Gaekwar's brother, who died of abscess of the throat at Evreux, is given in another column.

The proportions of railway passengers killed and injured in the United Kingdom during the year 1883, from all causes were in round numbers one in 5,470,000 killed and one in 482,851 injured. In 1882 the proportions were one in 5,156,207 killed and one in 377,185 injured. The proportion, however, of passengers returned as killed and injured respectively in 1883 from causes beyond their own control was one in 62,156,194 killed and one in 1,032,806 injured.

Nawab Salar Jung, the Minister of Hyderabad, left that city on Thursday last for Simla, and be away for some days. The Minister will be accompanied by a pretty large staff, the members of which are thoroughly well posted in Hyderabad affairs. The visit is more than a complimentary one and the opportunity will be taken to bid the Viceroy good-bye. Lord Ripon's visit to Hyderabad and the ceremony he performed there in February last, will not be easily forgotten by the Hyderabad nobles.

The *Indian Spectator* points to a few things which Lord Ripon can yet do before he leaves India. "There are the Salem prisoners whose fate moved His Excellency so far as to induce him to make full inquiries into the matter while in Madras. It now rests with Sir Charles Turner to advise revision of the sentences. Mr. Grant Duff himself may then take the matter in hand. If so, it will spare Lord Ripon the unpleasant duty of interfering. But one the less may the victims be indebted to him for the initiative."

A Bombay native paper suggests that to counteract the effect of the Calcutta telegrams to *the Times* the native public should "arrange for a brief weekly telegram in their interests to a London journal, say the *Daily News*. It may cost about Rs. 800 a month, a fraction of which could be easily contributed by proprietors of native journals. Cannot our Rajas, Nawabs and enlightened patriots make up the balk? A carefully worded summary of current matter would not only be a check upon enemies, but it would place our case before friends in and out of Parliament often in the nick of time."

A telegram to the *Times* from Rome, of the 26th ultimo, says:—King Humbert, with that care for the welfare of his subjects which always takes him wherever his presence can give comfort and encouragement, went this morning to Busca, to visit the afflicted population of that little city. He was attended by the Prime Minister, Signor Depretis, and his first Aide-de-Camp, General Pasi. After an interview with the Civil and Military authorities in the hall of the Municipality, he went through the hospital and the public lazzaretto, and visited also many cholera patients at their own houses. On leaving His Majesty gave 10,000f. to the Syndic, for distribution among those in most need of money.

The Zemindar of Saptem in the Madura District, has been convicted of dishonestly using a forged document, knowing it to be forged, and sentenced to eight months' simple imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 5,000 The documents in question were a conveyance to the Zemindar of a piece of patta land held by one of his ryots, which land the Zemindar was anxious to secure to himself to round off his garden. It was palpably a forgery because, while it purported to have been executed by the ryot in 1870, the stamp bore the date 1872. This document the Zemindar used by way of defence in a suit brought against him by the ryot, and he supported it by the evidence of false witnesses whom, presumably, he had suborned.

Lord Ripon will visit Gwalior before he returns to Calcutta, and will, with General Wilson, military member of council, decide about taking over the fortress to the Maharajah. It appears that when the Prince of Wales visited Gwalior in 1875-76, His Royal Highness asked the Maharajah what he could do for him. The Maharajah asked that the fortress of Gwalior be restored. The Prince of Wales promised to give the matter his consideration, and it is said that the final step is to be taken by Lord Ripon previous to his resigning the office of Viceroy. The Maharajah does not object to the Gwalior garrison being maintained, but he wishes to have the fortress, taken away by the British Government during the mutiny, made over to him. There is reason to believe that the transfer will be effected. The *Pioneer* says that the fortress is not likely to be transferred.

Local and Provincial.

Fort Railway Station.—The fort railway station, which was in the neighbourhood of the Pettah market, has been completely removed. All the rails have been taken away, and the roadway restored to public traffic.

Drowned.—The body of a woman of about 30 years of age of the Thigla caste was found floating in a well in the town. There were no marks of violence, but whether it was an accident, a suicide or murder has not been ascertained.

Mysore State Railway.—A further length of sixteen miles of the Tumkur to Tiptur extension from Tumkur to Gubi, has been completed, and will be inspected by the Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, in view to its being opened for passenger traffic on the 15th proximo.—*Mail.*

The Dasserah at Mysore.—The Dasserah festival begins in Mysore town on the 20th instant, when 21 guns were fired, announcing that His Highness the Maharajah had taken his seat on the musnad in

a crowd of thousands of his loyal people. All the available troops in the town were paraded in the fort.

THE AFGHAN BOUNDARY COMMISSION — Some preparations are being made even in Bangalore for the Afghan Boundary Commission A large number of bamboo poles, and tents, &c., were taken from the Ordnance Stores in the Fort and sent for examination to the Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, after which they will be despatched to Afghanistan

POSTAL —To afford facilities to the public, an experimental window delivery of paid letters will be made at the Sub offices of the Fort, Bazar, Shoolay, and Ulsoor, from and after the 1st October These offices will be open for the purpose from 8 to 9 A M Money orders will also be paid as well as granted from these offices, and Savings' Bank business be done in them from the date named

THE DUSSERAH HOLIDAYS —All the Civil Courts and public offices in the Province have been closed for the Dusserah holidays from the 25th instant, and will re-open on the 3rd proximo A similar order does not appear to have been issued for the Civil and Sessions Court of the C and M Station, or for the public offices connected with it, but we dare say the heads of departments will grant their establishment the indulgence The police courts and municipal office were closed on Saturday, and will remain closed to day

A RICH DECEASED MERCHANT —Krishnaswamy Chetty Garu a rich and well known merchant of Madras, who had come to Bangalore for the benefit of his health, died Their relatives of the deceased wishing that the body should be conveyed to Madras for sepulture, a special train was hired from the Madras Railway Company at a cost of Rs 800, and started at 4 30 A M, on Tuesday Messrs Spencer and Co, undertakers of the C and M Station, made a rich coffin, within which a leaden coffin was fitted for the reception of the body We believe the special train did not arrive in Madras in due time, that is, by 12 noon, as contracted for by the Company, but at 4 P M, in consequence of which there will probably be some litigation in the Madras High Court.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION —Almost all the schools in the Province are sending in lists of candidates for the various University Examinations to be held in December next The Central College, Bangalore has already paid in some Rs 1,100 as candidates fees The F A fee has been raised to Rs 24 and the Matriculation to Rs 12, yet notwithstanding this, the number of candidates has not diminished A all Regarding the Matric, the *Madras Standard* has the following—The examination applications are to be sent in for matriculation examination is fast approaching and heads of schools are busily engaged in preparing lists of candidates Last year upwards of 5,300 candidates registered their names, this year the number may be at least six thousand, and at Rs 12 each Rs 72,000 will be paid to the credit of the University

REVENUE ARREARS —The Sub Division Officer, Hassan, recently submitted for orders a memorandum of instructions to be issued to Amildars regarding the attachment of moveable property for the recovery of revenue arrears, on which the Dewan remarks that the reference is thoroughly an unnecessary one it is an old well established usual by which Government officials have for the *bona fide* purpose of attaching property when such a step is rendered inevitable, the right of entering a dwelling house for the seizure of property for attachment and sale of it in satisfaction of revenue arrears Of course the entry must be made without unnecessary violence to the feelings of the inmates Too absence of complaints against wrongful entry shows that the Taluk officials understand the rules and procedure well It is a matter of surprise to the Dewan that the Hassan Amildar, who is an official of many years' experience, should have felt any difficulty in the case —*Spectator*

DATE TREES —Messrs Davy Muddappah and Co, sakkarry contractors, Mysore District, recently submitted for orders through the Deputy Commissioner the question of the rights of ryots to date trees on Kandayam lands The Dewan has directed that the contractors should be asked to name any particular date topes which they may wish to retain, and steps will thereupon be taken (if considered necessary) to acquire such topes The survey settlement gives to ryots the right to date trees on their lands though they are debarred from drawing toddy from them The terms of the settlements cannot now be altered, but at the same time, it is clear to the Dewan that some arrangement should be made to make the toddy contractor independent of the ryot. The Dewan believes that great laxity prevails in the observance of the rule prohibiting the giving out for cultivation, lands which contain date trees The rule should be strictly enforced and no land on which any date trees may be standing should hereafter be given for cultivation except under very exceptional circumstances and under the express order of the Deputy Commissioner in each case A quarterly statement is to be submitted to the Dewan's office showing all lands containing date trees which may be ordered to be given for cultivation

Correspondence

LORD RIPON'S RULE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA

SIR,—Now that it has been finally arranged that the Marquis of Ripon is to retire by the end of the present year, and that the Earl of Dufferin is to succeed him in the Viceroyalty, it may not be out of place if a brief review of the principal acts of the former nobleman's rule be taken I have no need to record an apology for venturing to make the subsequent remarks on the subject of a few of his Lordship's acts and measures, as Lord Ripon's influence was not only felt in the territories and Provinces under the British Government of India, but was appreciated beyond those limits especially amongst the native states, for instance, that famous measure known as the Local Self Government Resolution

I am afraid that the final verdict of the public on Lord Ripon's Viceroyship of India will not be as favourable as the beginnings of his rule would have led one to expect He rode began full of promise of good to the country and its people for the future, his lordship seemed to be full of noble resolutions and solemn high purposes as displayed in his public speeches and official minutes which have been given to the world, but I am afraid that the fulfilment has fallen very far short of the promise

Let me take a few of his lordship's public measures into brief consideration, in support of what I have above said His Local Self Government Resolution was a splendid document, full of noble and generous sympathy with the people and practical suggestions for their welfare and advancement, a unique document published for the first time by a Viceroy of India, and producing an immense effect on the public mind, as, indeed, it was calculated to do. I need not here record the joy and enthusiasm with which the Resolution was received throughout the country, by all classes of the community The famous Resolution was published in May 1882, and the anniversary of its publication has been since twice celebrated by our enthusiastic countrymen in various parts of India, but it is very much to be regretted that efforts are being made on all sides to official destructive to nullify whatsoever of practical good might be had out of the Resolution, in spite of Lord Ripon's attempts to carry the principles of Local Self-Government laid down in the resolution to their logical conclusion The latest example of the manner in which the principles of local self Government have been carried out, is the action of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal towards the Calcutta Municipality—action which ignored their existence, responsibility, and position, as a public body, and which has led to the resignation of members en masse Then, there is the Bengal Tenancy Bill, which has estranged the minds of the great and enlightened class of land holders in that Presidency, not only natives, but also Europeans, who have united in supporting a common cause against Lord Ripon's Government Next there is the conduct of Lord Ripon's Government in not supporting to the utmost of its power the just and reasonable desire of the educated natives of India that the maximum of age for competition for the ranks of the Covenanted Civil Service should be raised from 19 years to 21 or 22 years During all the agitation on this most important question, both here and in England, Lord Ripon's Government took no means whatever to support the agitators in their legitimate aspirations. Again, there was that fair and just measure which Mr Ilbert's Bill endeavoured to introduce in the administration of criminal justice as between Europeans and natives The apparent determination of Lord Ripon's Government, and of Lord Ripon himself to do this act of justice to the natives, ended in a complete collapse, when his lordship's Government entered into a compromise with the opponents of the measure, as represented by the members of the Anglo-Indian Defence Association Last though not least, but of the most recent date, is the conduct of Lord Ripon towards the humble memorialists in behalf of those inhabitants of the town of Salem who are now pining away in exile on the Andamans, or in the jails of the Southern Presidency having been convicted, as has now been fully known, on the perjured evidence of witnesses who had been suborned for the occasion His lordship might have had some excuse for refusing to interfere on the first petition of the inhabitants of Salem, because then the precise nature of the testimony on which the accused had been convicted was not known; but now that such startling revelations have been made, Lord Ripon is not justified in declining to exercise the prerogative of mercy by releasing the prisoners, simply because his lordship would thereby be setting aside the decisions of judicial tribunals. These are, then, some of the acts and measures of Lord Ripon's Viceroyalty.

General Summary.

INDIA

DROUGHT IN CUDDAPAH AND ANANTHAPORE — Owing to the threatened distress and water famine at Cuddapah and Ananthapore the Hon'ble H E Sullivan, Member of Council, visits those districts almost immediately, on a special tour of inspection —*Mail*

COURT FEES —The Governor General in Council has remitted the court-fees payable, under clauses 6 7 and 9 of Schedule I of the Act, on copies furnished by the Revenue Courts and Offices for the private use of persons applying for them This notification shall not be deemed to exempt copies furnished thereunder from the payment of the fees chargeable on such copies when filed, exhibited or recorded in any Court of Justice or received by any public officer"—*Ibid*

THE WANT OF RAIN —The Hon'ble Mr Sullivan, Senior Member of Council, and the Hon'ble Colonel Shaw Stewart, Chief Engineer to Government have proceeded from Gotacamund to Bellary in connection with the anxious position of affairs in the Ceded Districts resulting from the want of rain We are glad to hear that rain has fallen in the present week at Bellary Special precautions are being taken by Government to have the movement of food grains into the Bellary, Cuddapah, and Ananthapore Districts regulated In order to make work ready if the threatened scarcity out a reality fodder roads are to be made to Railway Stations. The matter has been discussed by the Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, and the Collectors of the Districts, certain roads have been decided upon, and the Local Fund Engineer have been asked to frame estimates But as the Local Fund Boards are not in a financial position to undertake the work from their funds the Famine Fund will meet it Colonel Shaw Stewart will select public works to be opened up if required for famine labor The weekly season reports of Collectors &c, of almost all Districts in the Presidency allude to the want of rain —*Ibid*

DEATH OF AN INDIAN PRINCE IN BURMAH.—Rangoon Sept ber 20.—The death of Prince Jeram Bakht, who has been a state prisoner here since the Mutiny is reported from Moulmein He had been suffering for some time and had gone to Moulmein for the benefit of his health —*Gazette*

OBITUARY —BHOWNUGGUR, *Sept 22*—Pan *Shri Jaswantsinghjee, brother of the Maharajah of* Bhownuggur, died this afternoon This sad event has cast a gloom over us here, as the young Rajkumar had won the affection of all He had at school at the Rajkumar College, and then at Cambridge.—*Ibid.*

OCTROI DUTIES —It is stated that the committee appointed to consider the question of imposing octroi duties in Calcutta have reported that octroi is not desirable in Calcutta on account of the difficulty attending the levy, as well as the irregularity of their incidence. They recommend an increase in the trade license tax duty of two annas a case of licensed and increased duty on tobacco —*Ibid*

THE HYDERABAD DEFALCATION CASE.—The Railway defalcation case, now under investigation at Hyderabad, promises to be a protracted one There are four persons accused viz Mr Morton, Engineer and Locomotive Superintendent, Nana Sahib, contractor; Hanumathrao, head clerk, Locomotive Department, and Mortazalli, clerk, Engineer's Department The charges on record are forgery, criminal breach of trust, cheating, &c. Mr. Morton who stands as accused No 4 has for some days been in custody of the police, the offences of which he is charged being unpaidable, he is however allowed to reside in his own house of course under police surveillance The evidence of Mr H W Warden, the Manager of H H the Nizam's Railway, the last witness examined, shows a very unsatisfactory state of affairs —*Ibid*

THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.—We congratulate Mr Grant Duff on his narrow escape from deportation to Berlin His Excellency of Madras has work of great moment before him. His abandonment of the idea to receive the Military Accounts Offices to Bangalore inspires friends with new hopes. The son of the historian of the Mahrattas is not without admirers in India. And to them it has been a matter for surprise that such a strong man should have allowed himself to be led into errors of judgment with his eyes open, Mr Grant Duff has ample time to retrace his steps. And we trust it may be his good luck at least to rehabilitate a high reputation before retiring from an office which he ought not to have accepted. —*Indian Spectator*

THE MAHARAJAH AND BRITISH OFFICIALS — The relations between the Maharajah of Hill Tipperah and the British officials in charge of the Sylhet district which march with his territory are not of the most amicable nature In spite of a concession of nearly five square miles made to him by an alteration of the boundary last year, His Highness's officials maintained an obstructive and unfriendly attitude towards the British Survey and Revenue Officers. They attempted to rob land by pushing forward the boundary pillars at night time, and when a Topographical Survey party discovered the encroachment, and the Sub Deputy Collector was ordered to replace the pillars they resisted and made themselves very unpleasant The Bengal *Government have been requested by the Chief* Commissioner of Assam to obtain an apology from the Maharajah for the insult and to inform him that the boundary will be relaid next cold seasons at his expense The difficulties of the British officials are enhanced by the fact that the frontier is much better guarded on the Maharajah's side than on ours, which probably leads His Highness and his officers to the opinion that they are stronger than they really are —*Indian Daily News*

A MOULVI FLOGGED TO DEATH —A Cabul letter to the Anglo-Indian states that the Ameer has sentenced to death a moulvi of great reputation. It appears that the Ameer was highly incensed at the part the moulvi took in a street fight which occurred near his house. The sentence was carried out in a very barbarous manner, *the moulvi being flogged to* death —*Times of India*

DRAMATIC ART AMONGST THE SINHALESE —The cultivation of the taste for dramatic performances amongst the Sinhalese appears to have been stimulated by the performance of the Sinhalese Dramatic Club if we are to believe the following —"Contemporaneously with the Pettah Dramatic Club a number of intelligent Sinhalese young men of Kotahena started a Theatrical Company about eight months ago, and they are endeavouring with a great deal of energy and skill to excel the players of the Pettah whose music and acting have been found not well up to the mark, although credit is due to them for their first attempt at theatricals on European principles. The Kotahena Amateurs are too well known, and it would be out of place to say anything on the subject. The scenes have all most been completed and they are really of a very high order having been executed by the pencil of our local artist, Mr R. Harrison. The materials for dresses, &c., have been ordered out from Europe, and as soon as they arrive the Company will be in a position to announce the time they will appear The Company will appear as the "Lanka Sinhalese Dramatic Club,' Kotahena.—*Ibid.*

The Government Act.—Since very glaring defects in the present Copyright Law of India having been brought to the notice of the Legislative Department, *Mr. Ilbert* is now engaged in preparing a proper Copyright Act. The present Copyright Act, being Act 20 of 1847, is thirty seven years old, and is necessarily unable to cope with numerous difficulties brought about by the general increase of literary and educational activity. It is ostensibly "an act for the encouragement of learning," and as such cannot adequately protect indigenous works of Art. So insufficient are the provisions of the Act for present requirements that it is thought easier to have a new Act altogether, than attempt to bring it up to a serviceable order by make-shifts of the present day known as amendments. It is said that the proposed Act will confer copyright on newspaper telegrams but it is not likely that the subject of newspaper copyright will be so generally dealt with as it supposed in some quarters, owing to the great practical difficulties that lie in the way.—*Ibid.*

A TANJORE PATRIOT.—Mr. P. S D. Muttusawmy Pillay, a native of Tanjore, has forwarded to us a copy of "a special address to all the ryots in India," in which he exhorts his countrymen to be loyal to the British throne, and to oppose all attempts of Russia, to invade India. Regarding Russia he says:—"It may be safely asserted that the Russians are waiting for an opportunity to plunder our country. If they do play such tricks as these, and try to obtain riches from the field where they have not ploughed and planted, I am sure they will not only lower themselves in the estimation of the world, but they will also sustain a heavy loss. Therefore we need not fear for a moment about the movements of the Russians. It is not an easy thing now for any nation to invade India and trouble our peace. Only let us be perfectly loyal to the British Government our benefactors, and pray to God to grant them complete victory over their enemies." Such sentiments as these afford a favourable contrast to the disloyal expressions in the native press in Bengal, and are quite as deserving of the honour of a C. I. E as the causes that have led to its bestowal on some more fortunate individuals.—*Englishman.*

Extracts.

THE BENGAL HIGH COURT.

The *Bombay Gazette*.—Bengal appears to think it cannot have a superabundance of judges. The Government of that province have actually recommended that three more judges should be appointed to the Calcutta High Court, although there are twelve already on that Bench. The Bombay High Court can get through its work with seven judges Calcutta will have fifteen all to itself, if this proposal be sanctioned. It is ridiculous to suppose that there is more than twice as much work in the Calcutta Court than there is in Bombay. There is more judicial work certainly in Calcutta; but if seven judges are sufficient for Bombay eight, or at most nine ought to do for Calcutta. Judges appear to be getting rather too plentiful on the other side of India. Even in the North-West Provinces an extra judge is put on as a matter of course because the late Chief Justice refused to hurry himself or put himself to inconvenience in dealing with the work before the Allahabad High Court There is no original jurisdiction in that Court, and the appellate work cannot possibly be held to be as heavy as that in Bombay, yet there are five judges, when three ought to be enough. There is a visible tendency to increase the establishments and the cost of the High Courts except in Bombay. There are cheaper courts, but the desire is to supersede them in work which they can well do by the more costly and cumbrous High Courts. This is great injustice not only to the tax-payer, but to the suitor, and it is fast becoming a scandal. The Calcutta lawyers who raise the cry for more judges at higher salaries must be taught that they are going too far, and that a reaction may be produced which will prove to them that instead of getting more they shall have less than has hitherto been accorded by a conflicting government and an apathetic public

PROVINCIAL SECRETARIATS.

The *Pioneer*.—We point out "on how much more modest a scale the recent reorganisation of the Secretariat of these Provinces was carried out than that which prevails in the other Provinces. In Bengal there is a Chief Secretary on Rs. 3,166, two Secretaries on Rs. 2,000, and three Under Secretaries on Rs. 1,000 each, or a total of Rs. 12,166. In Bombay there is a Chief Secretary on Rs 3,750, a Revenue Secretary on Rs. 3,125, two Under-Secretaries on Rs. 1,250 each, and three Assistant Secretaries on Rs. 600 each or a total of Rs. 11,155. In Madras the Secretaries draw the same pay as in Bombay but the Under-Secretaries draw Rs. 1,050, and Rs. 1,000 respectively, while the three Assistant Secretaries draw a total of Rs. 2,000 making the whole cost of the Civil Secretariat Rs. 10,925, against this there are in the N. W. P., a Chief Secretary on Rs. 3,000, a Judicial Secretary on Rs 2,250 a Financial Secretary on Rs 1,833, two Under-Secretaries on Rs 800 or a total cost Rs. 9,833 We may therefore say that in round numbers the Civil Secretariat costs Rs 12,000 a month in Bengal Rs 11,000 in Bombay and Madras and Rs. 10,000 in the North West In the Punjab it only costs about Rs 7,000. If we add the cost of the Public Works and Military Secretariats, we find that the total cost of the whole Secretariat in each province is—Bombay Rs 24,630 Madras Rs. 22,933, Bengal Rs. 19,256; N. W. P., Rs 18,533, and Punjab Rs. 14,142. The Military Secretariats in Bombay, Madras and the Punjab might with advantage be abolished The amount saved in the Punjab should be added to the Civil Secretariat which is below its proper strength If this were done the cost of the Secretariats would be more nearly assimilated to the comparative importance of the various Provinces, and they would stand thus approximately Bombay, Rs. 21,500; Madras Rs 20,000; Bengal Rs 19,000; N. W. P., Rs. 18,500; and Punjab Rs. 14,500

THE WATER FAMINE AT BANGALORE

The *Madras Times*.—We hear from Bangalore that the station is suffering, as usual, from a defective rainfall. What has come over the climate of Bangalore that it should be periodically remarkable for drought, we leave it to the Meteorological Department to find out, but whatever it is, the effects are serious and remarkable. That there has been an extraordinary change of climate there can be no doubt The fact is shown by the fireplaces in all the old Bangalore houses, and by the recollections of old residents who speak of the heavy rains and the great cold of the seasons many years ago. But Bangalore is now neither cold nor wet, but rather dry and hot and the water difficulty is a continuous source of anxiety to the military authorities and the inhabitants The straits to which the latter are reduced is evinced by what is reported to have occurred last Monday evening A shower of rain fell on that date, when people were observed putting out buckets and basins to catch the precious water, near all the wells having long since gone dry As for the garrison it is seriously discussed whether troops will be able to remain in Bangalore much longer. It is very strange, but nevertheless true that Engineers, Civil and Military are completely baffled by the water problem at Bangalore. Many thousands of pounds have been spent and spent in vain, on projects to give Bangalore a fair supply of water. But the contour of the country around does not lend itself to projects of the kind, and the consequence is, broken aqueducts here, there and everywhere that might remind a very imaginative individual of Rome, and broken pipes and pillars suggesting Athens Steam pumps and hydraulic engines are likewise mixed up with these antiquities, and there are costly filters to purify the water that comes out. Bangalore, now as ever, is dependent on the Ulsoor tank for water, and the dependence is anything but satisfactory—for Bangalore. This tank also indicates the change of climate. Old writers—such as Colonel Welsh—writing of the Bangalore of fifty years ago, speak of the Ulsoor tank as being "a magnificent sheet of water" whereas the present lake is a miserable pond of slush, weeds and rushes, undeserving the name of lake, though there is certainly some water in it. The catchment basin is the same as it ever was, so that can't be to blame but whatever the cause, it is manifest that no large body of troops can be kept at Bangalore, if they must rely upon the Ulsoor tank only for their water supply. In fact, the Engineers are endeavouring to utilise the Agram tank, but no one who knows anything of Bangalore will believe that the Agram tank can satisfactorily supply the deficiency. Tank water is always more or less unwholesome, generally more; and it is the impression of some that all the filtering in the world will not make the water drawn from a small sized tank, wholesome; it can be made potable, but that is all The many cases of enteric fever in Bangalore seem to indicate the bad quality of the water. Efforts have been made to sink wells but the results are not satisfactory. Of a dozen wells dug in Bangalore, half a-dozen are pretty sure to produce brackish water; there will only produce a limited supply of potable water, and there perhaps, will produce no water at all In the beds of tanks, indeed, wells will always give water, but what kind of water that will be may be imagined from observing the practice at Bangalore of turning the tank beds into grazing grounds for buffaloes and other cattle What ought to have been done, the Mysore Government never did. They not to have taken advantage of the famine and the cheap labor to have deepened the beds of all the tanks in and about Bangalore, and more over have sunk wells in them They should also have fenced the tanks and the springs thus made, but the opportunity was lost Whether Artesian wells might yet meet the difficulty, it is impossible to say, but if water will not come to the garrison of Bangalore, then it is obvious that the garrison must go to water. It is a case of Mahomet and the mountain over again; and we suspect that the garrison would have been moved out of Bangalore to some cantonment better situate, but for the natural reluctance of Government to abandon barracks, on which such large sums of money had been spent Of course, an occasional season of drought would not much signify, for it would be met somehow or other; but not so the periodical, we might almost say the constant, drought that every one complains of at Bangalore. Nor is there any prospect of better seasons For many, many years, the climate has been steadily growing warmer and drier, so that the inference is that it will continue to do so. Bata little more dryness and Bangalore will be uninhabitable. Even as it is, it cannot expand. Perhaps, under all the circumstances the best thing the authorities could do would be to experiment with Artesian wells, for we have but little faith in pumps and filters, and even less in aqueducts. As agreeable features in the landscape, and as contrasts of antiquity with modern science these may all be very well, but for drinking purposes we should prefer a well—with water in it

THE DASSARA FESTIVAL

The *Madras Mail*.—Among the Hindus, the Dassorah, which commenced on Saturday and will terminate after ten days, is one of their chief annual festivals. To the Hindu Sepoys in garrison, it is perhaps the most important of all festivals, considering that it is celebrated every year on a very expensive scale The native Non-Commissioned Officers and Sepoys of the 26th Regiment N. I., have erected a pandal, with its interior beautifully decorated, in the vicinity of the Regimental lines in Washermanpettah. Facing the entrance to the pandal is a stage, where a series of dramas will be noted One of the dramas usually selected for the occasion is that known as the "Harischandra Natakam," a piece so popular with the native public that it attracts a crowded assembly of people every year to witness it. A brief narrative of the history upon which this play was originally founded will doubtless be of interest In the early ages there lived a king named Harischandra, who was ruler of the Kingdom Oudh, or the ancient Ayodhya He was a man of unblemished character, whose one great aim was never to speak an untruth. His wife's name was Chandramathee, by whom he had a son named Rohitakhsa. Both these personages take a part in the tragic events which form the concluding portion of the play Devaindran, the sky god, once convened a meeting or sabha, and at a certain stage of the proceedings of that meeting, the god questioned those present whether they could point out a single man in the whole universe, who could conscientiously say that he was not guilty of an untruth A muni or hermit, named Vasishtar, responded that Harischandra, King of Oudh, was such a man, whereupon a Rishi, named Vishwamitran, denied the statement A dispute arose, and eventually they laid a wager to which Devaindran was witness, that either party who failed to prove his own statement was to forfeit half the effects of all his good and pious deeds in this world to the other. The meeting then dispersed. Vishwamitran now commenced to plan and plot a series of temptations to induce Harischandra to commit himself by uttering a falsehood. First he despatched four fair damsels to the court of King Harischandra to dance before His Majesty and thus tempt him. The King was greatly pleased with them, and offered them presents of money and valuable jewels, but these they refused, their object being to tempt the King to unclasp deeds as instructed by Vishwamitran, whereupon the King was greatly enraged, and dismissed them from his court. Thus Vishwamitran's first plan was upset. Some time after he called on the King personally, and after a most cordial reception stated that he was about to perform a yagam, or sacrifice, for which he required an enormous sum of money, which he besought King to grant him. Had this request been denied, the King would thereby have told an untruth and Vishwamitran would have gained his object. But the just King consented readily to give him the money. He parted with all his hoarded wealth, which amounted to but one third of the sum demanded. He then sold all his landed property and belongings, which, with the amount already paid, amounted to two-thirds of the whole sum and for the remaining one third the unfortunate King, having no other resources, had to sell his wife and son, and finally to enslave himself to a grave digger, and thus the whole amount was paid. The life of the Royal family from this time was one of utter woe and misery, but, true to his untainted character, the King would never utter an untruth. His wife and son gained their livelihood by serving a Brahmin, while he himself, most humiliating of all, took to work in a grave yard One day, while the son Rohitakshan had been out to fetch grass or Darbha for his master for purposes of ablution, he was bitten by a snake, through the instrumentality of Vishwamitran (this being his third attempt to ensnare Harischandra indirectly) Death was instantaneous, and the sad news having been conveyed to his mother, she hastened to the scene the same night, and made preparations for cremating the body. Harischandra who was keeper of the grave yard, demanded the usual burial fee, which she pleaded she was unable to pay. At this Harischandra was very much provoked, and violently removed the body from the grave, and prevented the mother of the deceased from proceeding with the cremation. Deeply aggrieved at this violence towards her dead son, Chandramatee stooped to take the corpse in her arms, when Harischandra noticed the lustering precious *thali* (marriage tie) on her neck which roused his curiosity, and led him to make minute enquiries about her remonstrating with her at the same time for pleading poverty, when asked to pay towards the burial fee, while she possessed such a valuable *thali* She related all her past misfortunes, and concluded by saying "Oh fate, how humiliating it is to me that this mental in a grave yard should see the *Tali* tied by the innocent and ever truthful Harischandramaharaja." The royal grave keeper soon identified his royal wife The feelings of the illustrious but ill-fated couple at this moment are better imagined than described Yet Harischandra was determined that his wife should contribute something at least towards the grave fee as it was obligatory, and Chandramathee went back to her Brahmin master to get what she possibly could On her way she saw the corpse, of a child bedecked with jewels, (this was the fourth and last attempt of Vishwamitran to deceive Harischandra indirectly to gain his object) It moved her pity, and she stood by the corpse, and wept most bitterly. Casinja, whose child it was, had sent out a body of detectives to trace the child and jewels. They discovered the body of the child, and seeing Chandramathee standing by, their suspicion fell upon her, and she was accordingly arraigned before Casinyan, who, at the instance of his counsellors, but much against his own free will, decreed that she should be beheaded She was escorted to the grave yard, and to Harischandran, her husband, was allotted the painful duty of beheading her. He laid the sword on her neck twice, but she was unhurt. In the third attempt, Paramasiva, Brahmah, Vishnu and the other gods came down from the heavens, and commanded that she should not be killed Pleased with his virtuous character they restored to him his dead son, his lost kingdom and all his wealth and glory And Harischandra, Chandramathee and Rohitakshan went back to Oudh Vishwamitran having failed to persuade Harischandra to utter an untruth lost his wager, and forfeited half the effects of all his good and pious works and charities to Vasishthamaismuni Thus the story ends.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

London, 28th Sept —Lord Dufferin leaves by the first mail in November, and will meet the Marquis of Ripon in Bombay.

Cairo 27th Sept —Lord Wolseley started to-day for Wady Halfa

28th Sept —Lord Wolseley has left Assouan

Paris, 28th Sept —The French Chambers are summoned to meet on the 14th October

Cairo, 28th Sept —The Italian Consul General has presented a protest against the suspension of revenues, but in a milder form to the protest of other powers

St Petersburg, 28th Sept —The Emperor and Empress arrived here to-day

Teheran, 28th Sept —Sir Peter Lumsden has had an audience of the Shah, who expressed his readiness to assist the Afghan Boundary Expedition

London, 29th Sept —*The Times* publishes a letter from Khartoum, giving news from that quarter from the 28th August to the 31st July, (sic) and stating that General Gordon had been almost daily engaged with rebels, and had repulsed them with heavy losses on their side On 28th July he gained a brilliant victory and entirely cleared away the rebels from before Khartoum In this action Colonel Stewart was wounded, but has since recovered The garrison of Khartoum lost 700 men

Cairo, 29th Sept —A telegram from Dongola states that a nugger, containing two officers and thirty six men of the 35th Regiment, has been wrecked on an island in the Nile Two men were drowned

Tientsin, 29th Sept —There are strong hopes here of a peaceful settlement of the Franco-Chinese difficulty, it is reported that the Empress of China has decided upon making peace with France.

Cairo, 30th Sep —Much sickness prevails among the 35th Regiment at Dongola, and three deaths have already occurred General Stewart and staff have arrived at Dongola.

Lord Wolseley has arrived at Kosh
Lord Northbrook is expected to finish his mission and return home by the end of October.

London, 2nd Oct —The revenue returns for the quarter ending September 30, amount to £17,625,000, showing a decrease of £531,250 compared with the same period last year

Mr Petheram, now Chief Justice, N. W P, has been created a Knight.

The latest news of cholera from Italy state that it is slightly on the decrease there Returns of mortality from the epidemic in Naples and Genoa, show an average of fifty daily in each city

Cairo, 1st Oct —Lord Wolseley and staff arrived at Assouan to-day.

St Petersburg, 1st Oct —A serious fire has occurred on the river Volga, caused by a burning vessel drifting into and setting fire to a large number of merchant vessels The fire is still raging The loss is estimated at several millions of roubles.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, OCTOBER, 6, 1884.

THE DEWAN'S SPEECH.

THE Dassarah Durbar, or the annual representative Assembly, was held on Wednesday last, at Mysore, in the old Residency bungalow, and the Dewan, Mr K Sheshadri Iyer, delivered the usual annual speech, which is the second since his appointment as Dewan of the Mysore State It was a very long address, indeed and requires careful study, if justice is to be done to the speaker, the representatives of the people whom he addressed, and the people themselves whom the topics mooted in the speech more nearly concern than any one else We shall endeavour, however, in the meanwhile to touch upon such salient points in the address as the time and space at our disposal will admit.

We are glad to note, at starting, that the Dewan is enabled to announce a surplus from the revenues of 1883-84 of Rs. 4 95,666, which it is stated, has been derived from an increase in the land revenue and a decrease in the expenditure on "law and justice including jails." Such a statement as this can only sound well when superficially considered and only from the standpoint that surplus exists in the state treasury, but an increase in land revenue may not only mean that more land in the Province is being brought under cultivation, but it may also mean that the ryots are being over—assessed, or, at all events, that the "Sircar" has directed its officers to be as rigorous and exacting as possible in the collection of the revenue We are not told how the increase in the land revenue of last year arose, but we hope that it is from an increase in the area of cultivation Then, again, a decrease in the expenditure on law and justice and jails may mean that there is a diminution in crime, or it may mean a reduction in the strength and efficiency of the administration of criminal justice, and thus that a smaller number of criminals have been admitted into the jails than should really be the case On the latter hypothesis, we should prefer to hear that there had been an increase in the expenditure on law and justice and jails. We know also that crimes in some parts of the Mysore Province are committed almost with impunity from detection and conviction On this announcement, therefore, to the effect that Law and Justice and Jails cost 2 lacs less than last year, we feel somewhat doubtful, not of the statement *per se*, but of the idea to be evolved therefrom that there has been a decrease of crime.

The statement that the "normal" revenue of the Province is 104½ lacs and that the "normal" expenditure amounts to 99½ lacs requires explanation. It is a noticeable fact, a fact, acknowledged on all hands that since the great famine of 1877, neither the revenue nor the expenditure of the Mysore state can be said to be in a "normal" condition Everything is in a abnormal state, and the revenue which is now positively set down at 104½ lacs per annum, may dwindle down to 90 lacs, as it was in the famine days, and the expenditure might be as abnormally increased, by some unforeseen accident or event, chiefly to be looked for in the not unusual "bad season" or succession of bad seasons, induced by failure of the usual rains, as in the case of the South West monsoons of the present year, and which circumstance, as we are all aware, it is more than probable will induce a great scarcity, for which the Government will have to make provision To assert positively, therefore, that henceforth and hereafter 104½ lacs will be the normal revenue and 99½ lacs the normal expenditure of the Mysore State, is to assume a power of prophecy which the circumstances of the Province do not warrant. The Dewan, however, assigns a reason for asserting that the normal expenditure will be 99½ lacs It would seem, that, in the year under review, there has been an expenditure of Rs. 1,00,000 in the Amrit Mahal Department, being the amount paid to the Madras Government on account of the Amrit Mahal cattle purchased and of Rs 70,453, on account of matilated copper coins. These charges, it is said, are not likely to occur in future years, hence the normal expenditure was fixed at 99½ lacs It is quite obvious that such a mode of calculating the income and expenditure of a state, a mode which makes no allowance for intervening contingencies, wholly unexpected, is open to the serious objection that it is unreliable.

The receipts on Railways in the Revenue are not satisfactory, being only Rs 3,11,429, during the past year, that is, being only a profit of 2 72 per cent on the capital outlay of 44 lacs However, the lines have not been sufficiently long opened to expect any thing like large profits, the Mysore Bangalore line being only three years in existence, and the Bangalore Tumkur line opened only two months ago We have no fear but that lines of railway will rapidly spread over the Province Such a mode of locomotion is the only feasible way of opening up the resources of a country which has no water ways of any kind

We conclude this brief notice of the Dewan's lengthy and important address with a summary (from the *Spectator*) of what he said on the "tank scheme," reserving comment on this and other points to our next issue—"The tank scheme proposed by the Dewan is this —There are about 38,000 tanks in Mysore many of which are in ruins The irrigated area under tanks is 15 per cent of the area under cultivation The repair and maintenance of all tanks yielding a revenue of Rs 500 and upwards would be undertaken by Government in the P. W. D The other tanks will be entrusted over to the management of the villagers concerned on favourable occasions. The irrigation cess will be altogether remitted on condition of the annual repairs being executed by the ryots Where extra repair and masonry and stone work &c. have to be done by the ryots at an increased outlay, remissions of assessment will be allowed, either partially or wholly for one or more years.

TREATMENT OF SCHOOL BOYS.

The Bengal vernacular and Anglo-vernacular papers report a most extraordinary incident in the history of the Calcutta Presidency College, which incident is worth notice and calls for comment, as one which has never happened in the schools and colleges of Southern India and the Mysore Province, at all events, not among purely Indian boys and students, and as shewing that the anti-native feeling in Bengal amongst Europeans has a great deal of foundation in fact. It would seem that, owing mainly to the inexcusable misconduct of one of the professors, a large number of the students (more lads) numbering no less than 92, as was subsequently reported, were guilty of acts of disobedience towards this professor, which acts, as the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* very properly remarks, "young students like themselves in civil countries commit during their collegiate life, and which acts are never seriously taken notice of by the education authorities." The authorities of the Calcutta Presidency College, however, seemed to have thought the matter of so huge an importance that they appointed a special commission of grave and reverend seniors to enquire into the case and submit a written report The youthful delinquents were, in short, put upon their trial by the members of this special commission. They were, in fact, to be tried as if they were state offenders, guilty of some political offence, and, indeed, a political aspect and meaning were given to what was, after all, but puerile folly, as will be presently seen At the conclusion of this solemn farce, the chief actors therein found *all* the 92 accused boys and students guilty and passed various sentences on them of the most unique and remarkable kind, sentences which in the cases of many of them —certainly of four of them—have ruined them for life The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* thus records the sentences—"The students seem to have been divided into five classes of offenders The first class of offenders are four in number, and they have been rusticated for one year and are not be readmitted after the expiration of that period The second class offenders number four, and they have been rusticated for four months and have been sentenced to pay a fine of Rs 20 each The third class offenders to the number of eight have been rusticated for three months and fined Rs 10 each The fourth class offenders numbering seven have been rusticated for two months and a half and fined Rs 5 each, and the last class of offenders, have been rusticated till the 20th of October next and mulcted in the sum of Rs 5 each" The reader will remark that the above sentences display a judicial nicety which is somewhat eccentric, while, on the other hand, we have no means of knowing on what basis these nicely graded sentences were conceived and passed. All that we know is and all that was charged against the youthful delinquents was, that they had shown signs and had been guilty of acts of disobedience, but it is not proved that these symptoms and acts were any thing out of the way or more outrageous than are committed in other schools and colleges in other parts of the country by boys and students of a like age Our contemporary of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, with his usual cleverness has ransacked out and quotes a passage detailing an incident in the college life of Oliver Goldsmith which is quite *apropos* to this case of the students of the Calcutta Presidency College The passage is as follows—

"A report was brought to college that a scholar was in the hands of the bailiffs This was an insult in which every gown man felt himself involved A number of the scholars flew to arms, and sallied forth to battle, headed by a hare-brained fellow nicknamed Gallows Walsh, noted for his aptness at mischief and fondness for riot The stronghold of the bailiff was carried by storm, the scholar set at liberty, and the delinquent catchpole borne off captive to the college, where, having no pump to put him under they satisfied the demands of collegiate law by ducking him in an old cistern

Flushed with this signal victory, Gallows Walsh now harangued his followers, and proposed to break open Newgate, or the Black Dog, as the prison was called, and effect a general jail delivery He was answered by shouts of concurrence, and away went the throng of undaup young sters, fully bent upon putting an end to the tyranny of law They were joined by the mob of the city, and made an attack upon the prison with true Irish precipitation and thoughtlessness, never having provided themselves with cannon to batter its stone walls. A few shots from the prison brought them to their senses, and they beat a hasty retreat, two of the townsmen being killed, and several wounded

A severe scrutiny of this affair took place at the university Inquiry was made, who had been ringleaders, were expelled, four others, who had been prominent in the affray, were publicly admonished, among the latter was the unlucky Goldsmith"

The contrast between the above case and that of the students of the Calcutta College is obvious and glaring, and the measure of punishment in the latter case is simply cruel and monstrous when compared with the leniency and merciful consideration in the former case, yet the students of Trinity College, Dublin, were guilty of unlawful assembly in the streets and rioting, and attempting to commit house-breaking and to obstruct, to set at nought, and dishonour public justice, public officers most rigorously punishable under the present Indian Penal Code and even then in Ireland under the Riot Act and various other enactments, the students of the Calcutta College, on the other hand, were guilty of no more than acts of youthful indiscretion and disobedience, tendencies to be found in the whole race of school-boys, in every clime and country. Wherein, then, was the expediency or necessity of so solemnly farcical a proceeding as the appointment of a special commission to try boys, whose offence might have been adequately dealt with by the infliction of some ordinary mode of school discipline, such as caning, keeping in after school hours for a certain number of days, or the writing out of what are known as "impositions" Four of the Dublin students were expelled—and they deserved the punishment, and, indeed, got off cheaply—and the rest were merely publicly reprimanded, four of the Calcutta College students have been ruined for life and most of them deprived of appearing for examinations which come off about the end of the year Then note the further very curious fact, that not one of the 92 accused students was found "not guilty," there was a wholesale condemnation of the whole lot by the Commission Now, this is almost impossible on the face of it This logical and legal probabilities are against this wholesale finding of guilty It is a well known fact in the law of sequences, that where a large number of persons (as in this case) are charged with the same offence or offences, *some* of them *must* of necessity be innocent, or at all events, that the evidence against *some must* of necessity be too weak to convict them Evidently, the sapient commissioners had made up their minds to convict the whole lot of students charged before them We are sorry to learn that the Commissioners gave a political bias to this case, and, in fact, tried to make out that the boys had political designs concealed under their conduct This is what the *Amrita* says —"As a matter of fact, the Commission tried to give a political character to the offences with which the students were charged For, we are told, such questions as these were asked to the students —"Did you take the black ribbon" when Surendra Nath was imprisoned?" "Did you see the Editors of newspapers in connection with the present case, or write any of the letters that appeared in the press on the subject?" "Do you participate in the public movements, or have you a hand in any publication?" The truth is, the Commission was appointed to record a foregone conclusion Mr Livingstone of the Berhampore College rendered himself famous by his Whipping Act for the punishment of school boys It was however only a supplementary measure to a regular Penal Code, which was wanting Mr Masers Fawcett and his subordinate Professors composing the Commission have at last applied this want by framing a scale of punishments for our college students, and we hope they will be duly rewarded for their labours in this direction"

On the whole it is quite clear that the controlling authorities of the Calcutta Presidency have acted towards their disobedient students in a manner which will show the latter how childish, and withal, how pompous, grown up, educated men can be The appointment, proceedings, and conclusion arrived at by the commission cannot tend to render the tone of the higher education in Bengal any more refined and acceptable than it has hitherto been

Occasional Notes

A RISING in Mandalay prison on sunday week was quelled by the Burmese troops, who are said to have killed 300 inmates An insurrection was expected to break out

Two Hindus who had forsaken their religion and turned Mahomedans, were led through the streets of Kandahar recently, in a triumphal procession, and were finally presented by one of the Kazis with a reward of Rs 5,000

MATTERS at Hyderabad are in a very unsatisfactory state There are differences of opinion between the Nizam and his young Minister, and intrigues in all directions The *Pioneer's* correspondent, on the spot asserts that serious mischief is brewing Perhaps this accounts for the Minister's visit to Simla.

THE *Times of India* denies its own London correspondent and also Reuter in regard to the statement that Lord Dufferin will meet the Marquis of Ripon in Bombay Lord Dufferin, it says, will take over the Viceregal office from Lord Ripon at Calcutta Lord Ripon will await the arrival of his successor at Calcutta, and will then go on to Bombay, and embark thence for England

"CAN Holkar be cited as a witness in a law suit in which he is plaintiff?" is a question now before the Zillah Court of Indore The important case of H H the Maharajah Holkar *vs* Ramchunjee Lalchand commenced on the 22nd ultimo, and was continued on the 23rd, but at that stage of the case the Judge had not decided whether a sovereign could be compelled to attend The defendant contended that His Highness could be so compelled

OFFICIAL telegrams received at Simla, on Sunday, report well of the progress of affairs with the Afghan Boundary Commission at Nushki The Afghan authorities were showing all sorts of attentions and hospitalities, and assiduous in their offers to be of help, even to the extent of providing sugar and tobacco. But the Amir is, or pretends to be, anxious about the dimensions of the party, and there is some little apprehension that he may yet raise a difficulty

LORD DUFFERIN will leave London on the 6th of November, arrive at Bombay on the 24th or 25th, and reach Calcutta on or about the 1st December Lord William Beresford has been appointed Military Secretary to his Lordship This appointment will be much approved, for Lord William is one of the most popular men in Bengal This will be the third Administration under which he has served in India, as he held the position of Aide-de-Camp to Lord Lytton.

A SIMLA telegram states that the Amoer has been confined to his room for the past fortnight, on account of illness He is unable to conduct business as usual, and is believed to be suffering from a severe attack of gout The Russian camp is not established in the fort of Koushid, but at some distance on the bank of the river Traffic between Merv and Askabad is largely increasing The high wages obtained at the latter place are attracting the border population to settle in its neighbourhood.

A REMARKABLE snake story comes from Goa It is related that on the 18th ultimo a monster snake, "the like of which," according to a correspondent, "has not been seen before, was killed in church Sangolda (Goa) It measured two metres and five centimetres, and was as thick as a betel-nut tree Another snake, even of greater dimensions, has also been seen in the same village, dragging itself along the paddy fields and causing much damage to the ripening crops Goa is evidently in the middle of the "big gooseberry season."

A SIMLA letter says —"The heat is awful, going from 122deg to 130deg under the tents, officers and men going down like ninepins This morning already three officers and eight men ill, and it is only 10 a m a lot of funerals, too The firing still takes place every night All the fellows here look like men in a besieged city —pale, wan, thin, hollow-cheeked Last night the heat was awful, perfectly stifling, not a breath of air for hours at last the wind came, but it proved to be a hot, desert wind like a blast from a fiery furnace withering one up."

According to the last news from Kabul a man recently began proclaiming himself a prophet The Amir, however, did not believe his claims, and he generally does not seem to approve of such fanatics. The unfortunate man was ordered to have his tongue cut off, his face blacked and then in disgusting attitude to be led through the bazaars Our correspondent states that recently an order from the Amir was proclaimed to the effect that any man who talked words about the King, i e, talked politics, would forfeit his head and his property to Government

According to *The Times* the Hindu States have a population of 37,750,000, a revenue of £11,900 000—or 6s 10d per head on the average—and armies 270,075 men with 3 372 guns The Mahomedan States have a population of 14 300,000, a revenue of £5,240,000—or 7s 4d per head—and stand as armies of 74,700 men with 865 pieces of artillery If another million of population in petty States without recognized armies, is added, we then see that the total population of feudatory India is 49,050,000, the total revenue £17,140,000 the total number of men under arms 349,835, and the total number of guns 4,237

THE natives of Agra are showing signs of advancement At a meeting lately held in the city, it was proposed, and unanimously acceded to, that the wealthier portion of the natives of India should, from a political point of view, be urged to educate their children in England, with a view to their entering the higher grades of employment in India—the Civil Service, the Army, the Public Works, and the Forest Department It was at the same time proposed that steamers should be purchased for the exclusive purpose of conveying candidates to England, and that a boarding house should be established there for the accommodation of the students.

ONE of the remarkable labour-saving

machines of the day is a book-perfecting printing machine, the invention of H. P. Poinier, mechanical engineer of Philadelphia. It cuts from an endless roll of paper sheets of the size required for the work in hand, prints one side, transfers it to a second cylinder, and prints the other side prints the cover in from one to four colours fastens the sheets together folded, bound covered, and trimmed, and finally counts the books, a bell ringing when 5000 are finished. All of this is done automatically, human hands being only required to start the web of paper in the machine. It will turn out a complete 32-page almanac at the rate of 166 per minute; this requires the cutting off of 48,000 sheets of paper, and 88,000 type impressions per hour, not including in the count the cover.

THE AMIR of Cabul is best on "raising the wind" The other day he called together all the chief merchants of the capital, and put it to them, that as most of them had more than enough money to speculate with, they should place their surplus wealth in the royal treasury, thereby achieving for themselves renown, and helping their king and country at a push The merchants replied meekly but evasively, after their kind As a rule they said merchants borrow the goods in which they trade, and pay the owners by instalments, as the goods are sold It was quite a mistake to suppose that merchants had money of their own, otherwise they would be only too happy to replenish the treasury. The Amir, however, is not likely to be put off by being told that things are not as they seem, and that all that glitters is not gold

Local and Provincial.

S. I. R. A. MEETING —The annual meeting of the South India Rifle Association begins tomorrow, at the Camp at Hobbal

THE CHIEF-COURT —The Chief-Court will open this day for business, when the Judges will sit. The Criminal Sessions also will be held.

THE BRITISH RESIDENT —It is expected that Mr. J B. Lyall, the British Resident and suite will return to Bangalore from Mysore this day

CIVIL COURT, C. AND M STATION —The Civil and Sessions Court of the Civil and Military Station opened for business on Friday last, the 3rd instant, after the Dussorah.

THE KUTBA FESTIVAL —Wednesday last being the Kutba festival, all Mahomedan clerks and other employe's in the courts and offices and Mahomedan sepoys were granted a holiday for the day.

ECLIPSE OF THE MOON —An eclipse of the moon took place yesterday (Sunday) at 1-30 A M Not many denizens of Bangalore, we suspect, got up at that time of the morning, to observe the phenomenon

ARRIVALS —The Dussorah festivities at Mysore being over, the distinguished guests who had been invited by the Maharajah returned on Wednesday last Amongst them were the Councillors of His Highness and judges of the Chief Court, and Major General H Rowlands, C B, commanding the Bangalore Division.

DOG-KILLING —During last month, 61 dogs were killed in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, at a cost of Rs 9 9 to the Municipality. Why have the Town Municipality cancelled the order for killing dogs. The other day, a mad dog bit two boys near the Bangalore Bazaar We shall have many more cases of the kind unless the order is re-issued

THE 4TH REGT N I ("PIONEERS")—The 4th Regiment, Native Infantry, now known as the "Pioneers," left Bangalore for Quetta, in Beloochistan, by route march They were played out of the station, to about a mile's distance by the band of the 15th M N I, which then returned to the Cantonment A very large concourse of friends and relatives accompanied the regiment a little beyond municipal limits and then returned home

General Summary.

INDIA

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK —We learn that the Madras Branch of the New Oriental Bank Limited will commence business today at the office of the old Bank on the Beach —*Mail*

THE SOUTH-WEST MAIL TRAIN —The South West mail train which left Bangalore on the night of Monday last and which ought to have arrived here the next morning, got derailed at Tiruvallum station, seventy-two miles from Madras, at 3-30 A. M., Mr West, resident engineer at Arconam, on being apprised of the accident, proceeded to the spot with a relieving engine, and the train was brought into Madras six hours after the usual time Mr Spring Branson was a passenger by the train from Bangalore, and he was unable to reach Madras in time to attend to his duties at the High Court —*Standard.*

TRAGIC AFFAIR IN RANGOON, *Sept* 27 —The bodies of a Burmese woman and child, some nine months old, were found this morning near the Commissariat Godowns road They had their throats cut and blood covered the road On the woman's hands were some rings, and she wore a silk cloth So, it is thought plunder was not the object of this atrocious crime —*Bombay Gazette*

THE MURDER IN RANGOON —A Burman who has been arrested on a charge of killing the woman and child whose bodies were found in Godowns road on Saturday morning confesses his guilt He was the woman's paramour, and her husband a Chinaman had succeeded in getting her to promise to give evidence against him in a criminal case he was about instituting Hearing of this the man induced the woman to go to the pagoda with him on a pretence of giving her some gold he had buried there On the way he tried to persuade her not to give evidence against him but on her refusal he was provoked and stabbed her first and then her child —*Ibid*

FAMINE DISTRESS IN THE MOFUSIL —From the delegate of the Ind an Association, Nuddiah, 23rd September —To-day I visited Pikpara Benor and some other villages. People are taking our medicine, and thirty-one half ration Laborers are flocking in from all directions to work on the public roads but are unable easily paid Three laborers of a family of eleven members receive two pice each for a full day's work Their case is not exceptional The District Magistrate is keeping gangs to relieve the distress, but money and men are not sufficient The Zemindars are oppressing the ryots for rent Cattle are selling at half price 24th September —To-day I visited half a dozen villages There is a great scarcity of water Excavation of tanks is of greater necessity than roads. Government should advance money to poor mid-class men on security of their lands Orphans and helpless widows and disabled persons, receive little or no help There is no proper supervision There ought to be relief centres in each village to prevent starvation.—*Indian Mirror*

PRIZES FOR THE BEST GROUND NUTS —The Dewan of Travancore notifies that two prizes will be given for the best specimens of ground nut grown in Travancore and the best ground nuts are available for distribution at Devicolam Cardamoms, and can be obtained upon to the Dewan Peshkar —*Madras Star*

TRAVANCORE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT —The Government of His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore notifies that ten pupils will be admitted into the Travancore Medical department from 1st Karkiagy 1059 The pupils will have to pass an examination of the standard of the Preparatory Matriculation class and must produce certificates of age, vaccination, and character The examination will be held in Trevandrum on the 4th October 1884 The selected candidates will get a scholarship of "Rs 8 for the first two years Rs 12 after two years and Rs 15 after four years The candidates will be bound to serve the Government for ten years, and will begin with a salary of Rs 20 per mensem —*Ibid.*

Extracts

THE CIVIL SERVICE AGE QUESTION

The *Bombay Gazette* —Mr A Cotterell Tupper has written a long letter to the Allahabad paper on the Civil Service age Question He concludes as follows —

Whatever we Anglo Indians may do or wish in this subject, let us at least be clear sighted enough to admit that the matter will be settled for us in England by the Secretary of State, or if necessary by Parliament, in accordance with the wishes of the natives of India, as soon as these wishes are fully understood. We may object to raise the age, we may constitute an inferior service on purpose for natives, we may make the rules such that it is almost impossible for a native to enter the Covenanted Service, but all these obstacles will be brushed away like cobwebs as soon as a Radical Parliament begins to appreciate that they are obstacles in the path of natives who wish to enter the service It is not better and manlier for us, as the ruling race, to say at once, and before we are compelled by external pressure to do so 'We throw open the highest posts in your Civil Service to you, you will be treated in every way as English men are when you have entered that service, the rules of examination should be framed with a due regard to your qualifications, the subsequent training shall be adapted to your requirements, all we ask of you is a proof of moral courage and freedom from prejudice to be shown by your going to England and this given, we will welcome you as one of ourselves into our most exclusive service if you can beat our best young men in competing for it We are not afraid of you, we will treat you in all respects fairly, if you beat us, we will welcome"

FEEDING THE ENGLISH PRESS

The *Indian Mirror* —Some permanent organisation or arrangement for sending to the English papers telegrams from a Native correspondent in India is the most important thing we can devise for the safety of our interests just now A large fund is necessary for the purpose, and no efforts should be spared to raise it, without a moment's avoidable delay All native papers should unanimously and earnestly appeal to all classes of our country men—prince and peasant alike—to come forward in support of so patriotic an undertaking The regular readers of the *Indian Mirror* are aware that the necessity for sending such telegrams as we have above indicated, has been dwelt upon by us often in these columns, and on several occasions even long before the outbreak of the Ilbert Bill controversy That idea was partially carried out in Bengal in the formation of the United India Committee which rendered such a service during the past year A few friends here have at a private meeting been warmly urging the immediate necessity of raising a fund for the purpose of sending such telegrams to England Now or never is our time for action It is impossible for us to evade the necessity of sending such telegrams which has literally forced itself upon us. The number of our enemies is fast multiplying, our case has now been carried where alone a man be finally decided for better or for worse, and unless we try by prompt and concerted action to avert the doom that is preparing for us we shall gradually find our highest rights repudiated, and our best interests completely ignored

LOCAL MANUFACTURES

The *Indian Daily News* —The Bengal Government professes a zeal to encourage the use of Indian manufactured stationery, and kindred articles such as paper knives, scissors, glass inkpots &c, as far as practicable, in Government offices So much encouragement is not given in this direction to local industries as might be but still, progress is being made and we see that, last year Indian made articles were substituted for European made to an extent which resulted in a saving to the Government of Rs 41 566 The officials in whose offices the paper knives, scissors, &c, have been used for some reason or other, do not appear enthusiastic in favour of the countrymade articles, but are rather inclined to discourage their use Why this should be we do not quite perceive To our knowledge, very good progress is made by the local mills. It is not altogether to the quality of the articles, however, that exception is taken, but such puerile complaints are put forward as that in spite of every encouragement it has been found impossible to obtain stores, such as penknives, scissors, glass inkpots, &c, of suitable quality and sufficient quality," and that, "although small supplies can some times be procured the resources of the local manufactures are not equal to meeting demands on a large scale such as are made by the Stationery Department" Surely this is essentially a matter in which the demand must govern the supply, and the remark of the Lieutenant Governor is a sensible one, that he "trusts every effort will continue to be made to utilise such local products as are available, even in small quantities, and encourage the manufacturers to increase their outturn.' Perhaps His Honour might have gone a step further, and insisted upon increased efforts being made, as it does not appear that very much energy has been devoted to the object hitherto

LORD RIPON'S ADMINISTRATION

The *Indu Prakash* The Indian Nation of Calcutta has in its last number an article on the administration of Lord Ripon in the course of which the writer pronounces it to be an utter failure. He charges Lord Ripon with having left the undone and that incomplete and assume hue of timidity, This is not the opinion entertained by the public at large of the course of the noble Viceroy, and we think the writer in the *Indian Nation* has tried to judge Lord Ripon without taking into consideration the immense difficulties with which he had to contend It is said by the writer that Lord Ripon ought not to have cared for his opponents but carried out certain measures without any regard for adverse criticism We beg to differ from a political doctrine so utterly at variance with true statesmanship On the other hand, had Lord Ripon proved obdurate regardless of the views of his opponents and inclined like an autocrat to carry out his views merely because they were his, he would have, in spite of his friendship for the people of India, proved a veritable despot, entitled perhaps to our affection but certainly not entitled to the honor due to a real statesman or the respect of sensible men. India does not want a sentimental autocrat, even if he be one desiring to do everything that we, natives wish. Rather give us for our Viceroy a man, who is sincere and honest and friendly to us but who at the same time stands calm in times of difficulty and never wishes to do a thing without consulting even his adversaries. Lord Ripon comes entirely to this ideal. Writers who do not know how to judge a Viceroy by the light of his position and the several contrary forces amidst which he has to work, may pronounce Lord Ripon's administration a failure But the voice of truth is clear. The people of India love and respect his Lordship The present generation known it, but the value of Lord Ripon's services to this country will be even more fully recognised by the generations to come.

A NEW SANSKRIT SCHOOL.

The *Madras Mail* —The inaugural meeting of a new Sanskrit School named the "Samskrita Basha Abhi Virdhini,' was held on Monday evening, in the uppermost hall of the Madras Christian College Mr R. Raghunath Row, Dewan Bahadur, occupied the chair The hall was filled, chiefly with native students and graduates, and there were also present, Dr G Oppert, Mr G Duncan, Dr F Hartmann, Mr W Q Judge, Rev C. Cooper, Rev A. Alexander, Mr S. Rangiah Chetty and others. Mr M Kappuswamy Chetty, a graduate read a paper on "The importance of Sanskrit literature" He began by making a few preliminary remarks on the past greatness of India, and contrasted it with its present state. According to him, the Brahmin priesthood has brought India down to its present low level. National improvement was what they wanted A study of Sanskrit could raise India among the civilised nations of the world Sanskrit was of classical importance It had also an historic interest for them. After referring to the testimonies of eminent Oriental scholars to the great importance of the language, he remarked that without a study of Sanskrit they could not carry on philosophical inquiries, since it was the vehicle of the noble ideas and thoughts of the great men of Aryavarta and the Vedhas and Shastras He alluded to Sanskrit poets and said that they would compare favourably with the best poets of Europe He concluded by remarking that a study of Sanskrit was essential to their progress and development as a nation The Chairman felt that all would agree with the essayist when he said that a knowledge of Sanskrit was necessary for the development of the nation He dwelt upon the system of teaching in vogue in ancient India, that of communication from the Guru to the disciple, and said that that was why the ancient Hindus did not put in plain language all those noble ideas and sentiments peculiar to their nation, for the information of all He alluded to the system of zenithood, of which mention had been made He was prepared to say that it was the mendacity and cupidity of priesthood that had brought on the ruin of India. He hoped that the national mind would be turned towards a study of Sanskrit. He proceeded to make a few observations on the Brahmin priesthood of ancient India Neither the symbolical thread, nor the peculiar dress, nor the particular ritual made one a Brahmin In his humble opinion, a true Brahmin, or a true Mahomedan, or a true Christian in the real sense of the terms, was a rare person in this world The idea that a Sudra, though well behaved, was a Sudra, and a Brahmin, though disgraced, was a Brahmin

had no foundation to rest upon He had seen many a Brahmin amongst Europeans, and many a Pariah amongst Brahmins. Speaking of Sanskrit, he said that it must be their duty to learn that language, the want of a study of it made every one of them a Sudra He exhorted the audience to study Sanskrit to become acquainted with the truths of their forefathers enshrined in it, and apply that knowledge for their benefit in their every day transactions in life. (Applause)

The Rev A. Alexander proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman They were very much obliged to him for his presence in the chair In fact, the Sanskrit School could not have been inaugurated under more favourable auspices. He hoped that the managers of the School would take to heart the practical advice the Chairman had offered, and would not be discouraged at small results at first (Applause)

THE NEW VICEROY OF INDIA.

The *Madras Mail*—The Right Hon Frederick Temple Blackwood, Earl of Dufferin K P, G C B, G C M G, is, says *Men of the Time*, the only son of Price fourth Baron Dufferin, by Helen Selina, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Sheridan, Esq, (she re married in 1862 the Earl of Gifford and died in 1867) From Eton School his lordship was sent to Christ Church, Oxford but he left the University without taking a degree He succeeded to his father's title, July 21, 1841, while still in his minority and for some years he was a lord in waiting on the Queen under Lord John Russell s first administration, and again in 1854 58 Accompanied by a friend he went from Oxford to Ireland at the time of the famine in 1846 47 and on his return published an account of his experiences under the title of "Narrative of Journey from Oxford to Skibbereen, during the year of the Irish Famine" In February 1855, he was specially attached to the mission undertaken by Lord John Russell to Vienna. In 1859 he made a yatch voyage to Ireland, a well known narrative of which expedition he published in the following year under the title of "Letters from High Latitudes" He was sent to the East by Lord Palmerston in 1860 as British Commissioner in Cyprus, for the purpose of prosecuting inquiries into the massacre of the Christians there in which capacity he acted with great firmness. For his services on that occasion he was nominated on his return a K C B. (civil division) He was Under-Secretary of State for India from 1864 to the early part of 1866, and Under-Secretary for War from the latter date to the following June On the advent of Mr Gladstone to power in December 1868 he was nominated Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and he held that office till April 1872 when he was appointed Governor-General of the Dominion of Canada In the summer of 1876, his lordship who was accompanied by Lady Dufferin made a most successful tour through British Columbia where much discontent had prevailed in consequence of a belief that the conditions had been broken on which that remote province had joined the Dominion of Canada. He held the post of Governor General of Canada till October 1878 when he was succeeded by the Marquis of Lorne. In May, 1879, he was elected President of the Royal Geographical Society, and in the following month he attended the Harvard University Commemoration, when the honorary degree of L L D was conferred upon him. The honorary degree of L L D was conferred upon him by the University of Dublin, January 22, 1879, and that of D C L by the University of Oxford in the following June In February 1879 he was appointed Ambassador at St Petersburg in succession to Lord Augustus Loftus. He was transferred to Constantinople as Ambassador to the Ottoman Porte in May 1881, and he displayed rare diplomatic abilities in his conduct of the negotiations for a military convention with Turkey in reference to the Egyptian expedition (September 1882) The negotiations came to an end in consequence of the success of our arms at Tel-el Kebir and the contemplated convention was never signed On October 20, 1883, he was directed by her Majesty's Government to proceed from Constantinople to Cairo, there to assume the control of the whole body of our relations with Egypt, and the settlement of all questions growing out of Arabi's rebellion. He left Egypt in April 1883. His lordship was created an English baron in 1850, nominated a Knight of St. Patrick in 1862, appointed Lord Lieutenant of the county of Down in 1864, sworn a Privy Councillor, December 13, 1868, was made an Earl of the United Kingdom in November 1871, and created a G C B in 1883. In addition to the works already mentioned, the Earl of Dufferin has written several works in light literature, among them a satire on high life in the nineteenth century, entitled "The Honourable Impulsea Gushington" He is also the author of "Irish Emigration and Tenure of Land in Ireland," "Mr Mill's Plan for the Pacification of Ireland examined," and "Contributions to an Inquiry into the State of Ireland" A collection of his "Speeches and Addresses" was published in 1882 under the editorship of Mr Henry Milton. The Earl married in 1862 Harriet, eldest daughter of the late Captain Archibald Rowan Hamilton of Killyleagh Castle, Co Down, by whom he has several children

THE NATIVE STATES OF INDIA

The *Times of India*—The third article in the series of "The Native States of India" published in the *Times* is concerned with 'The Hindoo States.' Those States after eliminating the three great Mahratta principalities, which have already been treated and Cashmere, which is to be reserved for the concluding article on "The Frontier States," number ninety three We shall, as before strip this long article of its history and its verbiage and give the figures which these things only serve to conceal, and we must again ask our readers to remember that the writer adopts the standard of two shillings per head as the incidence of taxation in British India. For the sake of convenient reference we shall divide the Hindoo States into the following groups —Mysore and the States under the control of Madras, the principalities of Rajpootana, the territories dependent on Bombay, and those dependent on the Punjab Government In Mysore the writer finds nothing to complain of either in the incidents of taxation or the cost of the native troops The population is 5 000 000, the revenue £1 250 000, and the incidence of taxation per head is, therefore five shillings the same as in British India The Maharajah has the right to keep up 2 000 cavalry and 2 000 infantry, but the force actually under arms only numbers 1,000 On the other hand the State contributes nearly a quarter a million sterling annually towards the maintenance of the British cantonment at Bangalore, and the troops stationed there provide effectually and economically, we are told, for the security and tranquility of the State This satisfactory state of things is, says the writer in the *Times*, "an unanswerable proof of the benefits conferred by English rule,' or 'English intervention" At the same time when noting this low scale of taxation we must remember the poverty-stricken condition of the ryots in Mysore and the famine that looms so often, and is even now looming, over its barren plains The second State under the control of the Madras Presidency is Travancore where a population of 2 300 000 souls pay a revenue of £600 000 only, or 5s. 3d per head, a trifle over the British India standard The Rajah maintains a 'not excessive army of 1,700 men Cochin and Paducottah the only other two States under Madras, have a joint population of 900,000, a revenue of £180,000, or only 4s. per head, and are content with 450 soldiers between them In these three states then no reformer can have much ground for change

When, however, we come to the principalities of Rajpootana, ruled by the most ancient aristocracy of India, we find all the traditions of hereditary greatness, all the semblance of outward display The population of Oodeypore is about 1,200,000, the revenue £650,000, and the incidence of taxation per head no less than 10s. 10d The Maharana maintains an army of 14,000 infantry, 9 000 cavalry and 558 guns. The population of Joypore is 2,000,000 the revenue £800,000, the incidence of taxation 5s per head as in British India, but the army of 15,000 foot, 2 500 horse and 200 guns In Jodhpore the population is the same, but the revenue is only half as much, and the incidence of taxation per head amounts only to 2s. 6d The Maharajah's army consists of 3,500 cavalry, 5,000 infantry and 270 guns. There are fourteen other Hindoo States in the Rajpootana Agency—beside the Mahomedan State of Tonk In one State, Kishengurh, the taxat on amounts to £1-4 9 per head, nearly five times as much as in British India, in Jhallawar to 14s. 7d., in Kotah to 10s and nowhere is it lower than 6s. 3d We may, however, for all practical purposes lump these fourteen States together, and we shall find as a result that they have a population of 3,923 000, and a revenue of £1,555 000 or 7s. 11d per head, and a joint military force of 45 755 men

The Rajpootana States with a population of some 9,000,000 are saddled with the maintenance of an army of 90 000 men At the same rate of one per cent, British India would have to bear the burden of 2 000,000 of soldiers. The Government of Bombay has relations with no less than thirty-one Hindoo feudatories. Kolhapore with a population of 800 000, a revenue of £300 000, or 7s. 6d per head has a military force of 1 700 men The nine chiefs of the South Mahratta districts have a combined force of 5,000 men, Idur and Ahmednugger have 2 000 the six chiefs of the Rewa Kanta 1 800 The two chiefs of States of the Kattywar Agency are Bhownuggar and Nowanuggar The first has a population of 403 000 a revenue of £250 000, an incidence of capitation tax of 12s 8d, and an armed force of 3 000 men Nowanugger with a population of 290 000 a revenue of £150, 00 an incidence of taxation per head of 10s 4d has 1 400 troops The remainder of the Kattywar States produce a total of 4 500 men The Maharana of Cutch governs 500 000 people, has a revenue of £250 000, and a force of 4 000 men Putting Baroda and the Mahomedan States aside, the army of the Bombay garrison has, before its other duties, to commence to neutralize and hold in check 27 000 men In Central India we have elsewhere described Gwalior Indore and Bhopal Rewah has a population of 2 100 000 a revenue of £250 000 (2s 6d per head) and an army of 2 300 men The other States included in the Bagelkhund Agency maintain 500 men out of a revenue of £35 000 The States of Western Malwa have a population of 1 64 000 a revenue, due to opium of £170 000 more than £1 per head and a military force of 750 The chiefs in the Bheel Agency have 800 men, and Dewas, with a population of 70,000 and a revenue of £42 000, more than £1 10s per head has 750 soldiers The Bundelkhund Agency with a revenue of £390 000, has 21 000 soldiers Altogether our garrison in the Central India Agency has to deal with more than 37 000 men in addition to the Mahrattas of Gwalior and Indore and the Mahomedans of Bhopal

We now come to the ten larger and five minor States dependent on the Punjab Government Pattiala one of the most loyal States in India has a population of 1 500 000 a revenue of 2 500 000 or 6s 8d per head and an army of 2 750 cavalry and 4 600 infantry Its efficiency as a military force is we are told not inconsiderable Jhind which also did most loyal service in the Mutiny has a population of 190 000 men, a state revenue of £40 000 4s 8d that is, per head and an armed force of 200 horse and 1 600 foot. Nabha has 1 250 men Kapoorthalla 1 400 Chamba 160 Mundi 1 600, Suketi, Faridkot, Sirmur and Bilaspur have 2 800 men, and the five districts 1 500 men in all The total force of the Punjab States thus amounts to 15 370 The writer in drawing his conclusions from the figures he gives about the Hindoo States shows that the rulers of 27 million Hindoos maintain 188 000 men in arms, while the British Government controls nearly ten times as many people—taking subjects and vassals together—with a body of men numerically smaller

THE MAHARAJAH OF TRAVANCORE AT ALLEPPEY

The *Western Star*—When it became widely known that His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore was to visit Alleppey several members of the Committee heartily and cheerfully undertook to look after the various arrangements, which were pushed on as fast as possible within the short interval The Alleppey Palace was furnished very elegantly and the disposition of the furniture was very tasteful, every body that saw the drawing room highly complimented Mr Robie, who kindly superintended this part of the work, for the exquisite taste displayed At 8 P M, the royal party started from Pallom and moved on slowly Thousands of people had placed themselves along the road to have a glimpse of the 'Rajah' Their loving salutations were gracefully acknowledged by His Highness, who seemed to appreciate the compliments. On reaching the convent school, Father Candidus received His Highness at the carriage and conducted him to the throne As His Highness entered the hall the "Welcome, and Great ye the honored," was sung by the girls of the convent school Then over His Highness took his seat when Mary D'Arcoja stepped forward and read the address of welcome and good wishes Tangamall presented a pretty bouquet His Highness after accepting the same made an appropriate reply. The dramatic performance was gone through very creditably His Highness was much pleased and so were the ladies and gentlemen present, who pronounced it a perfect success. As His Highness was taking leave, bunches of grapes worked in silk of natural colours by the Rev. Mother, were presented to His Highness. Indeed grateful praises are due to those whose generous condescension and kind offices enabled the town folk of Alleppey to entertain His Highness with this innocent tamasha, and thus to show additionally that all used their best endeavours to please him. His Highness visited the District English School on Friday the 12th in morning. An address was presented by the masters His Highness' reply was appropriate and showed evidently that His Highness is anxious to promote the education of his subjects and that he as a highly educated and accomplished Prince appreciates the advantages of both Higher and Primary education

His Highness left Alleppey as had been announced in the afternoon of Friday the 12 instant. All the officers, many of the members of the committee all the European in the station, many of the merchants, vakeels, were present at the landing place to wish His Highness Godspeed His Highness kindly sent presents to the school mistresses and girls who sang the welcome on His Highness' landing, and also made a present of a purse to the convent school.

THE MAHARAJAH'S REPLY—Gentlemen, The warm and kind greeting which I have received from you to-day has greatly touched me exceedingly both in itself and as an index of the friendly yet discriminate and intelligent regard with which the acts of the ruling authorities is watched by the enlightened portion of the subject population Your congratulations on my having been enabled to accomplish more than one arduous foreign tour with success and your repeated assurances of loyalty and attachment to the throne are accepted in the fullness of sincerity

I have more than once wished to visit Alleppey after my return from Upper India and also after the Star of India Durbar, but somehow I have not been able to do so till now. The fact is, so far as my power to carry out my plans is concerned is in such personal matter goes I was decidedly at a greater disadvantage now than five years ago

Gentlemen I may inform you that the sight which so delighted my eyes and gladdened my heart in the course of the little excursion which has brought me to your district is the first time that is rising on the back of the Quilon like and has already towered one splendidly above the spring of cocoanut forest One of the sights which I shall never forget in my life is the first approach to Alleppey, with its hundreds of chimneys whitling smoke sight the like of which I do not think can show It may be that Quilon will never become a Bombay, but it is quite within the range of legitimate and feasible aspiration to expect Quilon to take that position in Travancore which Bombay takes in India.

The same enterprising gentleman who started the first cotton manufactory in this town has now won another sheaf of laurels in starting the first cotton mill in Travancore Sanguine and enterprising yet practical and prudent with that readiness of resource and concentration of purpose which his American training has amply endowed him with, Mr Darragh has thrown himself heart and soul into the noble venture. An industry of so promising a character well deserves, especially in its infancy, the active support of Government. That support we are ungrudgingly using

Other industries will I trust, spring up as long Paper manufacture, soap and candle manufacture sugar manufacture, even glass manufacture easy, in a not far distant time characterise Travancore The raw materials exist in inexhaustible supply There are three things necessary to utilise them, first a love of honest industry, secondly capital, and thirdly intelligent and persevering application It will be doing an injustice to our education and other civilizing and conserving agencies to suppose that the above will not be forthcoming

Gentlemen, I will not detain you further. I shall long retain a grateful and pleasing remembrance of the splendid demonstration of your loyal and friendly feelings towards me which has awaited my arrival here to-day

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

(From the Daily Papers.)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

Shanghai 4th Oct—The Chinese between Bacle and Langson are advancing The French gunboats made a reconnaissance, and fighting has taken place during which the French lost thirty in killed and wounded

Admiral Courbet has attacked the Chinese forces at Kelung, and a sharp engagement it was fought The French eventually occupied two positions, their loss being eighteen in killed, wounded, and missing, the Chinese loss being 200

Admiral Lespes has made an attack on Tamsui, and is expected to occupy the port.

London, 4th Oct.—The *Times* publishes a telegram to day, from Tientsin, stating that an interview has taken place between the United States Ministers and Li Hung Chang in which the former offered the mediation of his Government between France and China. Li Hung Chang maintained a defiant attitude throughout the interview

Copenhagen, 4th Oct—The Royal Palace and Parliament Houses were destroyed by fire to day

Amoy 5th Oct—Admiral Courbet has occupied Kelung, and the Chinese batteries at Tamsui have been dismantled by Admiral Lespes

London, 6th Oct—In consequence of the statement that has been published that the Quetta Railway was to be abandoned, Mr Cross has publicly denied that such was the case, and says that the cost is estimated at three millions.

Cairo, 6th Oct—News has been received here that the steamer conveying Colonel Stewart and party from Khartoum, struck on a rock at Wadel Homar, after which it rapidly sank

Colonel Stewart occupied an escort of Bedouins, who, taking advantage of the mishap, fell upon and murdered the whole party.

Amoy, 6th Oct.—Admiral Lespes has occupied Tamsui.

London, 7th Oct—Cholera is decreasing throughout Italy, and has disappeared entirely from Spain.

Cairo, 7th Oct—Lord Northbrook proposes the complete abolition of the Egyptian army, and the substitution of the same by 9,000 Police The Egyptian Government is opposed to this proposal.

A telegram from Dongola states that a messenger has arrived from Berber, reporting that General Gordon has returned to Khartoum.

Haiphong, 8th Oct—Fighting has been renewed beyond Bacninh, in which the French were victorious Their loss in killed and wounded was 24, including some officers The French are continuing their advance towards the frontier.

London, 9th Oct—The *Times* of this morning, in a leading article, announces that at a Cabinet Council held yesterday, it was resolved forth with to put a stop to the encroachments of the Boers in South Africa, but that the form of intervention has not yet been determined upon

The Chief Justice of Ceylon has been knighted

The Sheikhs between Sheedy and Khartoum have arrived at Ambukol, and tendered their submission

Osman Digma has abandoned the attack on Suakim after massacring the women and children of the adjacent friendly tribes.

Haiphong, 9th Oct—General Negrier has engaged 6,000 Chinese troops at Kep. The engagement, which was of a serious nature lasted several hours, the Chinese eventually taking to flight having sustained heavy loss The French had 21 killed, and 50 wounded, General Negrier was slightly wounded

Amoy, 9th Oct—The previous report that Tamsui had been occupied by the French, turns out to be incorrect, and the bombardment still continues, the Chinese being strongly entrenched at that place.

London, 11th Oct—News from the Cape states that the executive of the Transvaal have withdrawn their proclamation giving protection to the Chief Montsioa.

The Commodore of the Australian station has been ordered to proceed with his squadron to New Guinea, to proclaim a British protectorate over the south coast, including the adjacent islands Settlements there, however, will not be permitted for the present

Germany has proposed a Conference of the Powers interested, to meet at Berlin next month, in order to secure freedom of commerce on the Congo and Niger rivers

England and Germany are now discussing the appointment of a Mixed Commission to adjudicate the opposing claims of their respective subjects at Angra Pequena.

The military authorities are preparing to place the *Clyde* at the disposal of His Excellency the Viceroy and party, for the trip home from Bombay in December.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, OCTOBER, 13, 1884.

MAHOMEDAN PROGRESS.

THE receipt by us, last week, of the first number of the *Moslem Herald*, published once a week, on Thursday, at Madras, brings into prominence the question of Mahomedan capacity and ability, and the progress made by the Moslem community, during the last quarter of a century, amongst the communities of India. There can be no doubt whatever that, like all Oriental nations, especially

those inhabiting the Indian Peninsula, the Mahomedans as a body are endowed with high mental capacity and ability They are capable of imbibing knowledge with the same rapidity, desire, and intelligence, as the several classes of *Hindus* themselves, though not, perhaps, with the almost intuitive perception which is common amongst the Brahmins. It seems to us that, similarly, the Mahomedans are equally capable with the Hindus, in retaining knowledge when once it has been acquired, and never quite forgetting what has been mentally impressed by the influence of the educator What the Mahomedans appear to fail in, is in the practical application of acquired knowledge, in making it subservient to individual and communal interests, and thus making it contribute to the advancement of the whole nation. There is besides a vague regret for the departed glories of the race, a feeling shared in even by the educated amongst the community, and this feeling retards, or, rather, *has* retarded progress. There is no doubt—it is, indeed, no offence to say so—that Moslem progress has not been equal to that which has been made by other Indian communities who are also Hindus, and hence it is not surprising to find the Mahomedans so far behind in the race If we compare the advancement achieved by the Hindus, we find it as a fact, that during the last quarter of a century the Mahomedans have remained almost stationary, though efforts have been made by many of them, in various parts of the country, chiefly through means of societies and other combined movements, to abandon that apathy which has too long marked them as a community. The fact that for these many years past, there has been no journal, no organ representing the public opinion of the Mahomedan community, published in the English language, in the Southern Presidency, shows how small has been the intellectual progress, and how much more the Mahomedans need to be stimulated to action in their own interests Of recent years, however, there has been a re-awakening amongst our Moslem brethren in the South, and this re-awakening has attained to the stage of conceiving and inaugurating an organ of public opinion in English, which shall be to the Mahomedans in Madras what the many English journals conducted in the interests of the Hindus are to the latter, in Bengal, the North-West Provinces, and Bombay We had, then, with unfeigned satisfaction the publication of the *Moslem Herald* of Madras, and, as it is the first earnest venture of the kind, no apology is needed on our part if we notice our new born contemporary far more in detail than we would notice a similar venture emanating from our own people

The leading article entitled "Ourselves," which introduces the paper to the reading public is a modest, well written, manly, and independent exposition of the objects and motives of the projectors and managers of the *Moslem Herald* in launching their newly built literary vessel on the troubled sea of journalism. But it is a "tight little vessel," and we have no doubt will weather the storms and avoid the shoals and quick sands and rocks which never fail to make their appearance in the course of one's life, under all times and circumstances Our contemporary thus speaks of the *raison d'etre* of his existence:—"As was stated in the prospectus issued of this paper, the want of a properly conducted organ, in the English language, express the views and wants of the Mahomedan community in this country is one that has long been felt by all thinking persons interested in the progress and welfare of that community. This is emphatically a time when, to use a hackneyed expression, India is indeed in transition, and when great things are not unreasonably expected of such of her sons as have enjoyed the advantages of that culture and civilisation which have become available, to those who wish to avail themselves of it, under the benign auspices of British Rule. If, as the great Shakespeare has said "there is a tide in the affairs of men which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune," surely it behoves all intelligent and public-spirited members of society to watch carefully the indications of this flood in the tide of their affairs and so to use it as to turn it to the greatest advantage not only of themselves individually but also of their fellow-countrymen generally. Holding this view as the projectors and proprietors of this paper do, it is hoped that, in starting it, they may be doing some substantial service to the much abused and unfortunately circumstanced Mahomedans of India, by stimulating literary activity and contributing to the growth of a healthy public opinion" Our contemporary's aims and wishes are herein distinctly and modestly set forth. We are sure he has our warmest wishes for his speedy and permanent success, as, indeed, he has deservedly won the good word and encouragement of all those to whom his journal has been sent The programme of his future action is briefly but straightforwardly expressed His columns will never be made the vehicle for the rancour of religious discussion as no such discussion will be allowed, his politics shall not be vainly meddlesome or aimlessly attacking the existing Government, but he very properly observes that "while however, we should studiously avoid all intermeddling in matters connected with the administration which we feel either incompetent to deal with, or not called upon to criticise, we trust we may not be found wanting in the truthful and fearless discharge of our functions in the event of any subject coming up, wherein it is absolutely necessary that our rulers should be acquainted with the views of our section of their subject-population" And lastly, as to social matters, "we may at once state that we intend to take up a "liberally conservative" attitude as the most advisable in the present circumstances of the country generally, and our community particularly None feel more deeply than we do the urgent need that now exists, as it has long existed, of reforms in our midst and none would rejoice more than we would to see some, at least, of those much needed reforms duly introduced and carried out, but we must remember that in social reforms above all things the maxim *Festina lente* must be most scrupulously observed, and that, to succeed, we must proceed very slowly indeed taking the greatest possible care how in trying to better their condition, we do not wound the feelings or wantonly injure the prejudices of the ignorant conservative members of our class A witty member of Parliament is credited with having discovered the anagram by which 'radical reform' is made "rare mad froke", and those who incline to radical views in India cannot do better than to bear in mind that such a result is often literally obtained, even under circumstances far more favourable than can be reasonably expected here

Our contemporary concludes what we consider one of the best written articles in English, in our Anglo-Vernacular journals by appealing for support to the public In that appeal, we cordially support him, and trust that, not from the members of his own community only, but also from *all* classes, both native and European, he will receive that substantial countenance and encouragement which is the very back bone of journalistic venture.

Occasional Notes.

A House has been secured at Oxford for the brother of the Gaekwar of Baroda, who is about to enter Balliol College. It was the uncle of this young Prince who died the other day at Etretat and was cremated in accordance with Hindu ritual

The Government of India has issued to Local Governments copies of a Treasury Minute of the 13th March last, respecting the unauthorised communication to the Press of information obviously obtained from official sources, and the Secretary of State has requested that rules identical with those recently adopted in England may be adopted throughout India.

Further accounts from Mandalay confirm the cruel nature of the recent massacres there. Three Chinese, one Hindu, two Chittagonians, some Suratees, two young princes, one priest, and eleven women, three being relatives of the Nyoung Yan prince, now in Calcutta, were amongst the victims Their bodies were mutilated and exposed for three days, so that the people might see the terrible nature of the punishments awaiting those who incurred Theebaw's displeasure

The German Government, by the law of May, 1874, is authorised to call out, in case of war, 6,000,000 men By an ukase of January 1, 1874, Russia can arm nearly 18,000,000. These numbers are only on paper, by making all deductions and taking the actual number available in the two countries, it appears that Germany can put now 3,860,000 and Russia 2,000,000 fighting men in the field Add to these numbers an Austrian army of 1,205 000 and the Italian contingent of 2 570,000, and these four powers would represent an alliance of over 10,000,000 soldiers with 1,600 battle guns

In consequence of the occurrence of numerous fires lately in many of the densely populated towns of India, it is now under the consideration of the Government, whether every town which, from the construction and situation of its buildings, is liable to destructive fires, should not be compelled to procure one or more fire engines for the protection of the community at large Local Governments will shortly be consulted, and will be asked to submit statistics relating to the fires which have occurred during the last five years, and to the construction, whether of wood or other material, of the houses of the large towns, and their liability to fire

During their recent short stay at Peshawur, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught were shown the silver centre-piece presented to the old 51th Regiment, now the 2nd Dorsetshire, by the Duke's grandfather, the Duke of Kent This piece of plate was given to the corps for their steadiness in suppressing a mutiny of two regiments at Gibraltar during the Duke's command there and bears the following inscription —The gift of His Royal Highness Edward Duke of Kent to Lieutenant Colonel Andrew Ross and Officers of the 51 h Regiment as a testimony of the high sense His Royal Highness entertains of the steady discipline and distinguished good conduct displayed by them and their regiment on the night of the 24th December 1802"

The Ameer has recovered from his late illness, and has resumed his public duties He has issued a proclamation to his subjects, announcing the appointment of the Boundary Commission to demarcate the northwestern frontier of his dominions, and urging the people to assist the English Commissioners in every way The proclamation was read at a general parade of the troops and in the principal mosques of Cabul The troops sent from Kandahar to Herat have fallen out with the Cabulee regiments Orders previously issued for collecting the Herat revenue in money have been cancelled and the system of payment in kind reverted to This alteration is convenient, not only to the people but to the Government, as measures are being taken to stock Herat with supplies.

Lord Ripon made a very kind allusion to Lord Dufferin in the speech that he delivered on the 3rd instant at the opening of the Fine Arts Exhibition at Simla He said —"Shall I now dive into the future? It is a dangerous thing to do, and men often say you should never prophesy unless you know On this occasion I can prophesy because I do know, and this I will venture to say, that if the managers of this institution should be fortunate enough next year to induce the new Viceroy to open this Exhibition, you will then enjoy a treat, for you will have a speech marked by all that wit and eloquence of which my friend Lord Dufferin is a master, and to which he has a strong and hereditary right, and by all that refined taste which he combines with those other high qualities which fit him so well for the great office which he is about to assume"

Local and Provincial.

Deepavali—The public offices and Courts will be closed on Friday and Saturday next, the 17th and 18th instant, on account of the Deepavali Festival

The 1st Pioneers—The 1st Regiment of Pioneers, Native Infantry, is expected here on the 28th instant, to take the place of the 4th Regiment of Pioneers (which left last week) as part of the garrison

The State Railway—Those who have tendered for the construction of the line from Gubbi (Tumkur district) to Tiptur have had their deposit amounts returned, as the line is for the present abandoned, owing to the expected scarcity at the end of the year

The S I R A—The annual meeting of the South India Rifle Association, which began at the Hebbal ranges on the 7th instant, will come to conclusion on Friday next, the 17th instant, when the prizes will be distributed to successful competitors, by His Excellency Sir Frederick Roberts, the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras army

Education Department—On the recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction, the following five Sub Inspectors of Schools have been pensioned, namely Venkataramiah, Thimmaiah, Dwchanamurty Shastry, Srinivas Iyengar, and Venugopal Naidu, as Bangalore, Shimoga, Chitaldroog, Hoskoteh, and Tumkur, respectively Five Sub Deputy Inspectors of Canarese Schools have also been put on the pension list since the 1st Instant

Sub-Judge of Bangalore—Official changes, abolitions and resuscitations of courts and other turnings of the official wheel have become almost chronic in the Mysore Province The Subordinate Judge's Court of Bangalore has been already abolished twice and revived twice, and now we learn it is to be abolished a third time Some of the officials are to be sent to the Chief Court and others to the Munsiff's Court, while several will receive gratuities and await the chance of re employment

Colonel Tredwin Clarke—We understand that this officer is expected to arrive here early in November, and it is rumoured that he will then be appointed acting British Resident, during the absence of Mr J B. Lyall, who, we learn proceeds to Calcutta on three months leave After his return to the Station, Colonel Clarke will be appointed Assistant British Resident and be invested with judicial powers to decide all appeals from the Civil and Military Station and Coorg Courts We give the above for what it is worth —*Spectator*.

Sessions Court.—There was a Sessions Court held by Mr T R A Thumboo Chetty, in the Chief Court, beginning on Monday last The cases tried were one on a charge of kicking and wounding against one Boppa of the Tumkur district, who was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment, a case of deserting a child against a Mahomedan women, who was sentenced to 18 months, and a charge of murder and attempt at suicide against one Konda of Dodaballapur, who was sentenced to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment

P W D Examination—For the next examination for admission into the Public Works Department, the subjects and maximum marks have been fixed as follows—Arithmetic, 100 marks, Handwriting, 50, Mensuration, 80, Dictation, 75, Book keeping, 50 To make a successful pass, two-thirds of the whole number of marks must be gained, independently of the maximum in each subject Those who have passed the F A or B A examination will have to pass only in handwriting and book-keeping The examination fee has been raised to ten rupees

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—We have to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of a copy of a pamphlet entitled—"Some Indian Scandals," No 1, by Captain E A Campbell, published by William Reeves, at 185, Fleet street, London Captain Campbell, we believe, is a retired Indian officer, who has suffered many things at the hands of the Government of Madras, in his efforts to carry on business in the country, but he has noticed other matters which clearly show how rife government has been rampant in the Southern Presidency. The pamphlet has come to us too late for any lengthy review We shall therefore, take up the brochure next week

A DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.—Amongst those who were invited by His Highness the Maharajah to the Dussorah festivities at Mysore, was the Honourable Justice Romesh ChanderMitter, a puisne Judge of the High Court of Calcutta This distinguished Bengalee gentleman once acted as Chief Justice of Bengal, during the absence of Sir Richard Garth, and it will also be remembered that he was the only Judge of the High Court who was strenuously opposed to the imprisonment of Baboo Surendranath Banerjee, in the famous "contempt case," in which Mr Justice Norris made himself so notorious, and the editor and proprietor of the *Bengalee* was sent mercilessly to prison by eleven other of the European Judges

MR J B LYALL.—Mr J B Lyall, the British Resident, arrived in Bangalore from Mysore on Monday last, when the usual salute of 19 guns was fired to note the fact Mr Lyall's stay in Bangalore, however, will not be long, as we understand that in the course of the present week, the British Resident will be off to Coorg, where he will go about on a tour of inspection lasting for about two months, making Mercara his Head Quarters What can there be to do so much in Coorg as to necessitate a stay of two months? Almost immediately on his return to Bangalore, Mr Lyall will leave for Calcutta, accompanying His Highness the Maharajah, who goes to have the insignia of the G C S I presented to him by the new Viceroy the Earl of Dufferin Mr Lyall it is stated, will then go on three months' leave, and Colonel Tredway Clarke will act for him as Resident

Correspondence

TO THE EDITOR OF THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA

SIR—This is not the first time that such a dastardly attack is made upon Theosophy We have heard enough of such attacks upon it already The missionaries have much to complain against their hard fate Before the advent of these Theosophists they had to contend against the intelligent section of the great Hindu community, and they did not come off with brilliant colors Now they have a double enemy and the consciousness that their cause is growing weaker and weaker every day The Theosophists, whatever their secret aims may be, appear to be staunch supporters of Truth in all its obscure retreats—at least this much we can safely infer by carefully reading their publications And they find consequently much to blame among the missionaries who are paid to preach certain tenets, whether they have much belief in them themselves or not They are trained up in special schools established—it may be—by the blind charity of some rich men who were at a loss to know how their enormous wealth could be disposed of, and who in some pious moods made large endowments towards the establishment of such schools. Toleration is unknown to missionary spirits They think that every one but themselves is wrong in his conception of God and His Great attributes This speaks volumes for themselves and the regard they have for their own abilities We know their relation to the Hindus has not grown a bit better In their despair, I think they seem to have dealt a death blow to Theosophy At least they seem to be labouring under this impression We all know how much row they kicked up when Lord Ripon was appointed Governor General and Viceroy of India. Their fears have not been in the least realized Indians never turned suddenly Roman Catholics Lord Ripon did not hang all the protestants, and none of their privileges were meddled with. India is, as it was for all their row and is a great deal better Sometime back the missionaries spread a rumour that the president and the corresponding Secretary of the Theosophical Society fell out with their Guru at Bombay and some awful disclosures would be shortly published. To their discomfiture nothing came out, and Theosophy has been growing all the stronger for these persecuting missions The prospects for the missionaries are gloomy except in the fields of ignorance and ambition, and I shall not be far wrong when I conclude that among the converts by the missionaries intelligence is at its lowest ebb The great famine of 77 and 78 was a bright period so far as conversion is concerned as the missionaries made good work with the destitute orphans One great European officer gave it out as his opinion after much deliberation that such conversions are anything but favourable to the missionary cause I am not a Theosophist, and do not wish to become one myself But in the interests of truth—fair play should be given to all, and toleration in all its ramifications should be encouraged Just as religion is good which makes its followers good and which sympathizes with the feelings of humanity So the article in the 'Christian College magazine' called the "collapse of Koot Hoomi," enough has been said in the shape of replies from respectable gentlemen For my part, I can not conceive how so many well educated minds could be deceived by tricks apparently so simple as the edition of the magazine in question discloses The one and many things in the world of time, and we, as belonging to another sect, must wait patiently and see what comes out of this struggle The press attack is marked with all the virulence of a party spirit struggling to grapple its adversary, and deal a sound blow once and for all.

Yours truly,
S.

26—9—84
HASSAN

The Mysore Gazette

Bangalore, Saturday October 11 1884.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE DEWAN TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE

The 6th October 1884 No 143—Khadar Ali, Amildar of Hassan, is granted privilege leave for one month in extension of that granted in this office Notification No. 123, dated 16th August 1884

No, 144—Mr Abdul Rahman, Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Closepet, Magadi and Kankanhalli Taluks, is under Clause (a) (1) of Section 28 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, invested with power to make over cases taken up on complaint &c, to a Magistrate subordinate to him, (Section 34)

No 145—Mr T Ananda Rao, Sub Division officer, Hassan, is granted privilege leave for one month from the 5th instant Mr N KrishnaRao, Officiating Assistant Commissioner will be in charge of the Hassan Sub Division during the absence of Mr Ananda Rao on leave, or until further orders

General Summary.

INDIA

A LADY PROFESSOR IN MEDICINE.—Mrs. Scharlieb has been appointed to lectures on Midwifery to the lady students of the Madras Medical College.—*Mail*

THE MAHABHARATA.—We are informed that Babu Protab Chunder Roy, the Secretary of the Dataeya Bharat Karyalaya, has received Rs 2 500 from the Government of Bombay, in aid of the English translation of the Mahabharata which he is publishing.—*Ibid*

PROPOSED HONOURS TO LORD RIPON.—AHMEDABAD, *Oct* 15.—A preliminary meeting of leading citizens was held this afternoon at the Mansion of the Nagrar-Seth, when it was resolved to call a general meeting of the inhabitants on the 12th instant, to adopt a letter of invitation requesting Lord Ripon to honour Ahmedabad with a visit before leaving this country, and to gratify the people who are anxious to pay their respects to him as the great benefactor of India.—*Gazette*

A SAD ENDING TO A PLEASURE PARTY.—On Sunday last a party of some 20 persons left Baboos Ghaut in a budgerow (pleasure boat) on a picnic excursion to the Botanical Gardens. On arriving at Muttabhorg Ghaut the boat was moored close in shore, and shortly after, three of the number, Charles Lally Swatman, C A Rodrigues, and G M D Cruze, went over the side of the boat for a bath and swim in the river C A Swatman swam up to a fish which escaped from his hand and fell into the river He dived after the fish and did not rise again to the surface He friends informed the police of circumstances, and by the aid of a native diver his body was recovered.—*Ibid*

A THAKORE AND HIS SON.—We hear that Prince Manubhai the heir apparent to the Thakore of Dhrangadra, left his father's protection about a week ago and has without giving any intimation of his departure, gone to Rajkote to lay a complaint against his father before Colonel West, Political Agent of Kattywar As soon as the fact of Prince Manubhai's sudden departure was brought to the notice of the Thakore, sowars and officers were despatched to follow him and if possible to bring him back to Dhrangadra, but he declined to return with the party, and preferred the protection of the Political Agent It is said that endeavours have been made to bring about a reconciliation, but hitherto without any success The relations between the Thakore and his heir apparent are not at a very cordial nature and judging by the Prince's flight the rumour would seem to be well founded.—*Ibid*

NAWAB SALAR JUNG AT SIMLA.—Simla, *Monday*.—Nawab Salar Jung of Hyderabad is expected here to-morrow morning, and is to be entertained to-morrow evening at dinner by the Viceroy.—*Times of India*

A MILITARY LECTURE.—Colonel Chapman, Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief, will deliver a lecture on Friday the 10th instant, at the Simla United Service Institution The subject will be the employment of soldiers in civil life after the performance of meritorious military service Colonel Chapman will deal firstly, with British soldiers of the Reserve, secondly, with soldiers of the Native Army His Excellency the Viceroy will be in the chair.—*Ibid*

FLOODS.—The results of the heavy rains of last week have been seriously mischievous, it appears, in more than one quarter of these Provinces. The Cawnpore Achnera State Railway which was passed on the 1st July last, has been breached in several places, and between Kasganj and Hathras the only communication is now by trolleys The damage is described by correspondents in such that several weeks must pass before through traffic can be re-established. The Ganges Canal aqueduct near Kasganj is also said to have suffered considerably A correspondent writing from Kasganj says 'The country for miles is flooded, several villages have been swept away, and many cases of drowning are reported' The Provincial Crop and Weather Summary, dating to the 1st instant reports that the rains have done damage to the crops in most districts.—*Pioneer*

FEMALE EDUCATION.—Great efforts are being made by the Female Education Committee of Lahore to improve the condition of the native girls schools in the province, but they are expected to be as useless as those that have preceded them, unless the Committee is bold enough to replace the present teachers, very few or none of who can pass even the Middle School Examination, by properly qualified teachers as they are found It is indeed difficult to find Musalman or Hindu female teachers at present, but till such are found there is no reason why Christian female teachers should not be employed on the distinct understanding that they will speak nothing in the schools touching the religion of the students or give them any religious instruction Moreover the Christian teachers need only give instruction in "general knowledge," thus supplementing the work of the present teachers instead of superseding them. In the Musalman schools male teachers are not allowed, it would therefore be the wise plan, under the present circumstances, to appoint a few Christian female teachers for such schools.—*University Intelligencer*

Extracts.

THE MANDALAY MASSACRE

The *Madras Mail*.—Latest intelligence received at Rangoon announces that about four hundred persons were massacred at Mandalay, the King and Queen viewing the atrocity. Most of the ministers, it seems, were implicated in making overtures to the Meagoon Prince, believing he had escaped from Pondicherry The domestic servants were aware of the fact, and as the Prince had not escaped they were mostly sent to jail to secure their silence and disposal if necessary The wives and children, bringing food as is customary at Mandalay, were shot down, and hacked to pieces or burnt to death. Fifteen men were executed the night after the jail butcheries. An eye-witness states that he saw the victims writhing in agony The next day the bodies were mostly devoured by pigs and dogs The strongest indignation prevails at Rangoon A requisition to the President of the Municipality for a public meeting to protest against King Thebaw's massacres and misgovernment is being numerously signed by all classes The Burmese hold a crowded meeting on the 6th instant, at the honorary Magistrate's house, and are taking active interest in the movement,

LORD RIPON AND THE TENANCY BILL

The *Indian Daily News*.—It is a curious yet perfectly well recognised characteristic of Lord Ripon that he is never firm except when he has to support a mistake, and never obstinate except when he has committed a blunder The distinguishing mark of his administration is therefore not its foresight—not its identification with the interests of the country, not its pretence of statesmanship—but the obnoxious obstinacy of its head Yielding to this peculiar and most miscellaneous fault in his own character, Lord Ripon appears to have decided that he will leave India committing a blunder for which there is no possible necessity and which is all the more to be regretted—all the more to be condemned—because it involves an injustice to his successor It is beyond question that the Bengal Tenancy Bill cannot possibly be properly discussed outside India,—that is in Simla, and it is also beyond question that the vast mass of new information recently gathered together in Bengal cannot be properly digested in the brief period before the Marquis of Ripon proceeds on the tour from which he will come to Calcutta, only to lay down his office Yet we are told the Bill will be proceeded with, just as if there were to be no change of Viceroys. In other words an attempt is to be made to compromise Lord Dufferin to the views of his predecessor Of course, any intention of the kind will be denied, but the effect of Lord Ripon's resolve about the Tenancy Bill will be to make Lord Dufferin's position less free than it ought to be, and Lord Ripon cannot blame the public if they give him credit for intending a result which is certain to follow what he announces he will do

THE CHANGE OF VICEROY

The *Indian Spectator*.—The new Viceroy is not likely to think too kindly of his predecessor For Lord Ripon seems to have left very little to be done by his successor besides carrying out the reforms already inaugurated It is also certain that few rulers of India will in future command such universal respect amongst the thoughtful as the retiring Viceroy enjoys at this day An English politician with special knowledge of the East says in his letter, dated 12th September—I cannot help writing you a few lines of condolence on the premature retirement of Lord Ripon. I fear it bodes no good for India, and it is understood in some quarters as a final abandonment by the Government of all schemes of reform" Writing of Lord Dufferin our friend says—"Personally he is a most agreeable man, and in his youth he had honest sympathy with the East. I knew him well twenty years ago, and had a great admiration for him." What follows is somewhat unpleasant Further on—"Lord Dufferin comes for consolation not for reform, and according to my knowledge reform alone can save India from revolution I hope I am wrong, but you are not likely to be deceived. At the best you lose a friend you are not likely to find again in Lord Ripon" These are the views of an Englishman with whom the Liberals are by no means in particular favour. As to the coming Viceroy we must judge him as a whole, and there will be time enough to do so. We think he will continue the work of reform so well begun by his predecessor

No one who has watched the under-current of political thought in India doubts for a moment that reform is its first need, that reform alone will stave off the troubles in store for it But we do not see why under the circumstances reform and consolidation may not go hand in hand

TERRIBLE RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN BENGAL

FIFTEEN PERSONS KILLED

The *Bombay Gazette*—Calcutta, *October* 2—There has been an accident on the Eastern Bengal Railway fifty miles from Calcutta Some loss of life is reported, particulars have not been received yet

Thursday night.—A collision between a goods train from Calcutta and a passenger train from Goalundo occurred close to the Arangbatta station on the Eastern Bengal Railway at half past two this morning On this track there is only a single line of railway and the trains are worked on what is known as the "line clear block system"

Neither train stopped at Arangbatta Both drivers received 'line clear'—the goods train from the station master at Ranaghat, and the passenger train from the station master at Boogoolah So far as is known at present, fifteen persons were killed including an engine-driver named Morgan The driver of the goods train was killed on the spot An infant travelling with its mother, Mrs Cann in a second class carriage was thrown out of the carriage and killed Mrs Cann herself was seriously injured, and her little daughter had her foot crushed The other engine driver Cummings, had one leg taken off and received a severe shock He was brought to Calcutta and he is lying in the Medical College Hospital in a precarious condition Mrs Cann is there also Twelve natives were also injured and were brought to Calcutta and sent to the Campbell Hospital, two of them—Pheon and—are very badly hurt It was necessary to amputate the right leg and left foot of one of these men, and he died under the operation The other had his leg amputated above the knee. Altogether the number injured is said to be about sixty.

Major Conway-Gordon, the agent, and other officials left early this morning for the scene of the accident

Later—The official account of the accidents puts the number of killed at 14 and seriously injured at 17 The accident is attributed to disregard of signals Both drivers were old steady employes of the company Mrs Cann is the wife of a station master on the line at Poradha.

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON ON NATIVE MUSIC

The *Bombay Gazette*—At the annual conversazione in connection with the Poona Gayan Samaj, H E the Governor delivered the following address—I am glad that our meeting this year is in this hall, which affords great advantages for the display of national music, and admits of the presence of a large number of friends who are interested in this Institution The progress that has been made in the past year must be very gratifying to those who have exerted themselves to restore and develop the science and art of Indian music There can be no more worthy and patriotic object, while this charming art is calculated to elevate and delight the people of this country It seems to me more prudent to build upon the old lines rather than to borrow slavishly from other nations the progress that has been made by the juvenile performers I trust that the numbers of European ladies and gentlemen who have attended to-day, not only marks the sympathy which attaches all lovers of music to each other, but will prove to our native friends the sympathy which is felt for their efforts in a worthy cause The statements which we heard of the plans of the association must mean money It is natural that it should desire a local habitation as well as a name, and remembering how liberally our native friends contribute for good objects of all kinds, I think that help will not be wanting to enable its promoters to attain their object. I am very grateful for the kind acknowledgments which have been made of the interest which I have taken in this Institution I do sympathise heartily in its object, and I hope that it will produce most satisfactory results Although our music like our learning and our civilization has been derived from a common stock yet in all respect the working of ages upon divergent lines creates ideas and tasks which cannot be easily reconciled To borrow absolutely the development of the West is not the true way of reforming the East, nor can harmony and symphony which rest upon varying principles be easily assimilated Yet those of our European friends who possess a cultivated musical ear and taste, must have recognised the skill which have been applied to some of the pieces, vocal and instrumental to which we have listened, and must acknowledge that their Institution has already done much to apply true musical principles to the Native Art.

FURTHER PROHIBITION OF RACE SWEEPS AND LOTTERIES

The *Madras Mail*—On the 13th September last, the Bengal Government forwarded a letter from the Commissioner of Police at Calcutta, reporting that advertisements of lotteries and race-sweeps printed beyond the limits of lower Bengal are sent in large numbers to hotels and other places of public resort in Bengal, in contravention of Section 294-A of the Indian Penal Code, and that the proprietors of newspapers and other periodicals in Bengal complain bitterly that their columns are closed to notices and advertisements which are freely permitted elsewhere His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal considers that the present treatment of lotteries by the different Local Governments is exceedingly unsatisfactory, in Bengal the law is strictly enforced while in the Punjab and elsewhere it is habitually broken with impunity, and newspapers are allowed by an order of the local Government dated 22 d March 1877 (withdrawing the prohibition against the publication of advertisements of lotteries not authorized by Government), to advertise and circulate proposals directly opposed to the provisions of the section of the code cited His Honor is of opinion that if these lotteries and race sweeps are mischievous they should be put down by law, instead of being allowed to develop themselves year by year, but that if they are considered to be a harmless amusement the prohibitory clause in the Penal Code should be repealed and lotteries should not be discouraged His Honor himself considers them exceedingly mischievous The Government of India concurs with His Honor's opinion as to the mischievous character of the lotteries and the race sweeps advertised and believes that the mischief is year by year assuming greater dimensions As the intention of the law on the subject is clear and the provisions were intended to operate in one province as much as in another the Government of India considers that the law should be uniformly enforced Local Governments and Administrations have therefore been requested to enforce the law, after giving due notice thereof by publication of this Resolution in their several official *Gazettes*

THE POONA DEFAMATION CASE

The *Madras Mail*—The decision of Mr Cooper, in granting a summons in the Poona defamation case, is being generally commented upon by the newspapers all over India Accepting this ruling the *Englishman* points out that every editor and printer of a newspaper in this country is, therefore, under the law as it stands at present with regard to defamation liable to be summoned to the most distant part of India, in which a copy of his paper containing the defamatory matter may be duly received through the post. The decision in Major Hogg's case even goes so far as to lay down that neither of the parties to the case need reside in the town where the summons is issued although the necessary witnesses may all reside in the town where the libel was published To show that this is by no means the first attempt to enforce the law in a similar manner, our Calcutta contemporary cites the case quoted in the *Bombay Gazette* where proceedings were instituted at Murree against a newspaper published in this city Writing from its own experience, the *Englishman* adds—Our readers may recollect that the editor and printer of this paper were also lately summoned up into the wilds of Assam on a charge of defamation, but fortunately that case was settled amicably The principle of the case, however, is the same, and we might have been compelled to go to Assam to defend the case, most of the witnesses connected with which were in Calcutta This is an injustice to the proprietors and editors of newspapers which we feel quite certain the law never intended, for it involves not only the punishment for the offence itself but also the expenditure of a vast sum in expenses and costs. We consider it advisable therefore, that what is suggested by our Bombay contemporary should be acted upon The Press should enter into an agreement to resist by united action such a means of inflicting more punishment than the law intends on any offending member of its body, or should at any rate, take steps to have the question decided by the highest courts in the kingdom, and should such decision be adverse, to attempt to obtain an alteration in the law as it stands at present

THE HIGH COURT BAR

The *Madras Mail*—Mr Willis Grant applied, on Monday last to their Lordships the Chief Justice and Mr Justice Brandt, for an order, that Mr M O Parthasarthy Aiyangar, be admitted and enrolled an Advocate of the Court. Mr Grant stated that Mr Parthasarthy had several years ago taken his Degrees of B A and B L of the Madras University, and that having duly qualified he had practised from 1880, to April 1883 as a Vakeel of the Court Between these years he took his Degree as Master of Laws, and having resolved on becoming an Advocate of the Court he discontinued his practice as a Vakeel and for the last eighteen months had studied in Mr Grant's chambers, in order to qualify for admission as an Advocate Mr Parthasarthy had during the eighteen months taken his Master of Arts Degree, and was now the only gentleman in South ern India, who held the double degrees of M A, and M L in the Madras University Mr Grant certified to the applicant's good character and ability and said the only question was whether the applicant was bound to pay stamp duty on his new enrolment The Stamp Act provides a fee of Rs 500 on the entry on the Rolls of a Chartered High Court of any Advocate or Vakeel But by Schedule II of that Act the entry on the roll of any High Court of an Advocate or Vakeel when he has previously been enrolled in a Chartered High Court, is exempted from stamp duty and Mr Grant contended that as Mr Parthasarthy had already paid the stamp duty of Rs 500 on entry on the Vakeels Roll he could not now be required to pay a second sum for the transfer of his name to the Roll of Advocates This question was referred to the full bench of five Judges which sat yesterday and they ruled that as the Stamp Act should be construed strictly, and as Mr Grant's contention was consistent with the plain language of the Act, and the possible intention of the Legislature, no fresh stamp duty should be paid Mr Parthasarathy was accordingly enrolled as an Advocate this being the second occasion on which such an enrolment has taken place since the High Court Rules of 1884 came into force By the same order Mr Parthasarathy's name was removed from the list of Vakeels as he will only be allowed to practise in the future as an Advocate

INFANT MARRIAGE

The *Indian Spectator*—One tendency of the present discussion is to show that child marriage is a custom of modern growth and that it has little to do with caste or religion It is not so much the caste or then to shake off the custom? I believe early marriage is opposed to the spirit of the Hindu *Shastras* It may have been forced upon the people under the first Mahomedan invasion But whatever its origin and extent in previous times it is conceded on all hands that the evil is peculiarly harassing in our present circumstances The theory of the calling for early marriages has explained The inhabitants of Africa and of the islands of the Pacific do not marry early One cause of the prevalence of the evil in India as a friend explained to me the other day is that we Natives attach primary importance to marriage We look upon it as *the* event of life the bell and end all Now a rational being ought to be prepared for marriage with its heavy responsibilities before he even thinks of it He must first acquire the necessary education moral and physical He must also learn to make an income and a provision for himself and the future family And then alone has he the right to marry Most young men would take this course if left to themselves But the matter is taken out of their hands by parents or guardians The dread of caste the love of display, the desire for progeny—these are among the causes at work And as a result, marriage is an all absorbing topic in the Native family The home atmosphere is saturated with silly notions about marriage No sooner is baby born than the elders of the family begin thinking about its disposal Poor little soul! Born in bondage and in bondage to remain all its days! So all pervading is this pernicious idea that it enters largely even into children's play Little boys and girls playing with their dolls marry them in form and in effect, performs the previous and the subsequent ceremonies, carrying the farce down to the birth of dolls baby! How can you save these children from precocious development? Here we come home again We must purify the home first of all We must think of our country more than of ourselves. To say that a man will be absolved of all his sins merely by begetting a son, is preposterous. By doing so before his time he will only incur more sin and be open to more suffering A good thought a good word, a good deed in the cause of the country are more potent to save you than any number of sons and daughters To marry and beget before the season is very much like suicide and murder rolled together

THE LATE MAHARANI OF TIKARI

The *Indian Mirror*—Her Highness the Maharani Rajamp Kunr of Tikari, who was long suffering from a severe illness, has breathed her last after a long and proper treatment under an Assistant Surgeon This sad and deplorable event came to pass at 3 P M on the 1st October 1884

She lived a good and noble life. A short account of her useful and illustrious life will be of great service and will offer a set of great and noble examples to others She was born in 1823 of a noble family living at Pratap Tand and married to Baba afterwards Maharajah Ranjit of Sinhi Bahadur On the death in 1877 of the Maharajah, her husband, the burden of the Raj affairs fell upon her shoulders She managed the Raj affairs well and did great justice to her ryots Her equity towards the ryots, her loving kindness towards her servants, her liberality in the cause of public utility, her ever being ready to grant the requests of the supplicant and her loyalty and faithfulness towards the Government, have won a great name and reputation for her throughout India As proof, if needed at all myriads of testimonial letters can be produced and laid before the public She established an Entrance Class School, which Mr S C Bayley, the then Commissioner of Tatna kindly came to open, and the monthly expenditure of which amounting to nearly Rs. 300, is entirely paid from her *Raj ana* except the nominal Government grant of Rs. 60 She found a first class charitable dispensary, the opening ceremony of which was graced and favoured with the presence of J W Edgar Esq, the then Commissioner of Patna. The yearly expenditure (three thousand) of this Institution is also paid from her own Income. In continuation with a view to make these Institutions and scholarships, founded by her to be awarded to the students established in a permanent manner She invested a lump sum of rupees sixty thousand, and placed that sum in the shape of Government promissory notes under the custody of Government She had a mind to invest as much more as would suffice to produce an interest—the sum requisite to meet the entire expense of the Institutions Unluckily for the people concerned, she died without finishing this noble work There are not all her acts of charity and liberalities She did more, she subscribed towards various institutions in different places, even so far as Abu Hill She supplied buildings to almost all Hindu *pathsalas* situated in her Estate for the revival of ancient holy scripture She opened a Sanscrit *pathsala* at Tikari and engaged big and learned Pandits to each pupil gratis In her we have lost a noble patroness of the public utility, and for we have lost a virtuous soul She was the only personage in this District saw in the whole Behar who set such noble examples The long-cherished objects of her life were two—to bring up her daughter in the Raj affairs, and to procure the title of Maharani for the daughter during her life time The first she gained fully, the second she would not on account of her sudden illness, which, at last proved fatal Her daughter Radheswari Kunri, who is now the only heiress to the Raj and all the titles and rank due to the Raj is now in the possession of the Estate She is a young and energetic person She has three children She, when a girl of ten learned to read and write Devnagri and Kaithi She knows calculation. She can examine Raj accounts. She learned and understood Raj matters under her grandmother, and the practical knowledge she obtained under her mother She assisted her mother a great deal in conducting the Raj affairs. We are confident, she will follow in the steps of her mother, father, and grandmother

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SOME INDIAN SCANDALS

No. 1

BY CAPTAIN E A CAMPBELL

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Hyderabad, the 7th August 1883

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I am,
Dear Sirs,
Yours faithfully,
(Sd) J. C. GORDON

Poonah, the 17th October 1883.

MESSRS SCHUSEZ SMITH & Co.

I consider it a duty to me to acknowledge many thanks for the cure effected on me by the use of Dr. Shaw's Chormoco. About a year or two back I saw a round white spot on my left leg, there was neither any pain or burning sensation on the part; on consulting some European medical men I became informed that it was Leucoderma and originated from affections of the nerves. Getting down hearted at the thought of the dangerous and humiliating malady I was suffering from, I did not spare pains or money to get rid of it, but it defied all medicines I used At length I read your advertisement in the *Poonah Observer* regarding Dr. Shaw's Chormoco, and at once sent for the remedy To my greatest satisfaction I gave out to the world that I have reap I the desired benefit by its use. I am giving greatest publicity possible to the remedy

Yours faithfully,
(Sd) RUTTONJEE DODABHOY

FROM

MRS * * * * *
First Street, No. New Town'
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I was pursuaded by a relative of mine to try your Chormoco on my daughter who had got her throat enlarged approaching to Bronchocele The medicine cured her in about a month's time, and I have every reason to believe that a trial of it by those suffering from Bronchocele will be the cause of a satisfactory result. Please send per V P P a batch of them for three months use

Mangalore, the 31st December 1883

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

(From the Daily Papers.)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

Cairo, 13th Oct—Lord Northbrook is slightly indisposed, and has returned here.

It is rumoured that Colonel Stewart is among those who are prisoners with the Sheikhs.

Amoy, 13th Oct—The latest news from Formosa states that the French fleet is now blocking Tamsui.

Simla, 13th Oct—Lord Dufferin has been unable to obtain passages for himself and family on board the P. and O steamer of

the 5th November, the date on which he had proposed to leave London. His departure has been put off for a week He will sail in the *Tasmania* on the 12th November, and will probably make the whole voyage to Bombay in that vessel, which is due in Bombay on the 10th December

His Excellency the Viceroy leaves Simla on the 10th November, and visits Umballa Delhi, Agra, Mathura, Benares, and Darjeeling, arriving at each place on the 13th, 14th, 18th, 21st 25th and 29th November respectively, finally reaching Calcutta on the 2nd December

Hongkong, 14th Oct—Advices received here from Formosa state that on the 8th instant, the French effected a landing at Tamsui, but that after severe fighting, which lasted for four hours, they had to withdraw with heavy loss

The Indian Institute was opened at Oxford yesterday

A Ministerial Bill was introduced in the Chamber of Deputies, asking for a vote of credit for the Tonquin expedition of 10,800,000 francs

A Yellow Book just issued, shows that the French and German Governments have resolved to propose that the Congo and Niger rivers be treated on the same principle as the Danube

London, 14th Oct—England has agreed to a Conference proposed by Germany, for securing freedom of commerce on the river Congo

Serious disturbances took place between the Liberals and conservatives at Birmingham yesterday. The Liberals invaded the place where the Conservatives were holding a meeting, and succeeded in dispersing the assembly Many people were injured in the *melee* Sir Stafford Northcote and Lord Randolph Churchill, who were addressing the meeting, narrowly escaped violence from the mob

It is stated that the Duke of Connaught will take command of the south east district in the middle of April next

Haiphong, 15th Oct—The French claim to have gained a great victory near Langson, on the 10th instant.

8,000 Chinese troops are stated to have been killed, including their commander

The French loss in killed and wounded was 110

The French regard this success as a complete stoppage of the Chinese invasion of Tonquin.

London, 16th Oct—Lord Cafferin speaking at a banquet given in his honour at Belfast yesterday dwelt upon the great difficulties of governing India with regard to Central Asia

He said he did not anticipate any disagreement with Russia

THE Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, OCTOBER, 20 1884

"SOME INDIAN SCANDALS"

THE title of the pamphlet before us is—"Some Indian Scandals, No 1, Personal Experiences of Misgovernment in Madras—Reports of Addresses by Captain E A Campbell, May 1884,' and purports to be published in London by Mr William Reeves, 185, Fleet Street The author of these addresses is a retired commissioned officer of Her Majesty's army, and he endeavoured, in his retirement, to settle down on the Nilgiri Hills as a planter of coffee, tea, and cinchona, for which purpose, of course land was required The story of his efforts to get land for this purpose is the story of a loyal, industrious, and energetic subject of the Queen Empress of India having to struggle against the most fearful odds, as represented by a *laissez faire* and misinformed Government of Madras, and the honourable councillors and departmental secretaries attached thereto, and the district officers of the Nilgherry Hills, these honourable councillors, departmental secretaries, and district officers not only completely hoodwinking and misinforming the "head of the Government," as the Governor of Madras is called, but also making use of their own superior positions as officials of influence and their huge official salaries in competition with such settlers as the author of these addresses to English audiences in London. For over ten years, from 1872 to 1883, did Captain Campbell strive by all the legitimate and constitutional means at hand—by memorials, by humble petitions, by letters of protest to the Government of Madras and the Government of India, also by appeals to the Secretary of State for India, and even by attracting the attention of the House of Commons to his wrongs—to have some justice done to him, but all was in vain, so that, after ten years, worried and disgusted and disheartened at his treatment, he abandoned the enterprises he had begun on the Nelgherry Hills, and after a strong protest addressed to the Government of Madras, he shook the dust off his feet at the Madras Presidency, and returned to his native land there to prove beyond doubt, how British capitalists are treated in their enterprises and endeavours to settle down in and improve the country which they would gladly adopt as their own Under the heading in his address, of "some very Illiberal Treatment," Captain Campbell gives us analysis, which will go to prove how independent speculators are treated by the British authorities in this country Captain Campbell says —

"I wrote on 25th March, 1882, to the Government of Madras as follows —

5th That one of the principal means I had for eking out a livelihood for my family and self has been recently taken from me by Government officials competing against me Finding it impossible to compete with rivals backed by huge salaries drawn from State funds, I have had to abandon this particular mode of adding to my income, and I now despair of being allowed by Government to earn for myself an honest living in the Nilgiri district I therefore now leave the district, but I do so under protest

Ootacamund, the chief station of the Nilgiri District, has for years been the seat of the Madras Government, usually [of late] for the greater portion of each year, and these acts of which I complain, which I venture to call public scandals, have seemingly, been condoned by that Government To my personal knowledge, this said seat of public affairs has more or less existed for 20 years, and as it is increasing in intensity in its worst features, I see no other resource but to leave the country.

Formerly, district officials were generally the only aggressors but now that the Madras (Imperial) Government officials are, to an increasing number, ruling roughshod over decency and order in competing with me, I abandon all hope and notice, admitting that I can no longer continue to combat such odds

You may, perhaps, want to know what I refer to as the "principal means of livelihood" taken from me by Government this cutting is from a copy of a communication addressed to the Secretary of State in August last and in September to the Viceroy (1883)

Like a number of other retired officers I have settled on the Nilgiri Hills, Madras Until driven away I was chiefly occupied in planting coffee, tea, and cinchona Coffee planting, however has not been doing well of late, so for some years I have eked out a scanty and precarious income by raising and selling seedlings This business was a certain source of income till illegal competition by officials deprived me of the same As I lived in a quiet manner, I could always manage to cover on the proceeds of these sales, plus my small pension But, of recent years, high Madras officials, drawing 4,000 to 5,000 rupees a month, others 2,000 to 3,000 rupees (my pension brings me in net 85 rupees per mensem), have competed with me to such an extent that they have literally taken the bread out of the mouths of my children."

But Captain Campbell does not in those addresses, confine himself to his own personal grievances and the hardships he has suffered at the hands of the Government of Madras He says, indeed, in the opening of his addresses, that his absence must look upon him as a "biassed narrator of events," as setting forth chiefly his own personal experiences of mis-government in Madras, but at the same time, he is justified in saying—"I would ask you to look on me as one seriously impressed with the gravity of the charges he prefers against officials, and as one who feels thoroughly convinced of the truth of every charge he does so prefer" Captain Campbell, in short, having failed to get any kind of redress from the authorities above mentioned, in spite of his frequent and strong representation, has brought his grievances, before the bar of public opinion in England, and, in so doing, has taken the opportunity of informing that public of some of the more prominent negligences, ignorances, and errors of two at least of the Governors of Madras, and the high handed insolence, and illegal, and even dishonest conduct of some of the highest officials, (members of the Covenanted Civil Service) the Government employes Before we extract the passage relating to the Duke of Buckingham and his colleagues in Council we would commend the terse remarks of Captain Campbell He says —

"Vizianagrama Charities has obtained redress simply as he could afford to go to law and to retain first class counsel But tens of thousands in India, says it amounts to a number, have been equally wronged yet we cannot get justice, for no other reason than that we cannot afford the large sums necessary, under West in civilisation, to purchase justice in the East During the last three years the Government of Madras has sustained defeat after defeat in open court, due to their persistent denial of redress, and persistent shirking of enquiries Had my prayer for a public inquiry into the conduct of His Excellency's advisers been attended to in 1882, we may presume that much of this repeated disgrace and humiliation experienced by Government since then would have been avoided I often think the Secretary of State must blame the Madras Government for the very hot water they have kept him in during the past two years by their failing to be straightforward with his Lordship I look on the agitation I am conducting against misgovernment, against the neglect of complaints reflecting on officials, against unjust acts, and against official insolence but as I administration, as it only legitimate, but as my bounden duty to others as much as to myself If ever a person persisted in showing up official abuses from which he personally, as much, and directly, suffers, Government officials would have to take better heed to these ways, and the public would, as a consequence be benefited England has undertaken more in the way of governing than any country ever undertook before, so, naturally she misgoverns much, as the Crown has not be sure to check all the vagaries and the sins of commission and omission, and to master the petty intrigues of its servants the whole world over Such being the case, I have always maintained that it is the imperative duty of a Briton to show up and to *persist* in showing up, all misconduct of, and neglect of, duty by British officials from which he personally suffers Especially, I take it, is this duty incumbent on him in a country like India, in which the millions are dumb and unrepresented, and where the very existence and maintenance of British supremacy hinges on the purity and excellence of its rule"

Captain Campbell's addresses are full of matter for thought and comment, and are composed of such topics as Mr Lewis Moffat and the Salem Riots, the Salem Riots and Dr Mackenzie, Sir W R Robinson, Some member of Council (once acting Governor) the Honorable W Huddleston, ditto, ditto, Imperial extravagance on the Hills and the palace at Ootacamund, the Right Honorable M E Grant Duff the Chingleput Scandal the Hon'ble C F Carmichael and other topics too numerous to mention, but remarkable which will and topic trouble and afford instruction In this place, we can make room only for the following extract regarding the Duke of Buckingham and his Council —

"In the years mentioned above previous to 1881, the Governor of Madras was the Duke of Buckingham His Grace, especially on his first arrival in India was much at variance with his Councillors As I have already told you, the Governor of Madras has two Councillors, members of the Madras Covenanted Civil Service They are supposed to be the very best and picked men of that service, and they each draw about 26,000 per annum the dry-nursing His Excellency of Madras for the time being To show the value of this Council, I should tell you that in the only serious crisis through which the Presidency of Madras has passed within the memory of living man—I refer to the great famine of 1877—the Governor of Madras had to insist on the Government of India suspending certain of the functions of this lively Executive Council Not until he had reduced his obstructive Council to a cipher, could His Grace in 1877 grapple with the difficulties of the situation

Early finding that but scant attention was paid to my official communications to Government, I adopted the plan of bringing my complaints to notice through the Press I found this plan most efficacious, and safer also than trusting my written complaints to Government record rooms I should tell you, to illustrate the domestic insolence so long existing in the Madras administration, that his Councillors accused His Grace of keeping out of their reach and pigeonholing in some private den of his own, large numbers of official documents One private Councillor, on at least one occasion, was indiscreet enough to assure certain persons that the Duke burnt awkward documents It transpired afterwards, however, that His Grace, seemingly to protect himself from attack by his colleagues, kept in his own custody many public documents and blocks of papers So bitter at one time was the strife between him and his Executive Councillors and duly constituted advisers, that possibly, His Grace thought it necessary for his own protection and defence to keep from the public record rooms many papers which might be spirited away therefrom These precautions were wise as so weak is the administration in Madras that public papers, documents, and despatches of the most confidential nature are continually disappearing from lawful custody or their contents are abstracted Witness, in recent illustration, the publication eighteen months ago in the newspaper of Mr Grant Duff's confidential report of his tour Witness also the still more recent publication throughout all India of the confidential despatches of Mr Mulleer, Madras Civil Service Than these latter, nothing more disastrous to the reputation of the Madras Government could have possibly been given to the public."

We think, we have sufficiently illustrated, by our brief remarks, and better still, by the extracts we have given the aims and motives of the phase agitation which Captain Campbell has begun in England regarding some leading features in the misgovernment of the Madras Presidency. If every other Englishman, from whatever part of India he retires to his native land, with leisure and opportunities at hand, will follow Captain Campbell's example, the British public will have been furnished with such an array of circumstances and facts as must bear much fruit in the better Government of India.

Occasional Notes

THE Hyderabad Races take place on the 13th, 15th, 18th, 20th and 22nd November The meeting is likely to be a successful one

On dit the Raja of Kollapore will succeeding Sir James Fergusson to Bombay, when the Governor's tenure of office expires in April next

It is reported from New York that 113 cotton mills have decreased their output by 13 000 000 yards, many mills are idle, and others are working short time

Subscriptions are being raised in England by the Lord Mayor of London and of the sufferers from cholera at Naples The first subscription list is headed by Messrs Rothschild and Sons with £100. The Duchess of Marino is also raising subscriptions in aid of the sufferers

Of the Viceroys of India the first, Lord Canning, was English, the second, Lord Elgin, Scotch, the third, Lord Lawrence, Irish, the fourth, Lord Mayo, Irish also The fifth, sixth, and seventh—Lords North brook, Lytton, and Ripon—were English, but now the appointment of the Earl of Dufferin reestablishes an Irishman on the viceregal throne.

THE Government steamer *Clive* has received orders to be ready at Suez on the 20th of November, to bring Lord Dufferin to Bombay He will remain two or three days in Egypt on business He will not stop at Aden, and he will probably arrive at Bombay on the 2nd of December The *Clive* will then take Lord Ripon to Suez Lord Ripon will stay probably a couple of days in Bombay

WITH unusual but exemplary punctuality, the North East Monsoon fairly set in Madras on the night of the 15th instant, a few hours after the lowering of the Fort flag staff, which is the official announcement of the change of season. Early this morning, there was a good deal of vivid lightening, accompanied by very loud thunder, and the rainfall was considerable. This afternoon, the rain recommenced

LAST April the Rajah of Panganur memorialised the Government, and prayed that the route from Dasnakhera to Madanapalle

may be made in connection with the Cuddapah-Nellore State Railway. He has now been informed, that the route suggested by him from Damalchera to Madanapalle has been examined, and found to present engineering difficulties which render its adoption unadvisable.

THE National Debts of the principal countries of the world amounted to 2,525 millions sterling in 1819; to 2,679 millions in 1860; to 2,076 millions in 1870; and now amount to 4,657 millions. The average annual increase of these debts since 1848 has been £97,867,000, and if they go on augmenting at this rate, until the close of the present century they will have reached the enormous sum of 6,500 millions sterling.

THE Board of Directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce considered the report of the Parliamentary Committee on Railway Extension in India last month. They express gratification to find that, although the recommendations of the Committee do not go so far in the direction of extending railways in India, as was advocated by the Manchester Chamber through its representatives before the committee, the general views expressed in the report are, nevertheless, quite in harmony with them.

THE Governor of Ceylon has replied to the memorial of certain Hindu inhabitants of Jaffna, who complained of religious intolerance practised in grant-in-aid schools in the Northern Province. The "intolerance" recently formed the subject of discussion in the Legislative Council, on a motion of the Tamil member, the complaints being that boys attending certain schools were ordered by the Missionaries to rub off the sect marks from their faces or cease to attend the schools. From the Governor's reply, it seems that the grievance had no real foundation, as the Church Missionaries alone forbid the attendance of boys with ashes, &c., on their faces, no such rule existing in the American or Wesleyan schools, and, as the Governor points out, the schools of the latter bodies and and private schools are open to the memorialists.

NEARLY two months ago our contemporary of the *Rast Goftar* brought to light certain facts showing the unjust manner in which the Railway Companies were treating their native subordinates. We are not aware of anything having been yet done by the Government to remove the cause of the injustice. As stated by our contemporary, on the G. I. P. lines natives are not employed at all as engine drivers. The B. B. and C. I. Company does employ natives as drivers, but that scarcely. When there are vacancies, Europeans are brought in. Moreover, a distinction is observed between the native and European engineers, much to the disadvantage and detriment of the former in point of wages, *bhatta* and leave rules. While a European driver can obtain a month's privilege leave and sick leave on half pay his native colleague is entitled to no such thing as either privilege or sick leave on half pay but can only obtain leave without pay. There were other anomalies of a very unfair character pointed out by our contemporary. We hope Government will intercede and repair the wrong to a class of railway servants whose only mistake appears to be that they are natives of India.

Local and Provincial.

MEDICAL INSPECTION.—An inspection of the Pettah hospital, the leper hospital, and the Lunatic Asylum, by the medical and other officers of the Mysore state, took place on Saturday morning last.

LECTURE ON HISTORY.—A Lecture will be delivered by the Rev. T. E. Slater in the London Mission Lecture Hall, Pettah, on Wednesday evening, October 22nd. Subject:—'The Study of History.' The Chair to be taken at 6 o'clock by B. L. Rice, Esq., C. I. E.

A TRAGEDY.—On Monday last, a Hindu woman threw herself and her two children, whom she carried in her arms, into a well near the Silledar Lines, and before an attempt was made to rescue them, all three were dead. The cause of the woman's rash act is not known.

THE 4TH PIONEER.—The families of the 4th Regiment, N. I., the "Pioneers," which has left for Afghanistan, were sent away to Trichinopoly, on Monday last, by special mixed troop train, and consisted of 2 native officers, 27 pension boys, 74 women, and 170 children.

THE BRITISH RESIDENT.—Mr. J. B. Lyall, the British Resident, left Bangalore for Coorg Saturday morning last on a tour of inspection, which, we believe, will last for two months, Mr. Lyall's head-quarters being Mercara. We believe that Mr. Lyall will return to Bangalore on the 2nd December.

THE WEATHER.—It looks as if the North East monsoons have really set in, and that we shall have them in full force this year, if we may judge from the copious and frequent showers of rain we have had, throughout the past week. Both Municipalities (Cantonment and town) should now look after old delapidated houses and other buildings.

H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Frederick Roberts, arrived at Bangalore on Wednesday last, under the usual salute of 15 guns. Sir Frederick will in a day or two join Mr Lyall, the British Resident of Mysore, at Mercara, one object of which, it is stated, is to form a Volunteer corps amongst the planters and other inhabitants of Coorg.

DACOITY.—The twenty five men said to be concerned in the recent dacoity at Nelamangalam, on the Tumkur line of railway were put for trial, on Saturday last, before Mr. Poonaiah, the Town Magistrate. Mr. Seeneevas Iyengar, First Grade Pleader appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Sidney Smith, advocate, for accused, three of whom pleaded guilty, but the others not guilty. The further hearing of the case was adjourned to this day.

THE S. I. R. A.—The annual meeting of the South India Rifle Association came to a close on Friday last, at between half past four and five that evening. Sir Frederick Roberts, the Commander-in-Chief of Madras, presented the prizes to the successful competitors, at the conclusion of which His Excellency made a rather lengthy speech. The meeting lasted from the 7th to the 17th instant, and was attended by military, volunteer, and civilian competitors from all parts of India, who have all gone back to their several destinations.

WE have received the following letter from Nanjanagoodu.—Want of rain is much felt in this part of the district. Cholera is prevalent to a great extent. No medicine has yet, I believe, come within the scope of the profession of the hospital assistant here as a remedy to this cruel murderer. The residence of our worthy Moonsiff and the locality of our worshipful Amildar have become the happy homes of many patients. Great is the number of patients that are cured by *them* rather than by the hospital assistant. Our saviour the holy Nanjoondeswara has become deaf to the cries of the people, for he seems to be very much vexed at the mismanagement of affairs at the temple. He is being propitiated by means of Abhishaka and Bhajana. This act of propitiation is being supervised by the Moonsiff. Glad to say that though he is a modern scholar he is still attached to our old doctrines. The cause of all such disaster in this place where our Almighty exists, is want of proper supervision in the temple affairs. The idol is called "Hakkina Nanjoonda" and the attribute was given him by the late "Tiger of Mysore." Right supervision in his affairs cannot but protect the people from danger. By means of the above stated propitiations the fangs of cholera are becoming blunt. The great desire of the people here is that the Moonsiff ought to be ordered to supervise the temple, and they believe that if their hopes are fulfilled, such disasters can never exist nor peep in at any time in future.

General Summary.

MADRAS.

PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE MADRAS TOWN POLICE FORCE.—Some changes will be made in the Madras Town Police Force, in the course of this month. The sergeants, who are at present upgraded, will in future be graded into three classes, with an increase of pay; the head constables will have another grade added to their present grades, placing them on the same footing as the Mounted Police. A reduction will be made amongst the sowars or native mounted policemen, and such of the sergeants who have sufficient service, will have to retire on pensions, to enable the Commissioner of Police to carry out the proposed changes, which have received the sanction of Government.—*Mail*

CIVIL SERVICE OF INDIA.—Regulations for the Open Competition of June, 1885, have just been issued. This examination will begin on the 2nd June next, and the limits of age are the same as before—viz., candidates must be above seventeen and under nineteen years of age on January 1, 1885. With the following exceptions, the rules are the same as for this year's competition:—The University of Dublin is substituted for Trinity College, Dublin, as a place where candidates may pass their probation; and the following new regulation is published:—Five selected candidates desiring to remain in this country an additional year after the completion of their two years probation, for the purpose of taking a degree at one of the Universities above mentioned, should apply to the Secretary of State for India for permission to do so. But the allowances above mentioned, a bonus of £150 will be a temporary and experimental measure, open to any candidate who, having obtained permission to remain as aforesaid, shall have passed an examination qualifying for a degree in honours at Oxford or Cambridge. This privilege will both render essential to any other of the Universities above referred to, at which an equal distinction is obtainable which, in the opinion of the Secretary of State, corresponds to a degree in honours at Oxford or Cambridge, and to obtain which the additional year's residence in this country is necessary.—*Ibid*

THE CROPS IN BELLARY.—We learn from Bellary under date the 13th instant, that a few showers of rain fell there recently, but that they are of no consequence. The Hon'ble Mr. Sullivan and Bellary at the date of our advices, and it is said that relief works will be opened out shortly in the district. If the heavy rains we experienced yesterday, fell over a wide area, the demand for water may, to some extent, be supplied, but the wet crops in the Ceded Districts have been almost lost.—*Standard.*

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.—We hear that some important changes will shortly be carried out in the High Court. Owing to the heavy arrears of work in the original and appellate sides of the High Court, an additional judge in the person of Mr. H. H. Shepherd, Barrister-at-Law, will be appointed. This appointment is likely to give satisfaction to the members of the legal profession. It may be remembered that in passing orders on the working of the High Court, the local Government in August last, expressed their opinion that in view to the increase of work on the appellate side, it would become imperative to strengthen the Bench of the Court. This addition will be made very shortly. Mr. Bashiem Iyengar, a vakil of the High Court and practitioner of four of law in the Presidency College, will be appointed Government Pleader. It is said that the Hon'ble Mr. O'Sullivan, Advocate General, will proceed to Europe in March next on leave, and that Mr. H. J. Tarrant will be appointed to act for him. Rumour has it that Mr O'Sullivan is not likely to return, in which case Mr Tarrant will probably be confirmed. The appointment of Crown Prosecutor will then be vacant and is likely to be conferred upon one of the members of the bar.—*Ibid.*

BURMAH.

MORE ATROCITIES IN UPPER BURMAH.—Rangoon Oct.—It is rumoured that one of the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company's steamers has been attacked in Upper Burmah, eight or ten khalasees killed, and the Chief Officer and Chief Engineer wounded. It is reported that two old Queens, the mothers of the Nyoung Yan and Meingoon Prince, have been killed. Upon the persons of several who were lately executed rolls of Government notes to the value of half-a-lakh were found.—*Indian Daily News.*

BENGAL.

THE MAHARAJAH OF COOCH BEHAR IN SIMLA, Oct. 13—The Maharajah of Cooch Behar goes to England in a few days, leaving India at the end of the coming cold weather. Captain Hogg, his Secretary, precedes him home immediately.—*Pioneer*

SIR ALFRED LYALL.—The Lieutenant Governor of the N. W. Provinces will leave Naini Tal on the 16th inst. for Bareilly, where he will assume the charge of that State with governing powers. Sir Alfred Lyall will leave for Bareilly on the 20th, and open the Pilibhit Railway on the 21st, finally reaching Lucknow on the 24th, where he will remain until the end of November. He will then go into camp in the north of Oudh, but will probably be at Allahabad when Lord Dufferin passes through to Calcutta, though no definite dates have yet been fixed.—*Ibid.*

DEPOSITORS.—Depositors with the Old Oriental Bank will learn with satisfaction that the Manager of the new institution has received authority to credit parties who had such deposits to the extent of seventy-five per cent of their respective balances in account with the new Bank. This is satisfactory to learn not only as being a means of relief to a considerable number of constituents of the old Bank who had funds locked up with it, but it is the best possible earnest of the extent of dividend the Liquidator will be in a position to pay in January next. The Directors of the new Bank would not be prepared to make a large an advance as seventy five per cent. of depositors' balances unless the final dividend was likely to be equal to something more than that amount. We believe a notice to the above effect will appear in a few days.—*Times of India*

LORD RIPON'S ADMIRERS.—We understand that at a meeting of native gentlemen held yesterday at Mazagon Circle, the residence of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., it was resolved to request the Sheriff to call a public meeting of the native inhabitants of the city, for the purpose of taking steps to commemorate, in some suitable form the services rendered by Lord Ripon. It was evidently the feeling of the meeting that an Industrial School, bearing Lord Ripon's name should be established, and a statue should be erected if sufficient funds were forthcoming. A provisional committee was formed to take a step to convene an early public meeting. An opinion was confidently expressed that large sums of money would be forthcoming to enable the committee to carry out the several objects for which the public meeting is to be convened.—A meeting of the editors and members of the native press was held yesterday at the residence of the late Mr. Mahadeo Gooloo, Grant Road East, and it was unanimously resolved to present an address to Lord Ripon expressive of their acknowledgments of the valuable and enduring services rendered by him to the native press.—*Ibid.*

Extracts.

THE MANDALAY MASSACRE.

The *Rangoon Times*—The question which now remains to be asked is this—does England intend allowing Theebaw to pursue the even tenour of his way, to the great detriment of her own subjects. The frightful state of lawlessness which prevails beyond the frontier has a most pernicious effect on the inhabitants of British Burma. Dacoits come away from Upper Burma and quietly start business in this region; and when it gets too warm for them down here, they quickly lose themselves beyond the frontier. Communication between Kaninondine and the trans frontier stations is at once easy and safe. Only let an escaped criminal get to Kaninondine, and he is safe from pursuit, a fact which has been proved over and over again during the past four or five years. Then, again, trade has been completely destroyed by Thee Baw's bad government; and there are no signs whatever of any improvement. Is this to last? Will the British Government still continue to sit with folded hands, and calmly look on while Thee Baw and his brave get up a Sunday's entertainment, like that described above, in which men, women and children, British and Burmese subjects alike are shot, or roasted to death, to make for Thee Baw and his wife a holiday?

NEWSPAPER COPYRIGHT.

The *Times of India*—The *Athenæum* says that the question of the law relating to copyright in India has for some time back been engaging the attention of the Government of India, and that Mr Ilbert is preparing a Bill on the subject, based on the report of the English Copyright Commission. This is interesting. But it is more interesting still to learn that it is understood the Bill will include a clause conferring copyright on newspaper telegrams. It has always been a standing grievance with the leading Anglo-Indian newspapers that their telegrams and their special information are stolen by the agents of the native papers directly they appear and are wired all over India. This interferes very largely with newspaper enterprize. Special telegrams from London are interesting no doubt, but they cost a good deal of money. We publish a special London telegram, our readers alone get the full benefit of it, for it is re-telegraphed immediately to all the important news centres, where the public see it in the local prints long before our papers reach them. Thus we lose considerably more than half the reward that should attend our enterprize. What newspapers want in a country of immense distances like India is a newspaper copyright of at least seventy two hours. In some of the Australian colonies the copyright lasts for forty-eight hours. This boon Lord Lytton was, we believe, inclined to concede to India, but the longer period would put all the Indian papers on the same footing and give each of them a fair chance of competition within reasonable distances. A reform like this would cost nothing, and the public would reap an advantage in being far more efficiently served. A protective measure has been on the *tapis* for many years, and we hope that Mr. Ilbert is really taking it up in earnest.

THE POONA ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

The *Asian*—As the law of defamation stands at present, and our paper has a good many subscribers in Poona and Bombay, if we had published any of these remarks, we might have been summoned to one of those distant stations to answer a charge of libel against us, a risk and expense which we certainly have no intention of incurring. But as some of our contemporaries have observed, it never could have been the intention of the Legislature that the publisher of a newspaper in Calcutta who might unwittingly publish what, under the very elastic law in this country, amounts to defamation, should be summoned a distance of 1,500 miles to answer either a genuine or a fictitious charge laid against him. The *Bombay Gazette* has shown that in a case in which a Bombay paper was concerned, a summons was taken out at Marri, a distance of nearly 1,500 miles against the editor of a paper by the manager of the branch of a native firm, with the principals of which, who lived in Bombay, the matter had been already settled. But still the case was decided against our contemporary, who had to pay Rs. 1,000 damages, to say nothing of the costs. We quite agree with the suggestions of some of our contemporaries that in any further case which are attempted to be brought un-

der the interpretation of the law, every proprietor of newspapers should combine with his fellow proprietors to enable the question to be thoroughly argued and to be carried up to the highest court available, or to form a fund for procuring an alteration in the law. As the law stands at present, the proprietor of a newspaper is punished not only for the crime of defamation, but for the crime or rather the fact that he has a subscriber who lives many hundreds of miles from the place where his paper is published, and who, by the assistance of a smart lawyer in proving the publication at such a station, may involve the incurring of several thousand rupees in expenses in defending any charge of defamation

THE MARQUIS OF RIPON

The *Civil and Military Gazette*—In a few months, the Calcutta public will be spectators of the impressive ceremony which marks the coming of a new Governor General to India, and the departure of his predecessor Very few Viceroys have come to India under such favourable circumstances as Lord Ripon Anglo Indian society, disgusted with the flippancy of Lord Lytton alike in private life and his public policy, which had involved the country in a costly and fruitless war, were prepared to give a hearty welcome to his successor, and the illness which attacked Lord Ripon, shortly after his arrival, further commended him to the sympathy of his fellow countrymen Gradually, however, his early popularity has waned, till now perhaps there has been no Viceroy—not even Canning, when curbing the excesses of the mutiny—so thoroughly disliked by Anglo Indians. If Lord Ripon had been an unprincipled dishonest, indolent vicious man, his unpopularity could be easily explained, but even his bitterest detractors must admit the purity of his intentions and the zeal and energy which has displayed in the public service Lord Ripon's great misfortune has been, that he has been placed in a position to which his natural capacity is not equal Previous rulers of India have been, almost without an exception men of parts, some of them—like Warren Hastings, the Marquis of Wellesley, Lord Dalhousie, Lord Lawrence, and Lord Lytton—men whose ability would have won for them distinction on any stage Lord Ripon, on the contrary, is essentially a mediocrity As a small tradesman, a deacon in a dissenting chapel, with an ambition tending as far as a seat in the Town Council or Select Vestry, he would doubtless have filled, with credit to himself a very respectable and highly respectable and decorous position in life The virtues which he undoubtedly possesses, would in such a capacity have had scope for their exercise, he would have earned for himself a reputation for public spirit, his charity and general rectitude would have raised him above the self seekers around him, any self sufficiency, vanity or irresolution would have been unnoticed, or if noticed would have been readily pardoned, his ambition, confined within reasonable limits, would have been praised as a laudable desire to improve his position in the world

NATIVE STATUTORY CIVIL SERVICE

The *Times of India*—The severe criticism to which the Native Statutory Civil Service has been subjected has resulted in a change in the method of selection which will be regarded with satisfaction by all who wish well to the service One great failing in Lord Lytton's scheme of appointing the sons of natives of good family to the Civil Service without passing the prescribed examination was that there was no guarantee, beyond the judgement of the officer responsible for the selection, that the person nominated was competent to fill the duties of the post to which he was appointed The reckless man might be ignorant of the simplest facts which it was necessary he should know, and utterly unsuited to a position of trust Practically, of course, this would not be the case, as the high officials in whom the power of nomination is vested have too great a regard for the public good to put forward a man who is incapable of performing the duties required of him At the same time the system was faulty in that it did not ensure that the man appointed were the best members of the limited class to whom the service is open We are therefore glad to find that in future local Governments will be given the power to require selected candidates to pass an examination to show their fitness for the posts which they are seeking Apparently the exercise of this power is not obligatory; but we find that the Bengal Government have resolved to exercise it in the case of the two appointments reserved for that Presidency The names of three candidates for each appointment have to be submitted to the Government of India, who make the final selection and the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal has decided that the fortunate man shall be those who have figured best at—a competitive examination which is shortly to be held under the supervision of a committee consisting of the Director of Public Instruction, the Secretary to the Board of Revenue and the Legal Remembrancer The examination will extend over four days, and candidates will be required to write an essay in English, on a subject to be prescribed, to answer a set of questions of a literary historical and philosophical character, to prepare a general paper relating to mathematics and physical science, and to show the extent of their acquaintance with the Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes and Mr Field's Introduction to the Bengal Regulations.

LORD RIPON'S DETRACTORS

The *Indu Prakash*—Now that a very silly, though hopelessly vain, effort is being made by a few of the advocates in the Anglo Indian Press of rampant Anglo-Indianism to induce the native public to withdrawal from Lord Ripon their exceedingly great and enthusiastic respect and admiration for his Lordship, we may usefully reproduce here the following pointed remarks of the Calcutta *Statesman*, which deserve to be inscribed in characters of gold —

"The Viceroy will leave India a wiser and a more man than when he came to it this influence will for mutely not be lost to the country, all the lessons he will carry away with him with—that of reform is to be attended with it, all, even mistaken by the very zealots of this country that it is not at what is true truth falsehood and honesty is

Every native, educated as well as uneducated is convinced now of the reason why Lord Ripon has become so unpopular with the majority of Anglo Indians It is because he has conscientiously tried to govern the Empire with rare honesty of purpose and the creed with the advocates of rampant Anglo Indianism is that honesty and sympathy for the people of India are qualities which it is a positive sin in a Viceroy to possess The natives do not see Lord Ripon and look upon him as one of their greatest benefactors for possessing those qualities and for ruling the Empire so as to make his rule a source of glory to England and happiness to Indian people The Natives feel that he has been actuated throughout by the best of motives towards them and what nation can surpass the natives of this country in that peculiarly Indian virtue—the readiness to think one who means well and honestly? But Lord Ripon has not only meant well—he has, to the best of his admiration good and evil report, tried to carry out his intentions and he has succeeded so far that he has breathed into the Indian administration principles wholesome in their character And what more could a Viceroy accomplish in the comparatively short period of four years and with the well nigh of an only opposition trying to check him at every step? The natives know this and they not only love this high minded and truthful English statesman, but are proud to know that they are grateful to him And yet how cleverly some of the Anglo Indian papers are endeavouring to induce the natives to join them in the abuse of Lord Ripon, as if natives do not know what they are about and can be dealt with as so many children, incapable of feeling for and admiring a Viceroy who has suffered so much *for the sake* As aptly observed by one brother of the *Indian Spectator*, papers like the *Times of India* which are indulging in this useless pastime are helping in a way the movement to do honor to the retiring Viceroy, of whose services it is a pleasure to speak

LORD RIPON THE BELOVED VICEROY OF INDIA

WHAT HAS HE DONE FOR US?

The *Indu Prakash*—India is just now thrilling with a variety of sensations at the approach of Lord Ripon's departure from these shores It is difficult to adequately describe the feeling with which this event is contemplated by natives of India Sorrow for parting with such a distinguished friend and benefactor, gratitude for uniform sympathy and kindness of heart, and eagerness to testify such gratitude, these and kindred feelings are vying with each other to get the uppermost, and are deeply agitating the native society There is a deal of preparations all round to give a fitting farewell to His Excellency From Poona we hear the ryots of the Deccan and Southern Maratha Country intend to approach the departing Viceroy through the Sarrajanik Sabha. There is a similar movement on the Gujarat side In the Presidency town itself there are various movements afoot to properly express the feeling entertained universally by all the native communities It is yet too early to particularise the several movements, but it may be confidently predicted that Western India will bear her part in the thanks giving remarkably well We trust our countrymen in the other Provinces will not be backward in testifying their sense of the high services performed by Lord Ripon to India, and of the loss which his Lordship's departure is causing to us. It is of the highest importance that at this moment of parting all India should unreservedly speak out her mind and convince the British public that the dumb millions of India have a heart and a voice, that they are capable of feeling grateful for kindness when real kindness is done to them, and that they will not be backward in acknowledging obligations when such acknowledgment is deserved It is not only our bounden duty, but our obvious interest to publicly mark our sense of Lord Ripon's services We must not only give honour to whom honor is due, but let those who rule India know that if they wish to make their rule secure, if they wish to win the affection and confidence of the millions of India, let them follow in the footsteps of Lord Ripon All along his Lordship's career the native press of India has shown what warm personal affection respect, and admiration the natives of India have felt for the Viceroy but the present is the most fitting opportunity for an full expression to all over India for great and ever thanking the noble Lord, who has so assiduously worked for us for the last five years with much personal discomfort and amid much unjust calumny and abuse by his own country men If Lord Ripon's successors are to be encouraged to follow in Lord Ripon's footsteps they must be assured that their kindness and generosity will not be lost upon us and as an earnest of this assurance we cannot do better than a grateful ness to Lord Ripon for his noble deeds and sacrifices As we have said there is sufficient indication that Western India will not be wanting in humanity and thus hope the sister presidencies will do the same as well

Amid the general chorus of admiration and esteem for our great Viceroy there are a few discordant voices There are some people who seem to take a malignant pleasure in decrying Lord Ripon In the whole wide expanse of the country there are not more than five papers which have since the date of the Ilbert Bill controversy, declared themselves the most uncompromising antagonists of His Excellency taking distorted views of the plainest facts misrepresenting others, and frequently making statements in direct contradiction of truth Of such malignant contemptible papers at two in this Presidency is the *Times of India* We have on various occasions shown the hollowness and the utter hollowness of the opposition of our contemporary, and trying to do it now is, we think, very much like flogging a dead horse Vituperation is the only object of our contemporary and false lood and misrepresentation are its weapons In spite of the most crushing contradictions and exposures, our contemporary has not desisted from its course of abuse and unscrupulous charges It is quite needless, we think, to defend Lord Ripon against such attacks His Lordship's reputation as a statesman and administrator will not depend upon the testimony of a handful of Anglo Indians and their mouth pieces Posterity will judge Lord Ripon by his words and acts and by his relations with the people he has ruled History will ask the question which Viceroy was the most beloved by the people of India, the most sincere, and the most just, and the answer will unquestionably be,—Lord Ripon In thus placing Lord Ripon on the top of all Viceroys who have preceded him, we do not forget the honored names of Lord Cornwallis, of Lord Bentinck, of Sir Charles Metcalfe and others These distinguished statesmen and rulers were very noble, and the great services to India have in no disparagement to them to say that none of them inspired such devoted personal loyalty, such admiration for sincerity, such unchanged goodwill and what is more such *high confidence* as have been inspired by the present Viceroy It may be that these Viceroys ruled in the infancy of the British Indian Government when the character of the Government was a sealed book to the people of India. They were perhaps as generously good natured as Lord Ripon but their good nature was probably not as severely tested by the crucible of Anglo Indian opposition, and was not brought so thoroughly home to the hearts of the masses of India as that of Lord Ripon. The future historian in recording his verdict will, we are sanguine, take into account these circumstances, and his unbiassed mind will not fail to be impressed with the unanimity of native sentiment as regards the character of Lord Ripon and his rule, and he will, we doubt not, treat the rabid ravings of our contemporary and his confreres with the contempt it deserves. But though there is thus no necessity of giving the lie to our contemporary, one feels not a little indignant at the audacious mendacity of such writers as these Anglo-Indian opponents of Lord Ripon

It has been asked, what has Lord Ripon done to deserve the title "great"? We answer, the abolition of the Vernacular Press Act, the reduction of the salt-duty, the stimulus to indigenous industries, the inauguration of municipal and local self-government, the assertion of the equality of rights of natives and Anglo Indians, and numerous financial reforms such as stock notes, Post office Savings Banks and so forth, are ante enough to make an administrator great. Besides these there are numerous works which Lord Ripon has left unfinished, e g, a vigorous railway policy according to the recommendations of the Famine Commission, an Education Act, the reform of the land law, the publicity to legislative measures, and so forth These and other works, if time had permitted would probably have been as satisfactorily accomplished as those first referred to, but the time of Lord Ripon's Viceroyalty has been so short, the tasks which he undertook were so many, and the opposition to His Lordship's policy has been so hot and protracted, that it is surprising he has done so much Even what he has left unfinished bears an unmistakable impress of his powerful intellect and large mind But what we prize in Lord Ripon's Government most is not so much the individual acts as the general tone of sincerity, of uprightness and of justice pervading the whole administration He has not only professed but acted upon that noble text—"*righteousness exalteth a nation*"—which the rampant Anglo Indian, as represented by the *English* and the *Times of India*, would fain treat with shameful disdain. The personal character of Lord Ripon was impressed upon all he came into contact with, and in striking contrast to the Government of his predecessor, Lord Ripon's Government was eminently pure, sincere, honest and liberal There was no disloyalty to principles, no juggling with accounts There was action from the purest motives There was thoroughout an attempt at constitutional Government, a studied regard for and deference to public opinion as expressed by the present Anglo Indian and native. His Lordship's attitude towards the native press was particularly encouraging The appointment of a native to the Chief Justicship of Bengal, and the invitation to the British India Association and the Bombay Government to nominate native members to the Supreme Legislative Council were acts of the highest liberalism It is this sincerity and liberalism which have invoked the universal gratitude and esteem of natives. If his Lordship had continued as Viceroy, India would have been blessed with many other great and noble deeds. The reform of the land law, not only in Bengal, but in this as well as other Presidencies to which His Excellency had latterly devoted his attention is a subject which would greatly need the wide grasp and liberality of views of His Lordship It is too much to expect however that His Lordship should be our Viceroy, for ever But all that he has done and that he has left unfinished mark him out as a just and noble Viceroy and eminently deserving of our esteem, thankfulness, attachment, and above all, our confidence

The time has not yet arrived for taking a comprehensive review of Lord Ripon's administration What we are now concerned to point out is that notwithstanding all that may be said by scoffers and malignants it is the duty of all true friends of India to unite together on this occasion and take timely steps to do fit honour to the retiring Viceroy, and to perpetuate his memory in our minds. Let us exalt the righteous Viceroy, as his righteousness has exalted the honour of England and the happiness of India!

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Mr R Mitchell of Dhurrumotolla Street, Calcutta, writes :—" My brother, I am glad to inform you, by using Chormoco has perfectly got rid of the Leucoderma he had for seven years, which the Doctors said was caused by the derangement of the stomach; I shall try my best to recommend the Chormoco to any person suffering from the like complaint"

Hyderabad, the 7th August 1883.

MESSRS SCHUSZ SMITH & Co

DEAR SIRS,

Having heard of your reputation and skillfulness in the treatment of Leprosy by a certain patent medicine call ttDr Shaw's Chormoco, I was persuaded to buy of you a large packet of the medicine for a friend of mine who was suffering from Leprosy of a very virulent type, his fingers being swollen with sores on the tips of them, (some of which were partially eaten away) blotches appeared all over his body some parts of which he lost all sensation of. After he had gone the course of the medicine for a fortnight only, I marked to my delight that the sores had commenced to heal, the blotches to fade away, sensation to restore to some of the benumbed parts, and most of the affected places to show a healthy skin. At present I am glad to inform you, that the patient is nearly all right. I have this day sent Rs 18-8 as your favour, and would be obliged by your kindly sending me another large package of the remedy intended for a person suffering from Leucoderma. I have no objection to your making whatever use of this letter you may wish

I am,

Dear Sirs,

Yours faithfully,

(Sd) J C GORDON

Poonah, the 17th October 1883.

MESSRS. SCHUSZ SMITH & Co.

I consider it a duty to me to acknowledge many thanks for the cure effected on me by the use of Dr Shaw's Chormoco. About a year or two back I saw a round white spot on my left leg, there was neither any pain or burning sensation on the part, on consulting some European medical men I became informed that it was Leucoderma and originated from affections of the nerves Getting down hearted at the thought of the dangerous and humiliating malady I was suffering from, I did not spare pain or money to get rid of it, but it defied all medicines I used. At length I read your advertisement in the *Poona Observer* regarding Dr Shaw's Chormoco, and at once sent for the remedy To my greatest satisfaction I gave out to the world that I have reaped the desired benefit by its use I am giving greatest publicity possible to the remedy

Yours faithfully,

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Mrs * * * * *

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Mangalore the 31st December 1883.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

(From the Daily Papers.)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

London, 18th Oct.—It is now stated that the conversion of consols will consist of six millions of 2½ per cent

A Blue-book just published announces that, in conformity with the recommendations of the Military Commission, an expenditure estimated at £391,000 will be assigned to Colonial Defences.

Australia is not mentioned India and the Home Government are to share the expenses of the fortifications at Aden

The Singapore and Hongkong works are to be commenced immediately

Cairo, 17th Oct.—General Gordon telegraphs that he will send a force to occupy Berber

Some tribes are deserting the Mahdi, and others are rebelling against him

London, 18th Oct., Noon.—Mr Mackenzie Wallace has been appointed Private Secretary to Lord Dufferin

Cairo, 18th Oct.—General Gordon has Bombarded and captured Shendy and Metamneh.

London, 20th Oct.—It is stated that the Nile Expedition will advance at the beginning of November

St Petersburg, 18th Oct.—Six Nihilist officers and two women convicted of Nihilism were executed here to day

London, 10th Oct.—Latest accounts respecting cholera state that it has almost disappeared from France, and is greatly decreasing in Italy

Major General Saratchey has been appointed High Commissioner of New Guinea, and starts in a few weeks to take up his appointment.

Cairo, 22nd Oct.—Lord Northbrook has had a farewell audience of the Khedive

St Petersburg, 22nd Oct.—A Nihilist plot to assassinate the Czar has been discovered here Numerous arrests have been made

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT THE QUEEN'S SPEECH

London 23rd Oct.—Parliament was opened to-day by Royal Commission The Queen's speech, which was read by the Lord Chancellor, was as follows:—

"I have summoned you to-day to give further consideration to the great subject of representation

"Most amicable relations continue to subsist between myself and all foreign Powers, information I have received from Soudan includes painful uncertainty, but the energy, courage, and resources of General Gordon in the defence of Khartoum deserve warm recognition My troops are advancing on Dongola with the object of his rescue and security, and also of those who have faithfully co-operated with him

"I shall use my best efforts to promote further improvement in Egypt, supported by the Egyptian Government, in the difficult financial condition of that country left by the future of the Conference

"I regret that circumstances on the South West frontier of the Transvaal demand my violent (?) attention in conjunction with the Cape Government; I have under consideration means to secure the faithful observance of the convention concluded with the Transvaal Delegates.

"The operations in Soudan will necessitate further pecuniary provision"

The introduction of a Bill for the extension of the Franchise is announced, but no other.

THE LORDS' ADDRESS IN REPLY

London, 24th Oct.—The House of Lords voted an address in reply to the Speech from the Throne after a short debate.

THE CONDITION OF THE BRITISH NAVY.

Mr. Gladstone, replying to a question, said that the Admiralty had been for a long time past examining the condition of the Navy, and that a statement on the subject would be made in November.

AN HANOVERIAN CLAIM TO THE DUKEDOM OF BRUNSWICK.

The Duke of Cumberland has issued a proclamation, claiming to be the hereditary successor to the Duke of Brunswick.

RESIGNATION OF BRITISH OFFICERS IN EGYPT.

Cairo, 23rd Oct.—As soon as the reductions in the Egyptian Army take place all British officers, except ten, will resign.

THE
Karnataka Prakasika

MONDAY, OCTOBER, 27, 1884

AN IMPOVERISHED AND BURDENED STATE

Of all the independent, or semi independent, native states of India, we suppose we shall not be far wrong in claiming the unenviable distinction for Mysore, as the most impoverished and most burdened In the time of the administration of the Province by the officers, European and Native, appointed by the Government of India, in the time of the Mysore Commission, in short, Mysore was the most flourishing native state, perhaps, in all India, amongst the very foremost, in fact, to adopt European methods in the general administration of the country, and especially in the administration of civil and criminal justice Those were the days of splendid revenues pouring into the state treasuries, of comfortable and even large salaries to all those whose good fortune it was to enter into the ranks of the state service, either in the European or native branch of it, and yet there was always a surplus—and an ever surplus, it was—in the state *khazana* to which recourse could have been [illegible] in troublous times, but there were no troubles in those days Nature was as kind and bounteous in her showers and sunshine, coming round in due season, and resulting in rich harvests and satisfactory revenue, as the Government of the day—the representative British Government—was generous and just in its expenditure on all branches of the state service alike, so that the denizens of the Mysore Province were doubly blessed in those days—blessed by Nature and by man, the best and noblest handiwork of Nature Thus the Province was administered up to the beginning of the year 1868, but it was for the sole benefit and glorification of British rule in India, because there was no thought with them about restoration or rendition of the state to native rule, though, of course, as is well known, the late Maharajah Krishna Raj Wodiar had adopted the present Maharajah, and was pressing forward his claim to have the adoption recognised and the state restored to him It was too great a strain on British generosity, and, perhaps, too much of a strain on that desire of human nature to take whenever it has the power, and to keep whatever it can, to expect that Krishna Raj Wodiar would have been restored to the musnad on which he was placed, when about five years old, by Marquis of Wellesley, in 1799, though it was clear enough that the deprivation of his powers as a ruling prince and his final deposition were not to be attributed to him alone, as if he alone were to be blamed for the confusion in his rule and the rebellion amongst his subjects that the reign ensued In 1868, however, the adoption was recognised, and the succession to Chamrajendra Wodiar promised, and though the death of the old Maharajah took place shortly after, he, at all events, closed his eyes with two at least of hopes realised, namely, the recognition of the adoption and the succession of his adopted son secured In 1868, there was a re-cast of the famous Mysore Commission, natives being a limited within its ranks more freely than before, with a view, no doubt, to ulterior arrangements for the rendition of the state. For eight years, to the middle of 1876, all things went well Nature was kindly and propitious, the seasons came round duly, the harvests were plentious, the people happy and contented, the treasury was so full, that there was surplus of fifty lacs of rupees absolutely lying idle and not required. But by the middle of 1876, throughout 1877—the direst year, in the history of Mysore—and during the greater part of 1878, the aspect of all things was changed in the Mysore Province The heavens were shut up and refused to drop their moisture on field and valley, almost as inexorably as they did in the days of Ahab, the wicked King of Israel, when the windows of heaven were closed for three full years In a word, the great Famine of 1876 77 78 came down upon the Province, withered and blasted it, and left it impoverished—the veriest pauper amongst the native states of India, with the surplus of fifty lacs gone, leaving a debt of 80 lacs to the British Government in its place, with interest thereon to pay at 4 lacs per annum

Why do we recall these events and circumstances, some long past and others comparatively recent? It is to show in what light is to be viewed the so-called generosity of the great and powerful British Government towards the Mysore state and its ruler In the first place, it does seem, does it not? rather odd for the reality of that generosity, that while the Province and its people were writhing under the throes of a dreadful calamity, the British Government did not bate one jot or title of the subsidy of twenty four lacs fifty thousand rupees a year, which had been levied on the province since it was taken over in 1834, and which it had paid regularly since that remote period In the next place it was certainly unfair, it was taking an undue advantage of Krishna Raj Wodiar's adopted son and heir, that his adoption was not recognised or his succession allowed, till the British Government had stipulated and had had the stipulation agreed to, that this enormous subsidy should be continued to be paid faithfully In the third place, it is not only unfair, it is not only taking an undue advantage, it seems positively greedy and grasping on the part of the British Government, that it should, notwithstanding the terribly impoverished condition of the country, and the heavily burdened state of the revenues, insist upon raising the subsidy of 24 lacs 50 thousand to 35 lacs, and this cruel—positively cruel measure—will, most probably, be carried into force by the end of March in the ensuing year! There is not the smallest dissentient voice either in the press or in the public, whenever this story of the Mysore subsidy is told, but the present subsidy is heavy, iniquitous, and unnecessary enough, and still more cruel and iniquitous is this addition of Rs 10 50 000 which the generous British Government apparently is upon making Sir James Gordon, the first of the Chief Commissioners, and the first of the British Residents, under the present *regime*, had many errors of policy and conduct to answer for, while he had control of the affairs of the Mysore state, but if there is any thing that will go far to redeem his character and actions with the general public of the Province it will be the fact that he has left on record a noble minute, strongly protesting against the levy of the present subsidy and earnestly deprecating its increase at any future time

What, then, is the duty of all loyal subjects of the Maharajah of Mysore, whether as individual members of the community, or as members of any of the several public societies we have amongst us? The plain duty is, that there should be a large public gathering in Bangalore and Mysore town, each, and similar public gatherings in all the large Towns of the Province, and that the exertions of these assemblies should result in one vast memorial, going up from the whole people of Mysore addressed to her gracious Majesty the Queen Empress assembled in Parliament, firmly but humbly protesting against and praying for the removal of so sad and cruel a piece of injustice as that which it is intended to inflict on the unoffending Maharajah and his suffering people

BISHOP COTTON COLLEGE AND SCHOOLS

We regret very much that a controversy has arisen, both in the columns of the press and in the minds of the public of the C. and M Station of Bangalore, regarding the present position and management and future prospects of the Bishop Cotton College and Schools, and that this unhappy controversy will tend rather to deteriorate the value of the institutions which are intended for the education of the middle class of Eurasians and domiciled Europeans in Southern India There has been a great deal said in the columns of the *Bangalore Spectator* specially on the qualifications and attainments of the Warden of the institutions the Revd C H Parker and the staff of his assistant masters, and it does seem to us inadvisable that an inexperienced young clergyman, whose only notions of teaching have been derived from employment as an assistant master in a preparatory school in England, should be the principal of such a college as that of Bishop Cotton's—one that is affiliated with the University of Madras, and the standard of education in which is as high as the degree It is also much to be deplored that the teaching staff of the primary classes should be so weak and inefficient The lower masters are, we believe, (with very few exceptions) young fellows of 18 or 20 years of age, youths who have themselves just left school and the leading strings of their masters It cannot be expected that such teachers will be possessed of the requisite moral and intellectual force of character which are necessary in the training and discipline of very young boys. We understand that these teachers of 18 and 20 years of age have to take in hand lads of 14 and 15 years of age, those latter having been but very recently intimate school mates, accustomed amongst them to all the freedom and familiarity of schoolboys, so that a youthful teacher of this kind comes to his task with hardly any sense of respect or fear from his pupils, who were hitherto accustomed to clap him on the shoulder and call him by his Christian name. These are points in the management of Bishop Cotton's of serious import and call for immediate attention and remedy, and, doubtless, they will be removed from so marring the usefulness of a purely English institution which has hitherto taken no inconsiderable place amongst the educational institutions of the country; but the main point of defect, in the management of Bishop Cotton's, lies, we take it, in the constitution of the present committee That committee consists of certain members of European society in Bangalore who have been called with thorough justice, in our opinion, birds of passage, that is to say, people who have no permanent interest or stake in the country, no abiding interest in the institutions they profess to represent and manage, and no sort of active sympathy with the members of the community whose children attend the college and schools. And such a state of things with such men it is but natural to expect, for what tie or interest of a permanent nature is there to bind a military officer, a member of the Covenanted Civil Service, or a Government chaplain to Bangalore, its settled middle class community, and their institutions, educational or otherwise? It is clear enough we should say, and does not need the slightest elaboration, to show that the people most deeply and permanently interested would most naturally be able to conduct and manage the affairs of an institution which is one of very few of its kind in Southern India for the higher education of their children They would take a hundred times more interest—and an abiding interest—in the institution than a dozen military officers and civil servants and clergymen to whom India is but a place of temporary sojourn It is, therefore, with pleasure, we note that, on Thursday last, there was a fairly attended meeting of parents and guardians interested in the question of the welfare of Bishop Cotton's, held in the Mayo Memorial Hall, at which a resolution was adopted to frame a memorial to be presented to the British Resident setting forth the unsatisfactory constitution of the present college and school committee and asking that it be amended by an infusion into it of, of all an two-thirds of the parental element, the remaining third of members being nominated by the Resident who is to continue the President of the committee We sincerely hope that these efforts of parents and guardians will be crowned with success.

Occasional Notes.

The death of General Dhere Shamshere, Commander-in Chief of Nepaul, is announced. The deceased had been ailing for some time, and his death was not unexpected. At present everything is quiet at Katmandoo

On Thursday, the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah received the deputation with the memorial embodying the resolutions passed at the previous Saturday's meeting, with reference to the Mandalay massacres, and promised to forward it to Government

An able memorial has been prepared by the Calcutta Trades Association, for submission to the Government of India, against the renewed proposal of the Indian Postal authorities to be permitted to open an agency in London, for the receipt and transmission of goods from London shop-keepers to their Indian customers, and for the collection of the moneys due to the shopkeepers for the same

Mr. Mackenzie Wallace, who has been appointed Private Secretary to Lord Dufferin, will be recognised as the author of the wellknown book on Russia that created so great a sensation on its publication at the time of the Russo Turkish war He has been long connected with the English press, more particularly of late with the *Times* which journal he recently represented at Constantinople

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has declared that the title of "Maharaja Bahadur," which was conferred in 1880, as a personal distinction upon Rajah Nripendra Narain of Cooch Behar, shall henceforth be regarded as hereditary His Excellency has conferred upon Mr Ganesh Gound Engineer to the Gondal State in Kathiawar, the title of 'Rao Bahadur,' as a personal distinction

A Rangoon telegram, dated the 15th instant, says that the Chief Commissioner was to receive a deputation on the 16th, who would present a memorial embodying the resolutions passed at last Saturday's meeting to consider Upper Burmah affairs Considerable anxiety is felt by traders as to the outlook, and the Burmese are said to be investing in precious stones, which have risen in price, as being more portable in the event of war or disturbances

H E Lord Ripon bids farewell to Simla on the 19th proximo, and proceeds to Simpore Thence, on the 12th, to Umritsur which he will remain a day On the 14th, he proceeds to Delhi which he will leave on the 17th for Agra. Leaving Agra on the 24th, he will go to Bosaresse which he will leave on the 28th for Darjeeling and on the 1st December he will leave Darjeeling for Calcutta, where—it is to be hoped—our countrymen will be careful to "let bygones be bygones"

It is announced, says the *Bombay Gazette* that a "very extraordinary book" will shortly appear under the auspices of the Theosophists "It professes to have been dictated by the Mahatmas within the last six months to an American clairvoyante, and an Indian Buddhist maintains that every word was dictated by the voice of their invisible masters who, after they had finished their task, corrected the MSS unseen with an imperceptible pencil which left very perceptible marks It is to be hoped that the invisible masters will also supervise the publication of the work, so that Madame Blavatsky's anxiously awaited visit need not be delayed"

Murders on a smaller scale than those previously reported, continue at Mandalay A European gentleman, temporarily resident there, whose word the Rangoon correspondent of the *Times of India* says he can implicitly trust, writes that he sees every morning five or six fresh heads exhibited on the execution ground Several British subjects who went to Mandalay on business with cash in their possession have disappeared Terror prevails among the Burmese at Rangoon, who have relatives in the Golden City, lest Theebaw should suspect them of having been connected with the recent demonstration, and slaughter their friends Mandalay is avoided like a plague

An alarmist telegram from Shanghai, dated 22 ultimo, to the *Times*, says—"A Franco Russian alliance means the disintegration of China and its partition between Russia and France, with a Russian instead of a Manchu dynasty France having the three southern provinces allotted to her, and Russia having China as a recruiting ground, and being connected with by railways, means Franco-Russian preponderance in Europe and therefore danger to Germany. It means also the extinction of the China trade and peril to the whole of our Eastern possessions." But where was the use of tracing the meaning of an arrangement that is utterly improbable?

The *Indian Spectator* says that the Bengal Government may be said to have obtained perhaps the best practical solution of the difficulty under which the Statutory Civil Service has hitherto worked to no one's satisfaction Government will hereafter nominate six candidates every year, any two of whom standing at the top after an examination will be selected for service "Here we have the competitive test in fair play, with the system of nomination, as suggested by us only a few weeks ago The arrangement may not be perfect theoretically, but before a better one could be substituted, the other Governments would do well to adopt it It has practical justice on its side—that is, such justice as the system of nomination admits of"

"The way the money goes," is mentioned by a Woolwich Correspondent, who wrote about a month since—"One hundred thousand pounds in gold was sent to Lord Wolseley yesterday, being shipped in the steamer *Australia* which left the Royal Albert Docks with the *Deccan* to receive the Camel Corps and other troops at Portsmouth The money arrived by railway from the Bank of England, and was in strong boxes about a foot in length, each containing 4,000 sovereigns The coin is for the pay of the troops in Egypt, and for the hire of native auxiliaries A portion only will consequently be debited to the special war vote Altogether a quarter of a million pounds was sent from the Bank, £150,000 being taken to India in the *Chusan*

As paper mills are increasing in number in India, and are able to compete with English manufactures in regard to some kinds of paper, it is interesting to learn, from the report of the committee of shareholders of the Titaghur Paper Mills co, proposes to extend the concern that at present prices, which are unusually low, there is a small profit apparent, supposing the mill to continue to manufacture at this present rate, which it is well able to do, working by day only This profit is shown, after setting aside 5 per cent. on the cost of the machinery for wear and tear, and an equal amount for contingencies and interest at 1 per cent on a lakh of rupees of borrowed money This profit might be considerably increased by working night and day, and still more so by doubling the mill machinery

The Nawab Salar Jung and party arrived at Simla on the 5th instant, and dined with four of the staff at Peterhoff on the next day On Wednesday he had a long interview with the Viceroy, and showed His Excellency what he had done since February in the way of getting the machine of government into working order and instituting necessary reforms He explained before his Excellency a memorandum giving a succinct account of what had been effected The progress made in so short a time was deemed very satisfactory Another interview took place on the 4th instant The Nawab was received with the greatest kindness by the Viceroy and all the other members of Government The Nawab was laid up for two or three days and is Dr Anderson's care, but is now well The party left Simla on Wednesday at noon for Hyderabad, to be in time for the Moharram

As the installation of the Nizam an unpleasantness occurred in consequence of a dispute as to precedence between Nawab Khorshed Jah and Basheer-ood-Dowlah The former claimed the rank of premier noble, as being the eldest son and successor of Nawab Shamsool Omra, the undisputed head of the family Nawab Basheer-ood Dowlah claimed precedence, because he is by a few days, or a few weeks, the elder, and consequently the eldest living member of the family. He managed to make friends with the present Salar Jung, and got the Nizam to express an opinion in his favour He also persuaded Colonel Sir O St John to present to the Viceroy a petition, in which he sought to re-open the question, but this petition has now been returned to him with an intimation that the Viceroy, having settled the question in February last, sees no ground for disturbing that settlement.

Professor Elwin J Houston, in the *Journal of the Franklin Institute* for September, described "an extraordinary experiment in synchronous-multiplex telegraphy" "When" he writes, "we consider that a message was transmitted with certainty over a single wire, back and forth a great number of times, without the slightest interruption the one with the other, the fact almost challenges belief. Timing the intervals of the return of the original signal between the two cities over the sextuplex circles, it was observed that it travelled between Boston and Providence over these six circles 360 times, or covered the distance between Boston and Providence 1,800 times in each minute, thus making an entire distance of 1,500 miles a second, or 90,000 miles a minute, or for five minutes that a dot was kept going the original signal in that short time travelled no less than 450,000 miles, or eighteen times as far as the entire distance around the world at the equator"

Local and Provincial.

A Holiday—Saturday having been the last in the month, most of the public offices and law courts were closed for the day

The British Resident—The British Resident, Mr J B Lyall, left Mysore for Mercara on Monday last the 20th instant

The Topographical Survey—The number of the Topographical Survey party now in Bangalore will proceed on field work about the 15th of next month.

Bangalore Police—The local *Spectator* understands that Mr T O'Connell, Inspector of Police, Mysore town, is to be transferred to Bangalore, and a native inspector appointed to Mysore.

The Engineering College—The Engineering College, which is now located in the premises of the Central College, is to be removed, next month, to rooms in the Bangalore Division Cutcherry

Town Municipality—In consequence of his having removed out of the limits of Bangalore Town, Mr E Sidney Smith, advocate, has resigned his place as Municipal Commissioner for No C Division.

Short Hand—We understand that Mr W Thomson, Manager of the Deputy Commissioner's Office, Bangalore District, has a manual on phonography or short hand writing, in preparation, which will be published shortly.

The Late General Sankey—The melancholy news has reached the Government of the death in Dublin, from consumption, of Major General R H Sankey, C B, late Chief Engineer, and Secretary, P W D, Madras, aged fifty six

Criminal Procedure Code—The Criminal Procedure Code now in force in the Mysore Province has been amended in certain of its sections, and the amendments will come into force after their publication in the next official Gazette

Murder Case—The 25 men charged with having recently committed murder at Nalmangala, were preliminarily tried before Mr P N Poornaiah, the town magistrate of Bangalore, and committed to the Sessions court, which will sit next month

Dr Houston—It is stated that Dr J Houston is on furlough shortly to England He doubtless is to act for him as Darbar Physician, but has not been appointed yet, but it is presumed that Dr T J McGann from Mysore will come to Bangalore.

Mysore D P W—Mr W H Bayley, Executive Engineer of the Mysore Division, is to go on furlough to England shortly, and remain away till September next year The division will be split up into two, and the Chenna Rocks portion made an independent charge

Bangalore Magistracy—The Governor-General in Council has appointed the officer for the time being holding the office of Civil and Sessions Judge of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, being a European British subject, to be a Justice of the Peace within the State of Mysore.

Mysore Medical Service—Mr Apothecary Watts, a brother of Apothecary J J Watts, who had to leave the Mysore service some time ago, in accordance with the scheme for the Medical Service of the state, will be soon leaving the state service Mr. Apothecary Costello will then take charge of the hospital at Mysore

The Maharajah's Military Service—It would appear that the Government of India has consented to the confirmation of Colonel A C Hay, as Military Secretary to His Highness the Maharajah, for which Colonel Hay will draw an extra Rs 250 a month The salary of Lieutenant Jones, Staff officer of the Mysore troops, has also been increased

The Police Torture Case—The case of torture by the Cantonment Police will be heard by the High Court of Madras, at its Criminal Sessions, on the 4th Proximo. The accused concerned are Chief Constable Wilby (on whose account the case was committed to the Madras High Court) and three native policemen. The second, we believe, are to be defended by Mr. Willis grant, barrister-at-law.

The Mysore Revenue Survey.—Lieutenant Colonel Mackenzie, Mr. Hudson, and other officers of the Revenue Survey, with their establishments, will proceed on tour through the province, about the 5th of the ensuing month, and will probably remain out for about nine months Mr E W Lesseron, Assistant Superintendent of the department will retire on pension, at the end of this month, in accordance with the notice given him a year ago. Mr. Lesseron has taken service under the Government of the Straits settlement. Two other officers, Messrs. T B Clerk and A G Hudson, will also have to go, but no provision has been as yet made for them.

Sham Jewellery.—"We (*Simla Argus*) have been requested to warn all who are desirous of purchasing jewellery, that a quantity of spurious stones have lately been introduced into the bazaars by Delhi jewellers, and which have been brought by persons ignorant of their worth, or rather of their worthlessness. Stones, under the name of topaz and amethyst, imported from Germany, excellently cut and set, have been largely purchased by several persons. In all instances parties should purchase only on the written guarantee by the vendors that the stones are what they are reported to be, and they should be at once tested by some European jewellers. Four gentlemen, we observed the other day, made purchases of necklaces, two of whom went immediately to Messrs. Cooke and Kelvey, who tested the stones, and found the a to be simply colored We hope that our readers will take this warning." The local *Spectator* has been induced to extract the above, as we know there are a couple of "precious stone" dealers, hailing from the north, now perambulating Bangalore and selling "at ridiculously low" prices.

General Summary.

MADRAS

The "Mahabharata"—We learn that Babu Protab Chunder Roy, the Secretary of the Dataveya Bharat Karyalaya of Calcutta, has received Rs 500 from His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, in the interests of the English translation of the Mahabharata, which he is publishing—*Mail.*

Taxes affecting Railway Lines.—The condition of taxes affecting railway lines by their breaching land for years engaged the attention of Government, who, while finding it easy to direct those belonging to them being kept in order, experience no small difficulty in the matter of those belonging to private owners, chiefly Zemindars. Legislation was suggested in this especial direction, and the Government of India having acquiesced in the view, a Committee has been appointed, consisting of Col Hastest, Chief Engineer for Irrigation, Col C J Smith, Consulting Engineer for Railways, and Mr H L Stokes, to frame a bill for protecting railway lines, the primary object being to empower and authorise Government to enter upon, and repair private tanks and then through a Civil Court recover all or any part of expenditure so incurred, the first mont being justified by criminal negligence on the part of the owner, and the second by arbitration—*Ibid*

The Nizam's visit to Aurangabad—The *Deccan Times* says—"Preparations are being made for a visit of His Highness the Nizam to Aurangabad some time next month, but whether he will go or not is a question It is expected or rather it is hoped, that Lord Ripon might be induced to pay the famous Caves of Ellora and Ajanta a visit, and His Highness is no doubt anxious to do him honour before he quits India We believe that Nawab Salar Jung was the bearer of invitation to Lord Ripon from the Nizam, but it has not yet transpired whether his lordship has accepted it All the same, however, great preparations are being made at Aurangabad for the reception of the departing Viceroy, as well here for the Nizam's trip It was only the other day that in a spirit of economy a number of horses and carriages belonging to the Nizam were disposed of by public auction. Now we hear that horses and carriages have been ordered from Madras—horses to the value of Rs. 2,000 and carriages Rs 50 000 Some of the horses and carriages are to go direct to Aurangabad from Madras for the visit.—*Ibid*

The New Viceroy—Lord Dufferin has accepted the invitation to a banquet to be given in his honour at Belfast this month,

when he visits his estates in the north of Ireland. The entertainment will be non political and all parties are cordially invited in the notice regarding it to pay a tribute of esteem and congratulation to a distinguished Irishman. The first move in the matter was taken by leading Conservatives, and it was immediately followed up by the Belfast Liberals. The London correspondent of the *Times of India* says that "Lord Dufferin is busily engaged in posting himself up regarding Indian affairs, and is scarcely to be seen anywhere, but at his hotel or the India Office. There is a distinct reaction in the press from the severe verdict passed upon Lord Ripon's *regime* when Dufferin's succession was first announced. By the time his Lordship reaches home, he will find a majority of his countrymen prepared to cordially welcome him, and remember only his success. A movement is already on foot to present a joint address of welcome to his lordship on his return to London from the Roman Catholic Secretary Teachers of Great Britain"—*Ibid*

THE STATUTORY CIVIL SERVICE.—We hear that the names of two Brahmin youths have been forwarded by the local Government to the Government of India, who will choose either of them for the Statutory Civil Service. One of these two is the son of a Deputy Collector and is an M A and B L of the Madras University, and the other is the son of the Honorable T Rama Row, and possesses the valuable distinction of being a Bachelor of Laws of the first class. The choices are unobjectionable, and the Government of India cannot err in selecting either of the two.—*Hindu*

BOMBAY

LORD DUFFERIN'S ARRIVAL.—The Peninsular and Oriental Office in Bombay yesterday received a telegram from London stating that Lord and Lady Dufferin, Lady Helen Blackwood and suite have engaged passage by the S S. Tasmania which leaves London on the 12th November and is due in Bombay on the 9th December.

BENGAL

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—On the evening of the 18th instant the engine of the Bombay mail train collided with the ferry train in Phillour station yard. Several passengers were hurt. The pointsman is in fault, and is to be tried.

THE VICEROY'S MOVEMENTS.—The Viceroy probably leaves Calcutta on his return to England two days after Lord Dufferin's arrival. His Excellency travels by the Clive from Bombay and will probably spend some time on the Continent before going home.

DEATHS FROM FEVER.—In the week ending the 20th September, the latest for which we have the mortality returns, no less than 10,337 deaths from fever were registered in the Punjab. In the previous week 8,087 deaths from this disease were registered. The mortality from fever in the week ending September 20th 1883, was recorded at 4,526.

THE RIPON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.—We cordially welcome the suggestion that an Industrial College be founded in Bombay in commemoration of the good work done by the retiring Viceroy for the natives of India. The scheme exactly suits the inclinations of the noble Lord, whose sole aim was to develop the industries of this large Empire.—*Kaiser i Hind*

Extracts

THE MANDALAY QUESTION

The *Civil and Military Gazette*.—It remains to be seen whether the public indignation which prevails at Rangoon will in any way check the career of cruelty to which King Theebaw seems committed. The history of Upper Burma is too frequently stained with stories of massacre and inhuman barbarity, that it is difficult to say how the Indian Government can mend matters. At one time we had an opportunity of interfering with a fair chance of success. With a little diplomacy, a Government might have been established at Mandalay which would never have run the risk of wounding English susceptibilities. The result would have been a distinct gain to civilization, and would most likely have conduced greatly to the prosperity of British Burma. The opportunity was not taken, and we must accept the consequence. We cannot well annex Upper Burma now, and nothing short of annexation would have much effect upon King Theebaw's temper. So far as the distant outlook at all more satisfactory. French intrigues at Mandalay are bound to give us serious trouble some day, and unless the natural order of things is uninterrupted, the King of Burma will probably follow the example of his cousin of Cambodia, and become a vassal of France. Of course, it is only too probable that trouble may threaten us in Burma just when our hands were full in our north west frontier and in India itself, and there are some high authorities who, in the event of a general disturbance—such as might follow Russian advance on our frontier—would recommend a temporary abandonment of British Burma.

PUNJAB SUBORDINATE COURTS.

The *Civil and Military Gazette*.—His Honour Sir Charles Aitchison referred, in his recent speech on the Punjab Courts Bill, the other day, to the need of reforming and improving the subordinate courts in the province. No great improvement, His Honour thought, could be looked for so long as obstacles existed barring the advancement of the judges of these courts to the highest judicial offices—until munsiffs could hope to rise some day to the Chief Court itself. Sir Charles Aitchison went on to say that nothing in the Bill would prevent native uncovenanted judges rising to the highest judicial offices in the province, and he added that he proposed to throw open desirable judgeships to natives in the uncovenanted service. Steps have already been taken with this object. It is proposed to give one of the four Assistant Judgeships under the new reorganization scheme to a native extra Assistant Commissioner, who will subsequently rise, no doubt, to the highest judicial grade and will be followed by others. It is too late in the day to argue against the principle of Sir Charles Aitchison's proposal. The theory which it is proposed to put into practice, has been deliberately accepted both by the Government of India and the Secretary of State. To oppose it at this hour is futile. Nevertheless, however clearly we may recognize the justice of the principle there may be grave doubts as to the expediency of applying it. Something might be said as to the personal fitness of those who would be selected for advancement, but this perhaps would be invidious, until we know definitely who it is the government proposes to elevate, first to an assistant judgeship, and in due course to the Chief Court. But as regards the opposition that will be raised, on the score of direct injury to the prospects of men in the Commission there can be no doubt. Abstract principles, however just theoretically, ought not to be carried into practice at the expense of a large number of individuals, and if the present proposal is sanctioned, it will imply the supersession of seventy members of the Commission.

The *Bombay Gazette*.—History is repeating itself in the two Burmahs. There were massacres in Mandalay last month as there were massacres on the occasion of Theebaw's accession six years ago, and an annexationist propaganda has in consequence been started in British Burmah as eager and as active as that which the Mandalay massacres provoked in the early months of 1879. But there are distinct lines between the two episodes, close as though they may resemble each other. For instance, nothing like blue Jacket so far has called for a repetition of the precautionary measures which the Government of India took in 1879 when King Theebaw, after an extensive "washing of spears" in the blood of his subjects, thought himself strong enough to defy the British Raj that in Mandalay, to breathe out threatenings against the Government of India, to carry his troops to the frontier and to talk defiantly about invading Lower Burmah. In all probability he has behaved on this later occasion, as on the earlier, with unbridled brutality. He has now been nearly six years on the throne, and nothing that we have heard of him warrants the belief that in the interval he has taken to the ways of clemency. He began by being brutal, tyrannical and reckless of human life, and so he was in 1879 so he is in 1884. No great wrong is done to him in comparing him with Nero and like Rasmus. Nero he has "*l'ame dans le sang ses bras ensanglantes*." He has added drunkenness to a tolerably large of stock original vice, and this has not reduced the potency of any one of them. Hence, although the slaughter of prisoners which was recently carried out by his orders was atrocious and horrible to a degree it was characteristic of the King, characteristic in degree of the monarchy of which he is a representative but by no means an exceptionally unworthy representative. The people of Rangoon feel that they are in some sense the neighbours' keepers, and they are bearing their responsibilities in this matter with commendable thoroughness. We are persuaded, nevertheless, that it is possible to take exception to their proposals without in any degree questioning the righteousness of their indignation or the sincerity of their protests. We can join them in their protests—if that can be of any service—without endorsing the suggestions which they have made for giving effect to them.

THE ANXIOUS FINANCIAL CONDITION OF MYSORE

The *Madras Mail*.—The speech delivered by Mr Seshadri Iyer, the Dewan of Mysore, to the representative men at Mysore, was a good one, and is full of points of various interest. It opens with a general summary of the present financial condition of Mysore, and with an array of figures showing the receipts and disbursements. From these it appears that the total amount of ordinary revenue from all sources amounts to Rs 106,35,179. The principal item is that of land revenue, which this year consisted of Rs 73,34,470. The expenditure, on the other hand, amounted to Rs 101,99,513, thus showing a total surplus of very nearly 5 lakhs of rupees. This surplus is more than 3½ lakhs in excess of that of the previous year, and may therefore be considered satisfactory. It would however, be unsafe to expect a similar surplus in subsequent years, for the increase is due principally to the collections from land revenue one half of which is to be accounted for by a better cultivation season than ordinary, and the other half by a larger collection of previous years arrears. A succession of good years, however, is not to be counted upon, and arrears once collected cannot be collected over again. In fact although, as far as the present season is concerned, the recent rains have removed all fear of actual distress, still the present season owing to the failure of the first part of the South West Monsoon, is not likely to be a favourable one, and in his speech, the Dewan alluded to the prospects of a harvest as being of a very gloomy nature. It can therefore scarcely be hoped, that the collections of the present year will be higher than those of ordinary years, and this, with less arrears to collect, will probably cut down the receipts to those of the year previous to the Dewan's report, viz., 70,21,777. This at once does away with 3½ lakhs of the present year's surplus.

There is, however, two items of expenditure, amounting together to nearly 4 lakhs, which should not occur in future years, namely, the price paid to the British Government for the Amrut Mahal cattle (one lakh) and the cost of unutilized and obsolete copper coins (Rs 70,000). The normal expenditure may therefore, be assumed to be about 99½ lakhs. Excluding in the same way from the statement of income, certain figures which are not of a normal nature, such as the 2½ lakhs of increased land revenue, 1 lakh sale proceeds of obsolete copper coins, &c., the normal receipts cannot well be expected to amount to more than Rs 105,50,000, or a surplus of about 5 lakhs of rupees. But even this income can scarcely be considered certain, for it depends not only upon average seasons, but also upon the realisation of not less than 4½ lakhs from the sale of sandalwood. The prices obtained for this article are of a fluctuating nature and at the present moment the Mysore Government has large stocks of sandal wood on hand, which it is unable to dispose of except at reduced prices. The expenditure we are told by the Dewan, cannot possibly be reduced below 99½ lakhs, and as shown above, the income is of a very uncertain character. There is however a still greater element of uncertainty about the future income of the State. The present figures include a lakh and half of rupees, which form the surplus that remains from the revenue of the so called "assigned tract." This piece of country consists of a few square miles of ground surrounding the cantonment of Bangalore. The revenue derived from it has been hitherto allotted for the payment of the British administration charges, including the cost of the Resident, and of the Cantonment Civil Courts. After payment of those charges there remained a surplus of 1½ lakhs of rupees which hitherto has been handed over to the Maharajah's Government. From the 1st April of this year, however, the administration of this assigned tract has been placed under the Resident and the surplus revenue is to go into the Imperial coffers. The reason of this change is not explained. We can understand why the State should have to bear the cost of the Residency, but it is harder for us to conceive why it should also bear the cost of Courts which are maintained principally, because there is no large a European garrison, and it is beyond our comprehension why, after these charges have been paid, if there remains a surplus revenue from the tract assigned as security, this surplus should be claimed by the British Government. "Might is right" of course, but we fail to see the justice of it. Such an arrangement seems to us to be on a par with Colonel Sankey's water project scheme the benefit of which would have been reaped by our troops, had it been a success, and the cost of which under any circumstances would be borne by the Maharajah. The upshot of all this is that from the already uncertain income of 102½ lakhs a further sum of 1½ lakhs must be deducted. We are therefore left with a certain expenditure of 99½ lakhs, and a probable income of 101. The surplus which may be counted upon for the future supposing bad seasons do not occur, is therefore 1½ lakhs of rupees.

But—and here enters a very big 'but'—from the first of next year the State of Mysore is bound to pay an increased subsidy of 10 lakhs of rupees. It has hitherto paid 24½ lakhs, and for the future it has, by the Transfer Treaty, to pay 35. With a possible surplus of 1½ lakhs of rupees at present, how is it possible for the State to pay an increased subsidy of 10 lakhs? There can be but one answer to the question. If the supreme Government insists upon enforcing the payment of the higher subsidy, the result must be insolvency. But what is the reason that the State has to pay more tribute than it used to do? It is that when the late Maharajah died, this was the price by which the adopted son, the present Maharajah, purchased the recognition of his claim. Of course it will at once occur to the impartial reader, that either the adopted son had a right to succeed or he had not. If he had right it was unfair to make him pay for his succession, if he had not, he should not have succeeded, even if he paid. At the time, however, when the bargain was made it did not seem to be a very unreasonable one. After thirty years' nursing under British guardianship, the State had been brought from the verge of financial ruin to a state of great prosperity. The revenue had been doubled, and there was a balance in the Treasury of nearly one million sterling. The late Maharajah's right to adopt had never been formally recognized, and there may therefore have been some reason in saying, "we will be generous, and will recognize the adoption, but it is only fair that the new Maharajah should pay for the benefits he will enjoy." Of course there are two ways of being generous, and this was one way. The Maharajah got his mushnud, and we were to get 10 lakhs more of tribute. A fair *quid pro quo*, some will say. Granted for the sake of argument. But however, followed the famine of 1876-77. The country was still under our administration, and we spent money in Mysore as we spent it in our own territory. Not only did we spend, but we accumulated a debt on behalf of the State of 8½ lakhs of rupees. The consequence was that when, shortly afterwards, the Maharajah assumed the Government, he found his revenue reduced from the results of the famine, a load of debt, the interest on which amounted to more than 4 lakhs of rupees, a budget, where the income hardly covers the expenditure, and the prospect of an increased subsidy of 10 lakhs more than has been paid hitherto. The argument that is certain to be made is that the country was on the verge of insolvency under native rule. We managed it for thirty years, and brought it into a state of prosperity. We then gave it back to Native rule, and after a few years of Native government, it is again on the brink of bankruptcy—*ergo* the best thing for the country will be for the Maharajah to accept a pension, and hand over his territory to us permanently. Well, however, those who love justice say that the facts carry out this conclusion? Let us suppose the case of the Maharajah to have been that of a ward under a trustee, such as would come under the ordinary Civil Law. Could we go into court with clean hands, and give a satisfactory defence? It would require a very able advocate to make one out. This however is a matter of State, and cannot be ruled by mere justice and equity. The bankruptcy of Mysore would deal a severe blow to the argument that natives are qualified to govern themselves, but to cite Mysore as an example of such failure would be unjust in the extreme. In a word, Mysore is not receiving fair play.

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Hyderabad, the 7th August 1883.

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I am,

Dear Sirs,

Yours faithfully,

(Sd) J C GORDON

Poonah, the 17th October 1883.

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

(From the Daily Papers.)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

London, 20th Oct.—The Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that France was justified, under the circumstances, in blockading Formosa

The *Daily Telegraph* publishes a paragraph stating that England has proposed to mediate in the difficulty between France and China.

The same paper states that Lord Wolseley is empowered to appoint the Mudir of Dongola temporary Governor of the new province of Soudan.

Paris, 25th Oct—The French Government has decided to send out strong reinforcements to Tonquin and Formosa.

Cairo, 25th Oct—The 19th Hussars have started for Wady Halfa.

Cairo, 26th Oct—Messengers have returned to Dongola, and report that the massacre of Colonel Stewart and party is quite certain.

M. Kerbin, French Consul at Khartoum, was one of those massacred

London, 27th Oct—A demonstration took place in Hyde-Park yesterday, at which at least 100 000 persons were present. After several speeches, a resolution was passed in favor of the abolition of the House of Lords. The proceedings throughout were orderly.

Paris, 27th Oct—Seven thousand troops will be despatched to Tonquin next month.

Berlin 28th Oct—Prince Bismarck is displaying much cordiality to Sir Edward Malet, the new British Ambassador.

Vienna, 28th Oct—The Emperor of Austria, in receiving the delegations to-day, said he expected a lasting peace, which was guaranteed by the meeting of the three Emperors at Skiernvice lately.

London, 28th Oct.—Official despatches to Lord Wolseley, just published, contain instructions from Government as regards the object and extent of his mission. He is to bring away General Gordon and Col Stewart, and may go as far as Khartoum, if necessary, but having attained this object, no more offensive operations whatever are to be undertaken. He is to use his best endeavours to secure the retreat of Egyptian troops and *employes* of the Egyptian Government

The despatches recommend that arrangements be made with chiefs to maintain order in the valley of the Nile, the Egyptian Government undertaking to pay them a subsidy Beyond this, England and Egypt are not prepared to assume any responsibility whatever, in the government of the country south of Wady Halfa

India has obtained two gold, four silver, and one bronze medals at the International Health Exhibition.

A telegram from General Gordon, undated, but later than the 23rd August, states that it is impossible to leave Khartoum before regular government is established

The 75th Regiment has been ordered to Egypt.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER, 3, 1884

A MATTER OF PURE GRACE AND FAVOUR

ELSEWHERE, in our columns, this morning, will be found the Order of the Madras Government releasing all the prisoners, convicted in the Salem riot cases, in October of last year, and sentenced to imprisonment in jail, or transportation to the Andaman Islands. It would seem that this act of the Madras Government is a "matter of pure grace and favour," that is to say, the Right Honorable Grant Duff, Governor of Madras, exercising the prerogative of mercy vested in him by Her Majesty the Queen, has freely forgiven the so called Salem rioters, not because they deserved it, or, in any way, were entitled to it, but simply because His Excellency has chosen to exercise the power vested in him by section 401 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. In short, we are asked to believe that the release of the prisoners is not an act of justice to them at all, because it is implied, in the order, that if strict justice were done, the prisoners would be still undergoing their sentences. It appears to us, however that Mr. Grant Duff and his colleagues in the Government have adroitly made a virtue of necessity, not having sufficient political courage to acknowledge a blunder and to make complete and honest and straightforward amends to the victims of official haste, incompetency, ignorance, and general confusion of ideas, they have hit upon the expedient of assuming the disguise of angels of mercy bestowing "pure grace and favour" on the erring sons of Salem It is quite evident, however, that the course of inexorable events and the force of public opinion, in regard to the riots at Salem, in July and August 1882, and the manner in which its executive and judicial officers have handled it and bungled it in the handling, have induced the Madras Government to adopt the only course left open to it, and that was the unconditional release of all the prisoners alleged to have been concerned in the riots, but the Government appears to have been afraid of incurring the odium of humiliation amongst the people of Southern India, in candidly acknowledging its errors and freely releasing the victims of those errors, and so it has assumed the position of a merciful and generous parent who is extending forgiveness to wicked children, whereas the truth of the matter is that, in this case, the relations are reversed, and it is the parent who stands in need of repentance and should seek for pardon from cruelly ill used children Now, let us see what are the events and circumstances which have forced the hands of the Madras Government and compelled it to do a tardy act of justice, under the transparent guise of conferring "pure grace and favour" In February last, Lord Ripon visited Madras, and the people of Salem presented him with a memorial, begging, for reasons detailed at length, that his lordship would exercise his prerogative of mercy, and direct the release of the prisoners To this prayer his lordship outwardly, that is, *coram publico*, declined to accede, on the ground that he "considered that the question was strictly one of a judicial character and with the judicial decisions of the highest tribunals, it is inconsistent with the public duty of Government to interfere, unless there are circumstances of an exceptional character, which may render an exercise of power desirable" This was perfectly true and spoken like a prudent statesman, who was anxious to save the credit of a Government subordinate to himself. But for all this, the thin end of the wedge, as it were, towards the release of the prisoners was applied, for it was well known at the time, and it is even now openly asserted, that Lord Ripon had his own private opinion on the subject of the Salem riots and the manner in which the alleged rioters were treated, and it is widely believed that his lordship had asked Mr Grant Duff and his colleagues in the Government to take into their consideration the case of the prisoners Previous to this, was the honourable acquittal by the Madras High Court of the grave charges made against Mr Vijaya Raghava Chary, one of the Municipal Commissioners for the town of Salem and the most successful pleader in the High Court Then came the successful suit for damages against the Madras Government by Mr. Vijaya Raghava Charry, for the former removing the latter from his office of Municipal Commissioner without assigning any reason, and refusing to afford him any opportunity of defence and supplying him with copies of papers to which he was entitled But the incident which contributed towards the present action of the Madras Government, in releasing the prisoners was the prosecution and conviction of eight of the witnesses who had given false evidence against Mr Vijaya Ragava Charry and against others who were condemned about the same time This destroyed the whole fabric of theory and action which the Govt had built up—a fabric which was not at any time strong in its foundations—in regard to the Salem riots and the treatment of those accused of the offence. There could be now no doubt at all in the public mind that the victims of the prosecution had been convicted and condemned on the evidence of perjured and subornedwitnesses, and the cry was universal for the release of the prisoners To add strength to public opinion and the public protest, that candid letter of Mr. McIver, the special Sessions Judge who had taken part in the trials of the prisoners was given to the world That letter was addressed to Mr Master, the Chief Secretary to the Government, and quite in a candid and unreservedway (as all such confidential demi-official letters are) displayed the questionable tactics to which the Government had resorted, under advice of its high and responsible officers, in prosecuting the so called Salem rioters and securing their conviction. Those facts and circumstances, incidents and episodes after the trial of the prisoners and the condemnation of most of them, have, without the slightest doubt, contributed to a consideration of their hard and cruel case, and compelled the Madras Government to do that tardy act of justice, which, as we have, said it now seeks to wrap in the guise of an unexampled act of merciful consideration towards the prisoners—"as a matter of pure grace and favour," as Mr Grant Duff puts it with quite an audacious pen Indeed, His Excellency makes a virtue of necessity, takes the bull by the horns, and presents himself and colleagues in the Government in the *pose* of heralds of mercy towards men, who, it is implied in the order, if they continued to have their deserts, would still be pining in jail or away in the Andamans One word more Clearly, if the Government of Madras still considers the Salem prisoners, who have now been released, guilty of all the charges of which they had been convicted, and, further, that they deserved the punishment which had been meted out to them, then its act of "pure grace and favour" is misplaced clemency, but if, in common with the public, it thought that the Salem prisoners had been hastily condemned, on questionable, suspicious, or suborned evidence, it should have candidly said so in its order of release, and that the release itself was, not an act of "pure grace and favour," but an act of bare justice to the men who have suffered a dreadful wrong for two long years, involving as that wrong did in that suffering a whole host of innocent persons—the families and friends of the wronged men

MUNICIPAL LITERATURE.

MUNICIPAL affairs in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, have lately attracted a good deal of public attention. The newly selected members on the Board have evinced a healthy, honest desire to merit the confidence reposed in them by the rate-payers in giving them their suffrages. It is very satisfactory to note that the new members are determined to show that self-Government, as far as Bangalore is concerned, is no empty sham, and one of them declared, with no indistinct utterance, that he would only consent to continue to serve on the Board conditionally that he is allowed the full exercise and play of his rights and privileges as a Municipal Commissioner Already, the Board, as at present constituted, has done good benchman service to the rate-payers Their determined opposition to the bare faced attempt of the Military to appropriate to themselves such a valuable property as the Ulsur Tank,—a property given to the public three centuries before the British Military ever set foot on the soil of Bangalore,—is deserving of all praise Standing back to back (which, we are sorry to say, the exception of four deserters from the public cause), they so ably opposed the encroachments of the Military, and ignominiously defeated them All this we highly approve of, and only hope that, as time wears on, the Commissioners will not grow cold over the interests entrusted to them, and verify the time old saying about new brooms sweeping well But there is one very great danger the members of the station Board are running They are likely to be carried off with an idea of self importance and an exaggerated estimation of their municipal powers, so as to constitute themselves veritable bores One member of the Board has long since earned the sobriquet of the "Minute Man," owing to the very verbose and prosy "Minutes" he treats the Board to, when he delivers his "views, sir, on the subject" before them One of the newly-elected members displays a tendency to follow closely in the same lines, and thus destroy the utility which might otherwise mark his career as a Commissioner But to cap it all, at the last meeting of the Board, one of the members, in all seriousness, moved that the reports of the Board should be handed after of their meetings, be printed in book form, filed on the proceedings, furnished to the Commissioners, and placed at the disposal of the press! To make matters worse, Mr Hayes, one of the newly elected Commissioners, who is also proprietor of the *Daily Post* made took, in a weak moment, to publish the official report of each meeting, and simply printed copies of it to the Board in book-form, at a nominal cost We believe that these Reports, on an average, would each occupy about seven columns of the *Daily Post*! Fancy, the newspaper reading public being inflicted with such a flood of nonsense. It simply passes our comprehension how the commissioners could have ever formed such a conceited opinion of their oratory, as to resolve to give it *in extenso* to the public All that the latter require is a good summary of the discussions at the Board's meetings, such as any good average newspaper reporter should be able to draw up. We don't complain with the Board for employing a short-hand writer to take down their discussions verbatim for the information of the British Resident and for the Board's own reference. But to publish these reports in the local newspapers, and have them printed in book-form, is positively not only a piece of conceit, but an unfair charge on the rate-payers, because it means an extra expenditure of the public funds which is not at all called for. Moreover, we may be sure that when the Commissioners see their sentiments in all the glory of type they will be encouraged by that self pride which is "only human nature after all," to be more prosy than ever, and "minutes" will be piled on by the bushel till the short-hand writer commits suicide in desperation, and the *Daily Post* becomes noted as the special organ of the Municipality We trust that these few remarks will be accepted by the Commissioners in the spirit of friendly counsel in which they are intended, and that they will abide by the advice of their own president, and curtail municipal literature as much as possible.

Occasional Notes.

THE London *Daily News* of the 10th instant states that "Madame Blavatsky, the Theosophist, has returned to England from Germany, where the movement is said to have obtained many adherents."

THE Viceroy has appointed 1st Class Assistant Surgeon Rao Sahib Vishram Ramji Ghole, to be, Bombay, to be an Honorary Assistant Surgeon to His Excellency, vice Assistant Surgeon Ananta Chandroba, deceased

THE Bengal papers thank Mr Rivers Thompson for a concession he has made to the effect that one vacancy out of four in the Opium Department should be filled by a native Hitherto natives were excluded from the Department

IT is the talk in London that a Dukedom will probably be Mr. Gladstone's Christmas gift to Lord Ripon His excellency is a Baronet of the year 1690 creation Baron Grantham 1761, Earl de Grey 1816, Viscount Goderich 1827, Earl of Ripon 1833 and Marquis of Ripon 1871 He was appointed Knight of the Garter in 1869.

A cotton mill is to be started in Quilon by an American merchant The buildings connected with this enterprise are nearly completed, and the opening ceremony will take place in the early part of next month. His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore, and almost all the high officials of His Highness' Government, are expected to honour the inauguration ceremony with their presence.

THE *World* of the 8th instant says:—"Lord Dufferin was staying at Torquay during the early part of last week, on a visit to the Hon Mrs Ward He will pay a short visit to the Queen at Balmoral and to the Prince and Princess of Wales at Sandringham before his departure for India which is fixed for November 6. Lord and Lady Dufferin will go to Trieste by Paris and Vienna, and thence direct to Bombay"

THE Maharajah Holkar contemplates having Mr Pestonjee Jehangir, of Baroda experience, as his Dewan. The *Bombay Guardian* says that the Viceroy has caused to be represented to the Holkar that he is not justified in requiring the Canadian Missionaries to renounce their allegiance to Her Majesty, in order to get the right of living in Indore and enjoying the protection of the Government, and that the right to rent or purchase a house there for mission work has been conceded them

In all probability Lord Ripon, during his stay in Bombay, will lay the foundation stone of the new Municipal Hall, as he has expressed his willingness to perform the ceremony The occasion, besides being one of much civic interest and importance, will give Lord Ripon an opportunity of referring to the question of Municipal Government in India, and especially to the legislative efforts which have been made during his administration to develop local self government in the various provinces.

On the 7th instant, a deputation of the Indian Reform Association waited on Lord Dufferin at Russell's Hotel, Piccadilly, to express the views of the Association on the various questions before the Supreme Council in India. The noble Earl expressed his thanks for the information which the deputation gave him, and stated that he should give it his best consideration Of course he could not offer any opinion on what were practically *ex parte* statements, but he assured those present that he fully realised the importance of the work he had undertaken.

THE Government of India in a recent issue of the *Gazette of India* expressed its satisfaction at the extended employment that is now given to natives on some of the railways. But this appears to have been too much for the nerves of some of the Anglo-Indian papers. The *Englishman* and others have made the recent terrible accident at Arrangkata a peg to hang their diatribes against native firemen and engine drivers. It is alleged that the accident was owing to the negligence of the native firemen. The matter has not been fully investigated, and it would be wrong to lay the blame on any one's shoulders, but the *Englishman* is not true to its principles if that made any difference to it.

THERE has just been completed, in a railway engine shop in Pennsylvania, a locomotive which, it is anticipated, will be able to pull a train on the New York division of the Lehigh road at the rate of eighty miles an hour. The engine weighs nearly 100,000lbs, and the tender, when filled with coal and water, 70,000 lbs. The engine, it is stated, will develop from 1,400 to 1,500 horse power The engine carries 160 lbs boiler pressure, the boiler being constructed of steel especially for the purpose. It has butt-joints, double riveted, with 54 inches for its smallest diameter The fire box is 11 feet, with 236 two inch tubes, the total heating surface being 1,378 square feet. The grent area is 97 square feet

THE Lieutenant Governor of Bengal deserves to be thanked for the prompt notice he has taken of the scandalous Krishnagore students' case His honour has degraded the District Magistrate and District Superintendent of Police who were concerned in the case The over zeal of the one and the gullibility of the other are strongly commented on. Bengalee students against whom a crusade appeared to have been commenced may now rest secure The Walker case shows that there are Englishmen who do not scruple to go before a native Magistrate and that they are ready to acknowledge the justness and impartiality of the latter Such cases with the Lieut-Governor's strong minute would tend to lessen the stiffness that has grown in the relations between Europeans and natives in Bengal.

THE Bombay Government has decided that in future when a person accused of murder is unable to pay for legal assistance, his defence will be undertaken at the public expense The cost will be small, not more that Rs. 5,000 per annum. The Government resolution points out that, although an opportunity is always given to an accused person to cross examine the witnesses for the prosecution, in many cases out of ten he does not avail himself of the privilege, because he does not know how to do so. Now that trials are to be by jury, the Government think it more than ever desirable that witnesses should be thoroughly examined and cross-examined The order is to apply not only to cases tried in the Mofussil Courts, but to those which come before the Appellate Judges of the High Court for confirmation of sentence

IT is not India alone that is suffering from the vice of drinking In a former issue we (*Hindoo Patriot*) had occasion to bring forward the drinking capacity of the British Isles, and we now come to show how much wine is drank in the United States alone and at what rapid rate the habit has increased. In 1840 the amount of liquor consumed was 71,000,000 gallons and in 1883 the number has come up to 655,000,000, that is to say while the population has only trebled during the period, the liquor consumed has increased nearly ten fold. In its money value, the annual expenditure on liquor now exceeds 800,000,000 dollars, or £160,000,000 It appears that the vice is gradually reaching its culminating point, when it must come down for all what the *Times* may have to say on the physique of water drinkers—as being weaker than that of the gin-drinker.

IN Bengal there was a large increase in 1883, compared with the preceding year, of all classes of offences cognizable by the Police. In offences against the State and public tranquillity, there was a total increase of 131 true cases, and compared with 1881 the increase was 212 In serious offences against the person, there was an increase of 417 true cases; one compared with 1879 the increase was 780 cases. Serious offences against property increased from 18,720 in 1882 to 19,609—a total, says the Lieutenant-Governor, larger than in any year since 1879. In 1883 there was a slight *decrease* in dacoity. But this decrease was, says a Calcutta paper, delusive in the extreme The daring dacoities which have taken place this year in the Presidency Division and in other districts show that crime is on the increase, and that the efforts of the Police in repressing it have proved abortive.

Local and Provincial.

SUBORDINATE MEDICAL SERVICE.—Apothecaries Watts, Oliver, and King, of the Mysore Subordinate Medical Service, retire from the 1st of the present month. Honorary Surgeon Lincoln has been shifted from Hassan to Chickmagalur.

RAINFALL.—The total amount of rainfall registered, during the past month, in the Municipal office of the C. and M. Station, Bangalore, was 16 inches 56 cents against 10 inches 13 cents for the corresponding month last year

COURT FEES STAMPS.—About 25,000 rupees worth (nominal value) of the old kind of court fees stamps was burnt, on Tuesday last, by order of the Dewan, at the Mysore Government Treasury, Bangalore, as the new kind of stamps has come into use in the Province

SESSIONS COURT.—The usual monthly Sessions for the Nundydroog division will be held by the Chief Court, commencing with this day. There are many cases set down for hearing, amongst them being the charge of murder and dacoity against a gang from Nelamangalam

UNDERSECRETARY TO THE DEWAN.—It is stated by the local *Spectator* that Mr V P Madhava Rao, the present Assistant Commissioner in charge of the French Rocks sub division, will be appointed Under-Secretary to the Dewan in the room of the late Mr. Sreenivasa Iyengar.

THE CIRCUIT SEASON.—Mr McLaughlin, Assistant Secretary, Mysore D P. W., goes shortly on a tour of inspection in the Shimoga and Kadur districts, and will be absent for three months Captain Macintire, Deputy Commissioner of Bangalore District, will go on tour in the Koongul, Nelamangala, and Anikal taluks, and Messrs Krishna Iyengar and Abdul Rahiman Assistant Commissioners, in the taluks and villages of their respective sub-divisions

COORG NOTIFICATION.—The Chief Commissioner of Coorg is pleased, under Section 138 of the Civil Leave Code, to grant one month's privilege leave of absence to Kongandra Mudaiya, Subedar of the Pandinalkad Taluk, with effect from the 9th October 1884 Kuttetti Chengappa, Parpatigar of Mercaranad, and Acting Subedar of the Yelusaversimma Taluk, is appointed to act as Subedar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Pandinalkad Taluk, during K. Mudaiya's absence, or until further orders.

A BRAHMO MISSIONARY.—Pundit Sivanath Shastry, M. A., a missionary of the Calcutta Brahmo Samaj, is now at Madras with the Brahmos in that city Mr S. Sivanath Shastry will be in Bangalore with Doraswamy Iyengar, a missionary of the Madras Samaj in a fortnight or ten days hence, when lectures in English on religious and social subjects will be delivered. Probably Mr Sivanathwill preside at the fifth anniversary of the Bangalore Cantonment Brahmo Mandir which takes place on the 17th instant

MR RAMCHENDRA IYER.—The local *Spectator* learns that Mr Ramchendra Iyer, B. A., B. L., Pleader Judge of the Chief Court of Mysore, is likely to be appointed a Revenue Commissioner, under the provisions of the Mysore Revenue Code It is probable that the vacancy thus caused in the Chief Court will be filled by Mr Narsiah Rao, Sessions Judge of the Ashtagram Division.

MEDICAL CHANGES.—It is stated that the changes that will be caused by the retirement of Dr. Houston from the Mysore Service, have been finally arranged thus Dr Henderson relieves Dr. Houston, and the former officer's place at the jail and petta Hospital, will be taken by Dr McGann The care of the Lunatic Asylum and the Government Museum will devolve on Dr Henderson.

ADVOCATES AND PLEADERS.—The Judges of the Chief Court have ruled that advocates and pleaders of the Mysore bar are not to appear for each other in cases in which they may be engaged, unless they are previously authorised to do so, under special circumstances. In such cases the advocate or pleader will be obliged to file a *first* power of attorney

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, (Museums and Exhibition),—under date Simla, the 2nd October 1884

READ—

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No 105, dated 31st July 1884

Despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State *for India, No 10, dated 30 h August 1884*

Circular No 1031x/17 10 dated 5th Sept 1884, to local Governments and Administrations.

Despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 13, dated 22nd September 1884.

Circular No, 1062Ex/17-9 dated 29th Sept 1884 to local Governments and Administrations

Letter to the Government of Bengal, No. 1060Ex/17E 1 dated the 29th Sept 1884.

RESOLUTION.

The Government of India has accepted, through Her Majesty's Secretary of State, the invitation of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to take part in an Exhibition, to be held in London under a Royal Commission in 1886, the purpose of which, in the words of His Royal Highness, is to demonstrate on the fullest scale to the inhabitants of the British Islands the unbounded industrial resources at their command within the limits of Her Majesty's Colonial and Indian dominion

2 The co-operation of local Governments and Administrations in this project has already been invited, and the Government is now desirous that the general public throughout India should be made acquainted with the opportunity which will be afforded of displaying in a complete and comprehensive manner the produce, arts, and manufactures of the Empire

3. The Exhibition will be opened at South Kensington early in May 1886, and all Indian exhibits should arrive in England before the 1st of January in that year.

4 The terms on which space can be granted, and the extent to which it will be available, cannot be made known until the receipt of further instructions from the Royal Commission *but it is desirable that provisional applications* for space should be sent in by intending exhibitors at as early a date as possible to such address as may be determined by the local authorities Preference will, therefore, be given to applications received before the 1st of March 1885 on the understanding that the area applied for will not necessarily be attained in full, and that the application may be subsequently withdrawn if the charge for space is not accepted

5 All communications to the Government of India connected with the Exhibitions should be addressed to the officer in charge, Exhibition Branch Revenue and Agricultural office

ORDERS.—Ordered that copy of this Resolution be forwarded to Local Governments and administrations noted on the margin, with a request that it may be published in *Local Gazettes* and communicated to newspapers, Vernacular and English, for general information, and with an intimation of the address to which applications for space should be submitted.

Madras Bombay Bengal North-western Provinces and Oudh Punjab.	Central Provinces. British Burma. Coorg Assam Secretary for Berar to the Resident, Hyderabad

Ordered also, that this Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*

[True Extract]
E C BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India

Correspondence.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE KARNATAKA PRAKASIKA

DEAR SIR—

(1) Having stayed sufficiently long at this place, I will be with you in a few days giving an account of this renowned religious place Sangamagde for insertion in one of your valuable columns, which I request you will be pleased to do

(2) Having in view the object of meeting my friends and relatives and also of offering my services to the famous Sanja Dasaiya Occasionally come here I have been an eye witness of what has been going on over since I came here which is nearly two months ago. We have had no rain for the last 3 days The occasional showers were blessed with abundant fruits and bountiful material good to the land in days gone by He has task cheerfully to Gaddi Sanjeevi Rao Dasaiya in return as reply of work One will be extremely happy if I should pay to Karnataka the will show here partly contributed to wonderful to the observers of the world having known the things, means of changes Hitherto, we have seen Pandavas that previously at his coming by day, same time as also in the Gaddi Food also to the Gaddi to Sangamagde has a special gift for the Author of the Thing who very probably took precautions steps to have special Abhishekam and Chitra ... to Sanjeedevaru and also Kamalinja (which Dasaiya will be ... a day or two) in order that Dasaiya may disappear in addition to what he had special Sanjeevi Rao ... and giving specific medicine which proved effective The public of this place and ... of the value, is concerned are much indebted to him for his new medicine which was tried, administered by him

(3) I am sorry that the article that appeared in your issue of the 20th instant contains most contradictory statements regarding the person who attend the said special Abhishekam &c The very Moonji ... of a ... a ... and who has hardly any time to spare ... I ... made ... work ... I feel sorry for the ... community by the ... Pandits, and has even ... I repeat that he had ... upon relatives with any ... of them The affairs of the Tenjai ... to the best knowledge of the entire public in living myself who is easy—with us, are conducted most peaceful A Mahatmian ... the present Amildar

I think ... I ... brought to light it is hardly ... to ... on the ... of the public ... fact that you ... above referred to ... evidently acted through a ... Mere in my text.

I beg to remain,
Dear Sir
Yours very faithfully,
ANANTHANARAPPA.

NANJANGUDE,
31st October, 1884.

General Summary.

MADRAS.

THE STATUTORY CIVIL SERVICE.—As stated in our columns a few days ago, the Government intends to make selections *from the nominees for appointments* as Statutory Civil Servants, and so a competitive examination will be held in Madras on the 17th proximo and following days in the subjects mentioned below. The successful candidates will be required to appear at a final examination which will be held early in December, and will embrace the subjects mentioned in the scheme, together with history and Law. The following is the scheme of Examination.

SERIES I—*English.*

	Hours.	Papers.	Viva Voce.
1 English Literature ..	3	100	50
2 English Language ..	3	100	50
3. Translation from the Vernacular of the candidates into English	2	50	
4. Essay ..	3	50	
5. Reading aloud and construction	6		50
			200

SERIES II—*Second Language.*

1 Grammar Structure and Idioms ...	3	100	50
2. Translation of passages from English into the Second language	6	50	
			200

SERIES III.—*History.*

1 History of England	3	100	50
2 History of India ..	3	100	50
			200

The questions will be of a general character and calculated also to test the candidate's knowledge of the geography of the countries concerned. Candidates failing to obtain one-fourth marks in each branch or *one-third on the whole will be rejected.*

Mr. A. T. Arundel is the President of the Board of Examiners, the members being Mr J A Davies, Registrar, High Court, Dr Jhon Bradshaw, Inspector of Schools, Mr G H Stuart, principal, Kumbaconum College, and Mr. D. Sinclair. —*Mail*

THE LATE SALEM RIOTS.

RELEASE OF ALL THE PRISONERS.

The follgwing Order of the Madras Government was passed yesterday—

In his judgment, dated 21st October, 1883, Mr. Wigram, the Additional Sessions Judge, appointed to try the Salem riot cases, recorded his opinion that the Government should, after the lapse of two years, revise the sentences passed by him, if meanwhile the town of Salem should remain entirely peaceful.

2 His Excellency in Council has given to the foregoing recommendation his most anxious consideration, and now proceeds to pass the final orders of the Government upon it.

3 In July last, Mr Vijaya Raghava Chari, having previously obtained the necessary sanction of the High Court, instituted criminal proceedings against certain persons charged with having given false evidence against him, before the Salem Special Judge His Excellency in council deemed it essential that the course of these trials should be carefully watched and reported on by the Government Pleader, in view, amongst other things, to His Excellency being in a position to judge whether any facts were elicited which might have a bearing favorable to any of the persons who had been compromised in the Salem disturbances, and were undergoing punishment in connection therewith Mr. Shephard accordingly attended the Coimbatore Court of Sessions, and, after having heard all the evidence for the prosecution, reported that the case of the Sundram Chetti and other Salem cases "were no more shaken by the recent judgment than by the acquittal of Vijaya Raghava Chari by the High Court." The Hon'ble the Chief Justice having then been consulted, expressed his opinion to the same effect, but on the request of the Government suggested certain revisions of the sentences and which would, in the opinion of His Excellency in Council, have more than fulfilled the hopes held out by Mr Wigram. Having, however, regard to the state of profound peace in which the town of Salem has remained without interruption since the deplorable disturbances of 1882, His Excellency resolves in the exercise of the powers vested in him by section 401 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and as matter of pure grace and favour, to go many steps farther than a Judge could possibly have gone, and many steps further than even the Government could have been justified in going if the sentences pronounced by the Courts in the case of the Salem rioters had not produced effects so decisive in discouraging the excesses of religious animosity.

4 His Excellency in Council accordingly is pleased to order the immediate release of all the prisoners now undergoing punishment on account of the Salem riots.—*Ibid.*

THE SALEM RIOTERS.—On the announcement of the release of the Salem rioters, the Hindu community of Madras set on foot a subscription for the collection of money to celebrate the event with great pomp. Circulars are being distributed from which we find that the Hindu community intend to give a "People's Treat" for one day on behalf of the "Salem Innocents" as the rioters who have been released are described by them. The treat is to consist of "breakfast, dinner, supper, music mirth and joy, for Brahmans, Sudras and all" It is to be given either to-morrow or the day after in Black town and Mylapore The *rioters expect to collect ten thousand rupees for* the purpose.—*Standard.*

BENGAL.

GOVERNMENT CASH BALANCES.—Government cash balances at the end of September were 1,007 lakhs as compared with 1,273 lakhs at the same date last year.

AFFRAY, BETWEEN MOHOMMEDANS AND HINDOOS. —AGRA Oct. 27.—The Hindoo festival of the cow procession occurring to-day coincident with the Mohurram an affray took place in which several persons were wounded before the disturbance could be quelled by the military No loss of life is reported as yet.—*Bombay Gazette*

Extracts.

RELEASE OF THE SALEM CONVICTS.

The *Standard*.—Ever since a deputation representing the people of Salem waited on Lord Ripon at Guindy in February last with a petition on behalf of the convicted rioters undergoing various degrees of punishment in the jails in India and in the Andaman Islands, there have been rumours current that in the exercise of the prerogative of mercy vested in H. E. the Governor, these men would be permitted to leave their prison homes and to return to the bosoms of their sorrow-stricken families. It will be recollected that Lord Ripon's reply to the Salem deputation was marked by a combination of sympathy and firmness, and His Excellency enunciated the sound principle that it was inconsistent with the public duty of Government to interfere with the judicial decisions of the highest tribunals unless there were circumstances of an exceptional character which rendered an exercise of power desirable In spite of this, however, the people of Salem indulged the hope that a Viceroy, who is the "god of the idolatry" of the literate class in India and whom a distinguished native statesman styled "Ripon the just," would hearken favourable to their "bitter cry." In our issue of the 19th September last we wrote. "There can be no manner of doubt that His Lordship has been very desirous to see the proceedings reviewed. It is said, by the Calcutta *Statesman*, that Lord Ripon *has* moved in the matter, and, our contemporary hears privately from Simla, not without success. There is some hope, therefore, that, in a short time the cry of the Salem people for the release of those who are now enduring the rigors of the law in the Andaman islands and the jails in the presidency, will have been heard." During all this time those in Salem who keenly sympathized with their friends and relatives in durance vile, must have experienced the bitter truth of the saying that hope deferred maketh the heart sick. The order of Government, which we publish with much pleasure releasing all the prisoners now undergoing punishment on account of the Salem riots, will be hailed with satisfaction throughout Southern India. It will be accepted by some as a measure of simple justice to those who have, in their opinion, been unjustly convicted, and by others as an act of pure grace and mercy. The order of the Government is brief, pertinent, and to the point, and it bears the "distinguishing notes" of the adroit and ready pen of our erudite Governor. The Government, in this act of slow-footed justice or benignant mercy, has been moved solely by the suggestion put forth by Mr. Wigram, the additional Sessions Judge appointed to try the Salem riot cases, that, after the lapse of two years the sentences passed by him should be revised, if, meanwhile, the town of Salem should remain entirely peaceful The criminal proceedings in July last against certain persons charged with having given false evidence, instituted by that redoubtable native lawyer, Mr. Vijiaraghava Charry, before the Sessions Judge of Coimbatore, formed an episode in the annals of the Salem riot cases which excited not only the attention of the general public but of the Government. Mr Shephard, the Government Pleader, was despatched to Coimbatore, in the capacity of a chiel taking notes for the enlightenment of Government, His Excellency in Council having deemed it "essential that the course of these trials should be carefully watched and reported on by the Government Pleader, in view, amongst other things, to His Excellency being in a position to judge whether any facts were elicited which might have a bearing favourable to any of the persons who had been compromised in the Salem disturbances and were undergoing punishment in connection therewith." Mr. Shephard's conclusions were the reverse of those generally accepted by the critics of the proceedings at the Sessions Court of Coimbatore. In his opinion the case of Sundram Chetty and other Salem cases were "no more shaken by the recent judgments than by the acquittal of Vijiaragava Charry by the High Court." The Chief Justice was then consulted by the Government and he recommended a remitment of the punishment in certain cases. The Government have gone beyond the recommendations of the Chief Justice, as will be seen in the penultimate sentence of the order in which His Excellency in Council says that the release of all the prisoners is a matter of pure grace and favor. The cankering sore that has festered in the hearts of the Salem people has now, happily, been healed, and the riots, with their untoward consequences, will be remembered as the troubled recollections of an ugly dream.

One of the striking peculiarities connected with the Salem riot trials is that the ringleaders were alleged to consist of men who, for their social status and intelligence, were held in high popular estimation The so-called "ringleaders" were in number 120, and among them were merchants, landholders, municipal commissioners, village magistrates, clerks, pleaders, a Christian assistant zillah surgeon, an overseer, and a Brahmin graduate of the Madras University When Lord Ripon was in Madras in February last, a little over 50 of the Salem citizens, concerned in the riot cases, were in the jails in India and at the Andamans. Since then we do not know how many have been released. The Government recognise the fact that the sentences pronounced by the courts in the case of the Salem rioters have produced decisive effects in discouraging the excesses of religious animosity.

Whatever might be said of the harsh measures adopted by the Government in respect to the Salem rioters, it is certain that the hands of the administration have been strengthened against those occasional outbursts of religious fanaticism that disquiet the public peace and momentarily upset law and order The lesson taught to the rioters of Salem will act as a warning to, and a restraint on, those who, in the indulgence of religious bigotry are induced to act in a manner which the lovers of peace have good reason to deplore

THE EDUCATION COMMISSION.

The *Times of India*.—SIMLA, FRIDAY.—The Government of India, in the Home Department, have prepared a Resolution, dealing with the Report of the Education Commission The Resolution begins by remarking that in appointing the Commission, the Governor-General in Council observed that their duty would be to enquire particularly, subject to only certain limitations as regards universities, schools of technical instruction, European education, and educational system of British Burma into the manner in which effect had been given to the principles of the Despatch of 1854, and to suggest measures for the further carrying out of the policy therein laid down. As regards the general outcome of the Commission's enquiry into the state of education in India, the Governor-General thinks that on the whole, and after making all deductions on account of mistakes and failures on the part of local authorities in giving effect to that Despatch, the result is one upon which Government may congratulate itself. The advance made since 1854 has everywhere been great and encouraging. There is, nevertheless, a vast field still to be occupied It is impossible for Government to find funds to meet a tithe of the demands for aid that can fairly be made upon it This fact was recognised in the above Despatch, which endeavoured to indicate the mode by which private effort might be invoked to supplement State resources The labours of the Commission towards this end, coupled with the powers conferred on local bodies, under the arrangement for the development of local self-government, will, His Excellency trusts, give fresh impetus to education in India. After these general remarks the Resolution proceeds to discuss the chief points in the Report. The Government entirely approve of the recommendations numbered 1, 5, 10 and 12, in Chapter 3, dealing with indigenous schools. These recommendations set out correctly, in the opinion of the Governor-General and the Secretary of State, the general principles on which recognition should be extended to indigenous schools His Excellency is glad to see local Governments in provinces where indigenous schools exist are agreed in accepting them. It is observed that some local Governments are under misapprehension as to the meaning of recommendations 8 and 9. It is not intended to compel aided schools to receive pupils of all castes under a penalty of losing their grants. It is open to any aided school to register itself as a special school for children of specified classes or not belonging to specified castes. It will not necessarily lose its grant by so doing. It is however, the desire of Government that the Educational authorities and the local boards should encourage aided schools to throw their doors open to all castes and classes, exactly as those of Government schools must be open. Under all circumstances care must be taken to see that due provision is made in each locality for the education of low caste children When funds are insufficient for all purposes, a public school should receive aid in preference to a special one. The remaining recommendations in the same chapter are generally commended. With the general policy of the recommendations relating to primary education, the Governor-General and the Secretary of State entirely concur. The detailed proposals of the Commission are well calculated to give effect to the general policy which they advocate. The Government specially accepts the proposals numbered 7, 9, 11, and 16, chapter 4 on that subject. As regards the last proposal, it is added that the Governor-General attaches great importance to the provision of a well judged system of normal schools There may be in the case of Bengal difficulties in the way of insisting upon a normal training for all teachers in primary schools, but the Government of India considers it very desirable with the view to improving the character of instruction given in aided indigenous schools which under) the practically the whole primary education of the masses in that province that those teachers who are willing to submit to normal training should have opportunities given them of securing it, and that their doing so should be favourably recognised in their grants. It is hoped, therefore, that the Lieut. Governor of Bengal will be able to provide reasonable facilities for a certain amount of normal training for primary school teachers. All the other local Governments already recognise the importance of this. The Government concur in all the recommendations in Chapter 5, dealing with secondary education. As regards the question of place of English and vernacular in middle schools, the Governor-General is disposed to agree that for boys whose education terminates with the middle course, instruction through the vernacular is likely to be most effective and satisfactory. The experience of Bengal goes, indeed, to show that even for lads pursuing their studies in high schools a thorough grounding conveyed through their own vernacular leads to satisfactory after results. It is urged by those who take this view that many complaints of the unsatisfactory quality of training given in middle and high schools are accounted for by the attempt to convey instruction through a foreign tongue. Boys, it is said, learn a smattering of very indifferent English while their minds receive no development by the imparting to them of useful knowledge in a shape comprehensible to their intellects since they never really assimilate instruction imparted to them. It has been proposed to meet this difficulty by providing that English shall only be taught in middle school as a language, and even then only as an extra subject where there is real demand for it and readiness to pay for such instruction His Excellency commends this matter to the careful consideration of local Governments and Educational authorities The Governor-General attaches great importance to the recommendation of the Commission in regard to the establishment everywhere of a sound system of scholarships The Government recommends to local Governments the consideration of the advantage of attaching boarding-houses to high schools as suggested by the Chief Commissioner of Assam Recommendations 2 and 5, Chapter 6, dealing with collegiate education, are approved, but his Excellency regrets being obliged to dissent from the proposals that an attempt be made to prepare a moral text book based upon fundamental principles of natural religion such as may be taught in all Government and non-Government colleges, and that the principal or a professor in each Government aided college deliver to each of the college classes in every session a series of lectures on the duties of a man. It is doubtful whether such a moral text book as is proposed could be introduced without raising a variety of burning questions, and strongly as it may be urged that a purely secular education is imperfect, it does not appear probable that a text book of morality sufficiently vague and colourless to be accepted by Christians, Mahomedans and Hindoos would do much especially in the stage of collegiate instructions, to remedy the defects or supply the shortcomings of such an education. The same objection appears to apply to the proposal that a series of lectures should be delivered in each college on the duties of a man and as to the proposed lectures on the duties of a citizen. The Hon. K. T. Telang's objections appear to be unanswerable. The Secretary of State intimates his concurrence in the views of the Government of India on this matter, but adds that possibly hereafter some book in the nature of a text book of moral rules may be written of such merit as to render its use desirable if, that event the question can be reconsidered Recommendations 2, 5, 12, 13, Chapter 7, relating to the internal administration of education departments are approved. With the principle embodied in the proposals concerning the external relation of those departments, the Government generally concurs. The Government does not advocate any hasty upsetting of existing arrangements, but it thinks local Governments may be required now finally and fully to accept and to give effect to them as opportunity may offer. In this conclusion it has the support of the Secretary of State. The Government accepts the cautious and well considered proposals of the Commission on the subject of the gradual withdrawal of Government from the charge of institutions of a high order and especially from colleges It is left to local Governments to give effect to the recommendations on this subject gradually and as local circumstances permit It is no wish of Government to discourage high education in any way whatever. On the contrary, it believes it to be one of its most important duties to spread and foster it. What it specially, however, desires is to secure the assistance to the limited fund, of the State by calling forth every available private agency in connection with every branch of public instruction It is in connection with high education and in view of the direct pecuniary advantages which it holds out to those who follow it, that the Government thinks it can most properly insist on the fullest development of the principle of self-help As regards the education of special classes, such as native chiefs and noblemen, Muhammadans, aboriginal races, low castes and the poorer classes, the Government consider with regard to the first class that the institutions designed for them should be entirely self supporting The Governor-General has the subject of Muhammadan education at present under seperate consideration, and in view of the backward condition into which in some provinces the members of that community have fallen, thinks it desirable to give them in some respects exceptional assistance The proposals bearing upon the education of aboriginal races are approved His Excellency attaches great importance to the provision of adequate educational facilities for the children of low caste parents. The recommendations of the Commission about female education appear to be suitable. As regards the question of legislative action with regard to education the local Governments are unanimous in deprecating such a step. The Government of India is content to accept their conclusions, relying upon their heavy co-operation in the complete application of the principles now laid down. Local boards will ordinarily form school boards for the area under their jurisdiction. As regards the question of funds the Governor-General is glad to see that local Governments are ready to do what they can to meet the necessities of the case. In urging on local Governments a liberal policy in regard to educational expenditure, the Government of India is aware that the policy is one, the proposed development of which was not contemplated on the conclusion of the provincial contracts under which education is purely a provincial charge. The Governor-General will, therefore, should necessity arise and should a review of the financial situation of any local Government show that it is unable to increase expenditure on education to the extent contemplated, be prepared to consider any claims that may reasonably be put forward for assistance from imperial revenues and to deal with them in as liberal a spirit as the condition of imperial finances will permit. The Government of India is, however, confident that the local Governments will not make applications of this nature unless on the revise of their whole resources it is found inevitable In conclusion the Government of India repeats its thanks to the Commission for their work, and records those of the Secretary of State to the same.

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I am,

Dear Sirs,

Yours faithfully,

(Sd) J C. GORDON

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

(From the Daily Papers)

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

London, 2nd Nov.—Reports are generally current that Lord Granville is trying to mediate between China and France.

Lord Dufferin last night entertained Lord Northbrook at a banquet at the Northbrook Club.

London, 3rd Nov.—The *Daily News* publishes a telegram stating that the late engagement between the rebels and General Gordon's forces at Khartoum lasted several hours, and that the enemy's loss was enormous. The number of rebels engaged is estimated at 25,000.

The telegram states that they are returning to the attack in increased numbers.

The arrival of Lord Wolseley at Dongola is announced.

Secunderabad, 3rd Nov.—A faction fight occurred in the city on Thursday. Several persons were killed and wounded.

The Nizam's State Council on Friday resolved to try Sultan Nawaz Jung by commission for complicity, and informed him that if he did not surrender, the Government would use force.

The Resident approved the decision.

Nawaz Jung, it is believed, has yielded, but he being chief of Arbs, they will fight to the last if ordered.

The Nizam's Palace is guarded by the New Brigade.

There is great excitement in the city.

London, 4th Nov.—The Mahdi is gathering his forces round Khartoum, and has summoned General Gordon to surrender.

Lord Granville, replying to a question in the House of Lords, denied that the Khedive had wired to the Queen that Khartoum had fallen, and that General Gordon had been captured.

The reports current that such is the case are not believed.

Secunderabad, 3rd Nov.—Nawaz Jung has not yet surrendered, and Nizam's troops remain under arms, and patrol the streets of the city. Asfar Jung Cavalry are stationed near the Chowmuh. To-morrow the Commission meets, and if Nawaz Jung does not appear, the Nizam's troops will attempt his capture.

Galub Jung's Arabs on Sunday attacked the police near Salar Jung's palace, killing two and wounding several. Another solitary policeman was hacked to pieces in Begum Bazaar on Saturday night. It is publicly believed that Nawaz Jung will make a desperate resistance. The first disturbance, on Thursday, arose from the police attendants of Mir Ala Khan, insisting that an elephant, upon which rode the children of Nawaz Jung, should turn back to allow the passage through a narrow street of an elephant ridden by their master. The police struck Nawaz Jung's elephant and attendants. The former bolted home. Nawaz then ordered his Arabs to attack the police, killing seven and wounding four. The police subsequently deserted their posts throughout the city, afraid even to use their uniform. The Chudderghat Volunteers and Residency guard remained under arms for some hours.

4th Nov.—Nawaz Jung has surrendered. The commission sat yesterday, but their decision is unknown. The excitement has abated.

London, 5th Nov.—The House of Commons, after a long debate, has voted the address in reply to the Queen's Speech.

Cairo, 4th Nov.—Major Kitchener telegraphs that General Gordon refused to surrender to the Mahdi, who has since withdrawn his forces.

The Mudir of Dongola has been appointed Knight Commander of St. Michael, and St. George, and Lord Wolsely, has presented him with the insignia of the Order.

Paris, 6th Nov.—Cholera has broken out here, and one death has already occurred.

It is stated that direct negotiations have commenced between France and China.

London, 7th Nov.—It is officially stated that England has proposed to mediate between France and China.

The Under Secretary of State for India replying to a question in the House of Commons said that the Government regretts the Mandalay atrocities, but he was not aware however, that the Indian Government contemplated interfering in that quarter.

Mr. Gladstone, in moving the second reading of the Franchise Bill, insisted upon its separation from the re-distribution of seats.

THE
Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER, 10, 1884.

THE BANGALORE POLICE TORTURE CASE.

THE result of the trial of the four members of the Police force of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, at the recent Sessions of the Madras High Court, has been a great public disappointment, and, we are afraid, it is a case also of a miscarriage of public justice. Four men namely Syed Abdul Khadar, J. W. Wilby (European Chief Constable) Narainswamy, and Karim Khan, were charged with voluntarily causing hurt to extort a confession of an offence alleged to have been committed by the prosecutor, and with wrongfully confining him. The case, as may be remembered, arose out of the incident that a chetty was robbed of a parcel containing a valuable collection of jewels, while he was travelling between Jollarpett and Bangalore. The facts were as follows— On the 16th July last, one Vurda Pillay, the prosecutor, was a passenger from Amboor to Bangalore. The prosecutor, who was a bricklayer, was accompanied in the journey by his brother-in-law, named Mooneeswamy. After changing trains at Jollarpett, they went on quietly to Kolar, when a chetty, who was travelling in the same compartment, raised an alarm and said that he had lost jewellery to the extent of Rs. 1,000. On arriving at Bangalore, the Chetty again raised a hue and cry, and told the police that he suspected the prosecutor, his brother-in-law and two other passengers, of having stolen the jewels. The prosecutor and his brother-in-law were given into custody of the second accused. The prosecutor was then taken to the room, at the police station, of the second prisoner. His hands were alleged to have been pinioned and tied towards the back of his neck, and he is said to have been assaulted by all the accused, the object of the assault being to extort a confession from the prosecutor that he and his brother-in-law had robbed the chetty's jewels. The prosecutor and his brother-in-law were released on their own recognisance, and were then taken by Mr. Chocalingum Pillay, Inspector in charge of the police School, on the same day, to Mr. Hewetson, Superintendent of Police, and to Mr. E. Pereira, the First Class (second) Magistrate of police, and these gentlemen saw for themselves the marks of the torture, in the shape of three bloody wheals, on the back of the prosecutor (though Mr. Hewetson spoke only to two marks in his evidence) and the swelling of both his hands caused by the rope with which they were tied. The medical testimony proved, beyond doubt, the facts stated above. The Apothecary at the Bowring Hospital, to whom the prosecutor was taken shortly after the assault on him, deposed that he found three severe marks on the back, as having been administered by a rattan, and also a swelling in both hands which would be caused by their being tied with a rope. Such was the evidence, in the main, in the case against the prisoners who were defended by Mr. Spring Branson barrister-at-law, the prosecutor's case was conducted by the Crown prosecutor, Mr. Tarrant, barrister-at-law, and the Government Solicitors. The result has been perfectly unsatisfactory, and, as we have said, there appears to have been a miscarriage of justice. The first prisoner only was found guilty of a common assault, under section 352 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced by the judge to three months' rigorous imprisonment, while the three others got off scot free. We repeat once more that there has been here a miscarriage of justice. The finding of the jury is curious if not queer. It never seems to have occurred to them that a man who has gone in whole and sound does not come out of an inner room of a police station, whither he has been taken on a charge of

back and his two hands swollen, unless he was so maltreated to extort a confession from him of the offence with which he was charged. Policemen do not commit common assaults on people, in the inner rooms of a station, simply for the wanton pleasure of it. They must have an object in maltreating persons charged with offences, and that object can only be to extort a confession of the charge, so as to simplify subsequent police proceedings and gain them praise and promotion. In the case under consideration, it was quite clear that the prosecutor, a sound and healthy man, was taken into the station in that condition, and came out wounded and bloody, and yet an "intelligent jury" finds one out of the four accused guilty of an ordinary assault. It is therefore evident, that whatever benefit of legal doubts was given to the second third, and fourth accused, the first accused who has been found guilty of assault, my guilty of offences far more serious than that—was, in fact, guilty of voluntarily causing hurt and wrongfully confining the prosecutor to extort a confession We are almost certain that the presiding judge was surprised at and dissatisfied with the verdict of the jury. In passing sentence, his lordship said—" Prisoner at the bar, you have been acquitted by the jury of the serious charges, and they have found you guilty of the minor charge of assault. *I am bound to give effect to that finding.* Considering your position as a policeman, it was your duty to protect people, and not to assault them. *Considering what took place at the police station, you may consider it lucky that a mild judicial sentence* is provided by section 352—only 3 months' rigorous imprisonment. *I might impose fine and imprisonment* but I don't suppose you are able to pay a fine. I will give you the full term of imprisonment" It is clear that the judge here hints that the jury might have brought in a verdict on the graver charges of causing hurt to extort a confession and wrongfully confining the prosecutor with that object, and, that in that case, he (the judge) would have passed the severer sentences for the more heinous offences. One other point is clear in this prosecution and its sad fiasco, and that is, taking for granted that the three other accused have rightly escaped condemnation, there are other higher officers of police than the one condemned, who were active agents in this case of deliberate police torture

UNDEFENDED PRISONERS.

It has been a great blot on the Judicial Administration of India, that no provision has hitherto been made (with the exception we shall presently cite), for the adequate defence of undefended prisoners in the Criminal Courts of the country, charged with capital and heinous offences. While the prosecution is equipped with all the powers and terrors of the law, and guided by the highest legal talent procurable in the shape of Advocate-Generals, Crown Prosecutors, and Government Advocates, the poor accused, who cannot afford to pay for the services of an advocate, has to stand or fall, alone and unaided, guilty or *not guilty*. Obviously the system is an unjust and tyrannous one, and constantly occasions grave miscarriage of justice. Take the case of a poor ryot or cooly from the country, charged before the High Court with murder. We will assume that he is innocent of the crime. He is first hounded down by a corrupt Police, who employ all their evil machinations to ensure his conviction (as a proof of their own professional energy and skill)— bribery, intimidation, torture. Placed before the committing Magistrate, he has pitted against him a learned Government Prosecutor, who has no difficulty in making *prima facie* case against the accused. Put on his final trial before the Court of Criminal Sessions, he has arrayed in terrible force against him the forensic abilities of an advocate general, a Crown Prosecutor or Government advocate. Ignorant of the very elementary principles and [illegible] position, however innocent, hope to cope successfully with the prosecution (or persecution!) of an all powerful Government, and establish his innocence? Must the innocent, then, needs suffer that highly salaried advocate Generals and law officers of the crown may flourish? In Great Britain and in the United States, advocates are entertained at the expense of the state, to defend poor prisoners on their trial, who have not the means to engage legal counsel. The system, as may well be expected, has worked with the happiest results, and many a wicked plot to circumvent the destruction of an innocent man has by such instrumentality been brought to light, and the real offenders detected and convicted. In common with other of our Anglo-Indian and vernacular contemporaries in this country, we have steadily and permanently advocated the employment by the State in India, of advocates to undertake the defence of poor, undefended prisoners, but, hitherto, a deaf ear has been turned to the appeal. It is very gratifying, therefore, after many years of waiting, to find some move being made in the direction indicated. The Government of the Western Presidency have the honor and credit of taking the initiative in the matter. From an order of the Governor in Council, of Bombay, dated 21st October last, we learn that, that Government have provided a sum of Rs. 5,000, in their next Budget, to pay for the services of advocates to appear for undefended prisoners charged with capital offences, in the Sessions Courts of the Presidency of Bombay; as also in criminal appeals from the Courts in Sind, heard in the High Court of Bombay. We also find, to our agreeable surprise, that for some years past a fund has been provided by the High Court of Bombay, to furnish counsel for the defence of such poor prisoners at their Bar as may stand in need of the same. Such a praiseworthy and noble example should be promptly followed by other Governments in India, both under British rule and in native states. We say it is a monstrous shame and positive scandal, that under any civilised administration, an accused person, particularly in a "capital" case, should be convicted and sentenced without being afforded every fair and reasonable opportunity of clearing himself and establishing his innocence. We hope, before long, to see our just and compassionate Maharajah making similar provisions in the Sessions Courts of Mysore, as have been announced by the Government of India.

RE-MARRIAGE OF HINDU WOMEN.

We, with much pleasure, make room for the following important communication from Dewan Bahadoor Raghunath Row, one of the most philanthropic of our countrymen in Southern India, giving us the result of his recent controversy with His Holiness the Swamy of Oottradi Mutt, on the legality of re-marriages Hindu women in general and of virgins in particular.

SIR,—As I am under the impression that many of my countrymen are anxious to know the result of my interviews with his holiness the swamy of the Uttaradi Mutt and his pundits, on the subject of the re-marriage of Hindu women, I beg to trouble you with the following account of the same.

In one of such interviews, the swamy intimated that the shastras did not permit re-marriage to Hindu women at any time in any yuga or era. I submitted to him that such a statement was untenable and that, should he proclaim it, it would injure his reputation. He, however, chose to maintain that view and published it and circulated post-cards to the effect that, that being his view, he would remove the doubts of all those who held the opposite view. The swamy was met by a deputation from the Re-marriage Association of Madras and, after a conversation of two nights, it was found that the swamy would not arrange for a fair discussion of the question in a constitutional manner, that he would declare his decision, *which he had already formed*, that such re-marriages were illegal, despite whatever others would say to the contrary. The Association, therefore, broke off all communication with the swamy and ceased to see him.

I was then sent for and asked to discuss

nothing to do with any discussion with the swamy and I belonging to that Association It was pointed out to me that the swamy having nothing to do with the Association, I might speak to him and his pundits in my individual capacity unconnected with the Association I represented that I would not *discuss* with them without constitutional checks, but would try to get some of my *doubts of possible removal* To this the swamy agreed One day when I was at the mutt I asked for the meaning of a particular word (Punarbhu) and they refused to give it. They requested me to speak on the legality of re-marriage after the Saptapada ceremony was once performed I said that I had no doubts on that point and therefore, I was not bound to speak about it They finally agreed to examine my authorities in support of the legality of such marriages the next day

They said that they would prove that such re-marriages were illegal in the present yuga or era, thus giving up the view which they had hitherto held, that it was *ever* illegal I asked them to state clearly whether they had given up the idea they had hitherto maintained They refused to answer this question either way

I asked permission to read the authorities in support of the view of the legality of such re-marriages, but I was not allowed to do so One of the pundits then remarked that there were two authorities which were found in some of the text books He gave them out and asked me how I could still, in the teeth of such authorities, hold my view I told them that they were no authorities, that even if they were, the first and the most in recent one had no bearing upon Saptapadi, while the second referred to *gift* and not to *marriage* (the word *Deya* occurring in it) I submitted that, if, for the sake of argument, it be viewed as referring to marriage, there were numerous authorities quoted in my Sanskrit pamphlet which had been before them for more than two years, ruling to the contrary It being so, I said it had to be decided whether the smriti quoted by the pundit (Bhabravya Smriti) could overrule Manu and other authorities I then said that this unknown fragmentary smriti could not upset the ordinations of Vishnu the great creator of the Universe, of Manu, through whom God is supposed to have given out laws, and of Vasishta, the famous guru of Rama

At this point, V K Gopalacharya told me that he and I were learned men and could go on arguing for two hundred years (*i e, ad infinitum*) but that nothing would come out of it that as I had not been arguing the question but asking him what he thought on it, he would mention it to me He said "Aditya Purana prohibits such a marriage, this Purana is quoted by my Acharya, and I will, therefore believe that such re-marriages are illegal I said to him that, in an assembly of Pandits I must not say that the fact of the Purana being quoted by their Bhashyakara was not sufficient to give the Purana the position of an authority but it would not be so to other sects of the Hindus that even granting for the sake of argument that the Purana was an authority, no evidence had been adduced by him to show that the prohibitory verses were really in that Purana or that they the verses, had been quoted by his Acharya I, therefore, thought that he had made out no case He said that it was his belief and I said that I could not object to his entertaining that belief and that I had known him and expected that he would be as frank as he proved to be

Such has been the outcome of the visit of the swamy to Madras I am very sorry that the swamy, eminent as he is in his Sanskrit scholarship, should have for some considerable time, maintained that such re-marriages were *always illegal*, should have received more than, I am told two hundred papers from his pandits in support of his view and then, all on a sudden on the arrival of pundits from Sattara and Gwalior, should have changed his front and attempted to prove, on the authority of the text books, which he himself had in no measurable language condemned as worthless, that such marriages were illegal should have not allowed a fair discussion of the authorities quoted in my pamphlet, should have thought that he could ignore Vishnu, Manu and Vasishta in great preference to Babhravya, a most insignificant and obscure Rishi, whose works are not extant, and should have tried to make me believe that such re-marriages were illegal He has, however, not disappointed anybody Yet, I have not seen as good a Sanskrit scholar as the swamy is, with rare exceptions, during the last thirty five years. I must attribute this failure, therefore, to some cause other than want of Sanskrit scholarship.

R RAGHUNATH ROW.

Mylapore, 4th Nov.

Occasional Notes.

THE Gaekwar of Baroda intends starting a paper mill in his state Two paper mills are shortly to be opened in Poona.

A HYDERABAD correspondent states in his letter, published in one of our contemporaries that during the row which took place in the city on the 30th ultimo, six policemen were killed and eight wounded

A COLLEGE for native students is to be established in the Bhownagger State It will educate students up to the B A degree The foundation stone of the college buildings is to be laid by Sir James Fergusson during his approaching visit to Kattyawar

THE Boden Professor of Sanskrit (Mr Monier Williams) will deliver an adress in the Library of the Indian Institute, on Tuesday next on the following subject — "How can the University of Oxford best fulfil its duty towards India" After the adress the Vice Chancellor will declare the Institute open

THE New York correspondent of a Calcutta paper says that "the announcement of Lord Dufferin's appointment to the Vice royalty of India gives great pleasure to our Canadian Colonists, who love his name, and are very fond of him May his path be strewn with roses and may his rule be wise and true, which his antecedents promise it will be for he is well ruled 'white folks,' who are as loyal to their Queen as British Indians are to their Empress

It is stated that the Madras Government have asked some of the leading members of the Hindu community of Madras, Sir Madava Row, Mr Muttusamy Iyer, Mr Cheetoal Row, Mr Ranganatha Row to favor them with their views on the subject of infant marriage and other matters which formed the subject of an official representation to the Government of India by Mr Malabari, of Bombay Mr Malabari is determined to push his schemes of reform as far as he can

THE Cochin Sirkar has granted a handsome honorarium to Mr C Subbarayor, B A, M R A S, Third Judge of the Appeal Court, for drafting the Cochin Sircar Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Act The drafts have been made in a very judicious manner, and the Madras Government in according sanction to the measures has been pleased to pay a high compliment to the Judge by remarking that the provisions of the British Code have been adopted to the requirements of the country in a judicious manner

A MANDALAY telegram says that, in consequence of the increase of crime in Upper Burmah, Royal orders have been issued directing that any thief caught is to be killed without inquiry being made as to his relatives This will be a convenient pretext for getting rid of any political enemies, or for Ministers to relieve themselves of the presence of obnoxious followers who know too much of their coquetting with any of the princes in exile Any one found drunk is to receive fifty lashes, and the sale of liquor to the Burmese is prohibited

THE Secretary of State has again drawn the attention of all Governments to the existing rules in regard to the placing of Government information at the disposal of the Press His Lordship points out the great importance of this privilege, which is left to the discretion of the heads of Departments, and urges that when doubts exist as to the propriety or otherwise of placing Government information before the Press the advice of higher authority should be sought Attention is also directed to the fact that the time at which the information is given is often quite as important as the subjects themselves

A TELEGRAM to the *Times of India* says that the leading natives of Lahore held a meeting on Sunday for the purpose of adopting an address to Lord Ripon on his arrival at Umritsar, which was agreed to. Propositions were also considered as to the best mode of preserving the returing Viceroy's memory, and it was resolved that a hall, to be called the Ripon Hall, should be erected in Lahore Some donations were promised towards the object in view A similar meeting was held at Rawalpindi The members of the Triplicane Literary Society at Madras have resolved to present Lord Ripon with an address A deputation will wait on his lordship in Bombay

His Excellency the Viceroy will leave Simla on Monday next, the 10th instant, and will be accompanied by the members of his staff and the Under-Secretary to Government in the Foreign department Lord Ripon will visit Umballa and Umritsar, and proceed to Delhi where he will stay four days It has been arranged that His Excellency shall leave Delhi on the 10th instant and go to the Alighar, remain there a few hours and then proceed to Agra where he will stay till the 23rd Mattra will be visited on the 20th From Agra His Excellency will visit Benares and Rajmahal, go to Darjeeling on the 29th instant and be at Calcutta on Tuesday, the 2nd December

THERE has just been completed, in a railway engine shop in Pennsylvania, a locomotive which, it is anticipated, will be able to pull a train on the New York division of the Lehigh road at the rate of eighty miles an hour The engine weighs nearly 100,000 lbs, and the tender, when filled with coal and water, 70,000lbs The engine, it is stated, will develop from 1,400 to 1,500 horsepower, carries 160 lbs boiler pressure, the boiler being constructed of steel especially for the purpose It has butt-joints, double rivetted, with 24 inches for its smallest diameter Tue fire box is 11 feet, with 236 two inch tubes, the total heating surface being 1,378 square feet. The grate area is 37 square feet

A RESOLUTION is published in the *Gazette of India* regarding the medical attendance of Civil Surgeons on Government clerks and their families. It is notified that all clerks of all Government offices are entitled to gratuitous medical attendance and medicines for themselves. All clerks of army head quarters' offices are entitled to similar privileges for themselves and their families Subject to the above rules, clerks drawing Rs 250 per mensem and upwards are entitled to the services of the Civil Surgeon and those drawing less than that amount, to the services of the Assistant Surgeon or medical subordinate provided for the purpose, it being understood that the attendance of the Civil Surgeon should be given in all cases of emergency or of great danger or difficulty when applied for by the subordinate medical attendant. These rules come into effect from 1st January next.

Local and Provincial

CONTINGENT ALLOWANCE —The contingent or saddlewar allowance to Deputy Amildars was hitherto Rs 5, which being considered insufficient, the Dewan to the Maharajah, in a recent order, has raised the allowance to Rs 8 a month

FIRST MADRAS PIONEERS.—The first Regiment of Madras Pioneers may be expected in Bangalore, in a week or ten days hence, to take the place of the Fourth Pioneers, which left the station, last month, for Belochistan, relieving the First Regiment

NEW TELEGRAPH OFFICE, C AND M STATION —The new Government Telegraph office, on Museum Road, C and M Station, opposite the Civil Court, is fast approaching completion, and will probably be ready for use by the month of January ensuing

PRINCE OF WALE'S BIRTHDAY —Yesterday was the 43rd anniversary of the birth of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and Heir apparent to the British throne, but being Sunday, there was no parade of troops in garrison, or any other form of public tamasha.

MR BASHYA CHARLU —We deeply regret to announce that Mr Bashya Charlu, Gazette Head Translator and originator of this paper, has been seriously ill since yesterday morning at Malcor whither he was taken to be placed under the treatment of a Native doctor He has been ailing for the last four or five months.

THE LATE MR C VENCATA RAO —We regret to announce the death of Mr Vencata Rao the Munsiff of Hassan and the son of late Mr Gundappaut, yesterday morning He was very sick at Hassan and came to Bangalore a few months ago to recruit his health But the Supreme Being ordained otherwise and we have lost a good and amiable citizen

GAZETTE NOTIFICATIONS —The Chief Commissioner of Coorg is pleased, under Section 138 of the Civil Leave Code, to grant one month's privilege leave of absence to Kongandra Madaya, Subedar of the Padinalkna Taluk, with effect from the 9th October 1884 Kuttetti Chengappa, Parpatagar of Mercarana, and Acting Subedar of the Yelsavirshma Taluk, is appointed to act as Subedar and 3rd Class Magistrate of the Padinalkna Taluk, during K. Madaya's absence, or until further orders

THE MIDDLE SCHOOL EXAMINATION — Candidates whose names have been registered for the approaching Middle School Examination to be held at Bangalore, Mysore, Shimoga, and Hassan are informed that the Examination will commence on Monday, the 1st December, at 10 a.m precisely Candidates should present themselves at the Central College in Bangalore, the Maharajah's College in Mysore, the Shimoga College in Shimoga, and the High School in Hassan at half past 9 a.m each day.

The MYSORE STATE RAILWAY.—The traffic returns for this railway made up for 15 weeks ending with the 25th October show an increase of merchandise and mineral traffic as compared with the same for the corresponding term of last year. 3,771,859 maunds of goods were carried over the line this year against 263,024 last year The earning for the week, however (ending same date) are very much lower. Last year in the corresponding week the line earned Rs.7 15-2 per mile, this year it only earned Rs 4-9-1

AGRICULTURAL INSPECTORS.—The Government of His Highness the Maharaja has resolved to appoint Agricultural Inspectors, who are to go about the districts and taluks of the Province to report upon the condition of the crops and agricultural prospects generally among the ryot population, to introduce improvements whenever and wherever they can, and to suggest improvements to the agriculturists. The agricultural inspectors are to be trained in the Agricultural College at Madras, and sent down to Bangalore, as they finish their course, for employment in the Province. There have been four such inspectors appointed already, namely Neelakunta Rao to the Bangalore District, Sreenivasa Rao to the Kolar district, Venkatadasappah to the Tumkur district, and Shamaengar to the Mysore district. Yellandur Sata Rao, who passed out from the Agricultural College in 1883, has been granted a scholarship of Rs 20 a month, tenable for a year, to enable him to prosecute his studies in Veterinary Surgery.

Extracts.

THE SALEM PRISONERS.

The *Times of India* —The action of the Madras Government in unconditionally releasing the persons convicted of complicity in the celebrated Salem riots will commend itself to all who have studied the history of the case, although many will probably be found to dissent from the reasons upon which the order just issued is based The Madras Government in now ordering the release of the prisoners do not profess to do so from a desire to render justice to men who have been convicted upon discredited testimony, but base their action upon a recommendation for a remission of the sentences after the lapse of two years, made by the Sessions Judge who tried the case Profound peace, the order says has reigned in Salem since the riots, and taking this fact into consideration, the Governor of Madras, "in exercise of the powers vested in him by section 401 of the Criminal Procedure Code and as a matter of pure grace and favour" orders the immediate release of the prisoners. It was scarcely to be expected that the Madras Government would retreat from the strong position which it has all along taken up in this matter, and we do not think that any one will seriously quarrel with it for escaping from the dilemma into which it had been brought by the action of over-zealous and not very discreet officials, by taking advantage of the opinion afforded by the Sessions Judge's recommendation for a remission of the sentences. At the same time we may expect to hear a good deal about its measure of "pure grace and favour" before the question is relegated to the domain of history

THE ORIGIN AND REASON OF VACCINATION

The *International Health Exhibition Handbook* —Jenner observed that the milkers of cows were not attacked with small pox, a fact which attracted much attention at a time when to escape from small-pox was great event. He further observed that these people contracted an affection from the cow, which could be communicated by inoculation from one individual to another and their protec-

tion from small-pox was enjoyed by those who were thus inoculated It has remained for future generations to understand more thoroughly how this protection is brought about In the case of Jenner cow pox, the disease communicated from cow to man was of much more constant occurrence in the cow than at the present time. Now it is a rare event for cow-pox to be found What then has happened to prevent the appearance of this affection amongst these animals? To answer this question, let us think for a moment of certain points in the behaviour of the disease, first it occurs only in the female animal—that is, the animal with which man comes most in contact, secondly, the disease appeared on the teats and udder alone, the very parts of the animal constantly exposed to human touch A moment's thought leads to the conclusion that man must in some way or other be the means of communication of cow pox to the cow But whence comes the disease which is thus conveyed?

Before the introduction of vaccination it was, as we have said, the exception for any one to escape small pox just as in our time it is the exception for an individual to suffer from this disease. Supposing therefore, that man while suffering from small pox, in the act of milking, inoculated the cow his opportunity for doing so at the present time, would be enormously reduced Thus we can understand that, if cow pox in the lower animal depends for its origin upon small pox in man, it would necessarily be more seldom found in the present day There is, indeed, but little doubt but that the cow pox results through the inoculation of the cow with the small pox of man and that the passage of the virus through the lower animal so modifies it that it can be again introduced into man, producing an affection sufficiently like small pox to protect from an attack of this disease without being attended by risk to life or by any power of communicating itself, except by the process of inoculation

The circumstances under which the cow can be thus inoculated with small pox matter are not well understood and the operation is very difficult of performance. Many have tried unsuccessfully again and again, others have succeeded by inoculation of the cow with small-pox matter in producing small elevations or papules which have again given rise to small pox in man when the fluid they contain was introduced into his system It is, however, very difficult in the laboratory to exactly imitate nature seeing that we do not know what the conditions are under which the cow would contract this disease

However much we may speculate on the question as to how such inoculation may be performed, there is no doubt that it has been accomplished by a few individuals and the success of the few is of infinitely more importance as far as proof is concerned, than the failure of the many As a result of what is known of the cow pox in the cow we have but little hesitation in accepting as probable in a high degree that vaccine lymph is really small pox modified by being passed through the cow

Vaccination indeed, resembles inoculated small-pox with three important exceptions, the general eruption of small pox does not occur, the affection is not communicable from person to person except by inoculation, and does not endanger life

SOCIAL REFORM AMONG THE HINDUS

The *Madras Mail*—The following paper was read by M R Ry P Ranganatha Mudaliyar, B A before the National Indian Association, Madras, on the 6th ultimo —

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN —When your President expressed to me a wish that I should read a paper on some subject connected with the objects that this Association has in view, I readily consented to do so but when I gave my consent, I was in a blissful state of ignorance as to the difficulty of choosing a suitable subject and the still greater difficulty of saying on the subject chosen something worth hearing without giving a rude shock to cherished beliefs and prejudices The subject on which I propose to say a few words this evening is,—" Social Reform among the Hindus." It may be thought that the subject chosen is too vague and comprehensive, and I am free to confess it is so Indeed my object in choosing a large subject like Social Reform was to enable myself to string loosely together a few thoughts without any attempt at logical order or precision. I may say once for all that I have endeavoured to put nothing into this paper, that I do not sincerely believe to be right and true I am of course prepared to be told that some of the conclusions I have arrived at are erroneous, and some of the reforms I proposed unsound and even mischievous, but as the sole motive by which I am actuated is a desire to point out what I consider to be serious evils and to suggest remedies for them, I pray that I may be heard with patience and judged with indulgence I have, indeed, not studied to please but I should be sorry to give offence

There are in India at present as there are in other countries and there have been at other times, men who are not without a desire to promote the well being of their mother country, and whose firm conviction is that the social customs and institutions which have so long stood the test of time must possess a peculiar vigour and adaptability, and should not, therefore, be parted with at any cost Men of this sort believe, and earnestly believe that usages and modes of living which were good enough for so many generations of their ancestors must be good enough for themselves and that any attempt to pull down any part of the existing social fabric with a view to improve it will be attended with the most disastrous results This party, which may be denominated the party of *Order* has, arrayed in its ranks at present nearly all Hindus who have not had the benefit of a sound English education and even some who enjoyed that benefit Take the whole class of Pundits with their old world notions of right and wrong and with a knowledge made up of some parts of myth and just a tenth part of truth from an alliance between the Pundits on the one side and on the other the numerous and powerful body of Purohits Gurus Matadhipatis, Pandarasannidhis Acharyas and a host of old or priestly advisers and rulers combine the reputation for learning and wisdom possessed by the former class with the acknowledged sanctity and authority of the latter, and you can form some conception of the difficulty of carrying out any reform which will have the effect of calling in question the wisdom of the past, and of diminishing the influence exercised for long ages by the priestly class The illiterate classes, and they form the great majority of our peasants and artisans, our day labourers and menial servants are averse to change as change, they do not care to be drifted from their ancient moorings enough for them the simple faith and the primitive ways of living of their forefathers, to doubt the wisdom of the village teachers or to challenge the authority of the village priest is a presumption they dare not even think of they know not what the Vedas say or the Smrithis prescribe but let a Brahmin, not perhaps very much wiser than they assert with confident dogmatism—this is the teaching of the Vedas and this the rule prescribed by the Smrithis, and they receive the priestly advice with unquestioning reverence and submission Here is an amount of *vis inertiæ* which it is almost as difficult to overcome as the active opposition of the Pundit and the Priest But this is not all for the great majority of the male population must be added the entire female population of the country It is common to say that the female members of a Hindu household exert little or no influence on the fates and fortunes of the family, and that the tyranny of the stronger sex over the weaker has rarely been carried to such a cruel pitch as in India I am talking of the people of Southern India, and I can assert of them with confidence that the men treat their woman kind as a rule with due tenderness and consideration and that the women very often exercise rather more influence than is good for the family that they should But this by the way Women have at all times been the stoutest champions of orthodoxy, and Hindu women are and have always been like their sisters of the West, the firmest supporters of the established order of things and the staunchest allies of the church Against this vast mass of antiquated learning and wisdom out of date—vested interests and priestly bigotry,—blind veneration for the past and cold apathy—the simple, unreasoning faith of the untutored and the influence for evil, exercised indeed in soft and winning ways but none the less powerful of the mother and wife, sister and daughter,—is to be set the impulse to a purer and happier mode of living imparted to the few by western knowledge and western culture. With such enormous disparity of strength between the contending parties it is no matter for wonder that little or nothing has yet been done in Southern India in the way of social reform

In Hindu society, as it is at present constituted, the number of men who have received the benefit of a liberal education is a very small fraction of the whole community, and even the small number is unfortunately split up into factions which do not care to act in concert Human life is said to have its three stages, youth that dreams of the future, manhood that lives in the present, and old age that dwells lovingly on the past Even so among the educated Hindu there are three classes with strongly marked differences There are men who cling tenaciously to the past, and who would listen to no proposal tending to lay violent hands on the sacred ark of custom Such as these are not without clear good sense in the practical affairs of life but the bias of a false patriotism is so strong in them that they will not believe in the people of the East being improved by contact with the people of the West There are others who are not wanting in culture and energy and who have acquired honour and profit in the professions to which they have devoted themselves, but this class of men are utterly immersed in the present, that they consider their whole duty done, if they earn money, support their family, subscribe to a few charities, pay taxes, and so conduct themselves in every transaction of life as to escape prosecution under the penal code There are others again,—alas! how few? who are courageous enough to protest against the social evils the country is groaning under, and who are willing to bear odium and reproach for the good of their country but their voice is like a cry in the wilderness and their efforts to improve the condition of their fellow countrymen are impeded by youthful excess of zeal or senile weakness of mind And what is the kind of life that the educated Hindu leads? In answering this question, I shall give but a part of the picture, and shall attempt to tone down the harsher features of even the part I give The broad barrier that separates the public the outer life of the educated Hindu here, his life as an officer of State or a teacher or a lawyer, from his private or inner life has often reminded me of the double life led by the somnambulist with this essential difference in favor of the somnambulist that, whereas the somnambulist is unconscious during one of his two lives of what he does in the other, the educated Hindu carries with him from his place of business into his home and from his home to his place of business a clear and painful consciousness of both his lives This want of harmony in the conduct of the educated Hindu as a public man and as a private individual allows itself in a variety of ways As a teacher he may expound excellent principles of morality and instil into the minds of his pupils the idea that just as of men and things but see him in the midst of his domestic surroundings and you catch him doing the very things he denounced elsewhere with such fervid zeal As a judge or a Vakil he may be able to sift and weigh evidence but when he is at home he like other people believes without evidence and sometimes arrives at conclusions opposed to obvious facts To speak in the first person I may have no faith in judicial astrology and yet whatever important thing I do I must do on an auspicious day determined for me by an astrological charlatan I may feel sincerely that the way in which religious ceremonies are performed and mantrams uttered by my family priest is a mockery of things solemn a profanation of things sacred and yet the solemn mockery thus sacred profanity must be endured or I run the risk of being reviled as an apostate I may feel that the best thing I can do for my stupid son is to keep him single, until such time at least as he is able to shift for himself and earn enough to maintain a wife and children with but such is the tyranny of custom that he must be married as soon as he arrives at man's estate, even though I have to bear the burden of supporting, it may be to the last day of my life, my worthless son and his wife and all the creatures that they may bring into existence It may seem to me to be a profligate waste of money to spend hundreds and thousands of rupees in connection with a marriage on gifts to the well to do, food to the pampered on dancers and songstresses, on processions and illuminations, and on the various shows and festivities that are imagined to be an integral part of marriage, but, I must do as others do, or I shall be taunted as a miser, and suspected even by my friends as a possible renegade But why multiply instances? Just there is this glaring incongruity between thoughts and deeds, between public professions and private practices, is felt by none more keenly than by the educated Hindus themselves; and lest it should be thought that I feel a malicious pleasure in drawing up an indictment against others, I acknowledge, and acknowledge with shame and compunction, that I am myself as much at fault as most others. I pretend to no higher wisdom and no higher virtue than belong to the majority of my educated countrymen

One peculiar difficulty with which the question of social reforms is beset in India is that social usages and customs, the least important as much as the most, are invested with a religious character The observance of such customs is supposed to confer religious merit and their violation to incur the divine displeasure If a child is to be put into a cradle and has a name given to it, if a boy is to be put to school, if a young man is to exchange the cap for the turban, if I have to remove from one house into another, or if I have to go on a journey the priest must be called in, mantrams chanted and blessings invoked and each of these things, which may not at the first blush seem to have any close bearing on religion, has to be done on stated days and in prescribed modes The Brahmanic system has struck its roots deep into the Hindu mind and has ramified far and wide in all directions so as to cast a dark shadow on the entire life of the Hindu, the whole circle of his domestic and social duties It is said with great plausibility that a system of such vast extent and power, which has endured for several hundreds of years without being seriously altered or impaired, should be approached with caution and reverence, and that changes rendered necessary by the altered conditions of things should be introduced so slowly and gradually that the ancient foundations of the system may remain unshaken, even though a part of the superstructure may be pulled down and rebuilt Whether this is a practicable mode of procedure will depend on the character of the reforms to be accomplished It is easy to imagine some modifications of existing social customs which will leave the system as a whole intact, and, excite but little opposition But there are other and more crying evils,—evils that must be swept away before India can be said to be regenerated—such as the endless pecuniary exactions of the priest and the parohit the sinful waste of money on shows and mummeries in our temples, the baleful influence exercised by astrological superstitions, the marriage of infants, the consignment of widows to a life of cheerless desolation, and, last but not least the institution of caste. And I am by no means sure that any one of these major evils can be attacked and destroyed without marring the Brahmanic system totter to its very foundations

Talking of the method of effecting social reform I feel bound to make a passing mention of the efforts made by some of my countrymen to obtain religious sanction for the remarriage of widows Two of our most distinguished citizens have, with considerable ingenuity and labor studied the religious books of the Hindu and published a long array of texts in favor of the remarriage of widows. I was always of opinion that this mode of proceeding was doomed to fail There is no difficulty in making as long a list of texts against remarriage as for it and if the discussion of a social problem like this with momentous issues is made to turn on the grammatical construction of a sentence or on the interpretation of an ambiguous word, sometimes on the letter—the discussion may go on forever without either party convincing the other I here seemed to be a way of escape out of this difficulty when the Great Guru of the Madhwas came to Madras sometime ago It was thought best to refer the matter at issue to him, to argue out the question pro and con before him, and to abide by his decision And ostensibly with this purpose, meetings were held, but there was no real discussion of the question at issue The yogath guru is too wise a man to be enlightened by any arguments advanced by his disciples, and in declaring that his object in convening a meeting was simply to remove any doubt that still existed in regard to the illegality of widow remarriage, he was simply giving expression to a foregone conclusion in his own mind There is nothing to wonder at in the conduct of the Guru He has simply refused to be a party to his own effacement, and in the meanwhile we may be thankful to him for teaching us the futility of hoping that the gurus and the priests will stand by us and help us in working out our social generation

(To be Continued.)

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I am,

Dear Sirs,

Yours faithfully,

(Sd) J C GORDON

Poonah, the 17th October 1883.

MESSRS. SCHUSEZ SMITH & Co.

I consider it a duty to me to acknowledge many thanks for the cure effected on me by the use of Dr Shaw's Chormoco About a year or two back I saw a round white spot on my left leg, there was neither any pain or burning sensation on the part. On consulting some European medical men I became informed that it was Leucoderma and originated from affections of the nerves Getting down hearted at the thought of the dangerous and humiliating malady I was suffering from, I did not spare pain or money to get rid of it, but it defied all medicines I used. At length I read your advertisement in the *Poona Observer* regarding Dr Shaw's Chormoco, and at once sent for the remedy. To my greatest satisfaction I give out to the world that I have reaped the desired benefit by its use I am giving greatest publicity possible to the remedy.

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10th November 1884.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

Paris, 8th Nov.—Official despatches from Tonquin state, that the Chinese have made repeated attacks on the French position at Tuyenquan, which have been repulsed

The French Government has received advices that the Chinese had attacked the French blockhouse which commands the road to Tamsui The attack was, however, repulsed with a heavy loss to the Chinese.

The House of Commons have passed the Franchise Bill through Committee The amendment of Colonel Stanley, postponing the operation of the Bill until the Bill for the redistribution of seats was passed, was negatived by 194 to 109 votes

A discussion took place in the House of Lords, relating to the annual transfer of the Madras Government to the hills, but the majority favored the present system.

Pondicherry, 9th Nov.—On the 8th the heavy rains continued, and there is further damage to houses, roads and trees The great bridge at Arrancoopum is breached, and seven of the middle arches have been swept away. The village of Thengalatoo, half a mile from the bridge, has been wiped out, the Governor in person ordering the rescue of every one, numbering 300 souls before the catastrophe. The Mayor, M. Gillos Monthurs, is distributing money relief to the Eurasian and native sufferers It is raining still.

London, 12th Nov.—The House of Commons last night read the Franchise Bill a third time, without a division The debate showed that a compromise was improbable. Mr. Gladstone said he declined to be responsible for the eventual constitutional crisis.

Paris, 12th Nov.—154 deaths from cholera occurred during Monday and Tuesday.

Wady Halfa, 11th Nov.—The British troops are gradually moving up the Nile

Teheran 11th Nov.—Disturbances have broken out at Karadagh in Persia. The rioters killed the Governor, and pillaged the Armenian villages, whose inhabitants took refuge in Russian territory.

London, 12th Oct.—A Supplementary Army estimate of one million, and a Supplementary Navy estimate of £332,000 is asked for by Government on account of the operations in Egypt

Paris, 12th Nov.—Yesterday's deaths from cholera have amounted to 107, and to-day the number of deaths recorded is 47.

London, 13th Nov.—The Liberal Committee at Greenwhich have accepted Lal Mohun Ghose as a candidate at the next general election.

Paris, 13th Nov.—At a Cabinet Council held to-day, M Ferry communicated a despatch, reporting that General Gordon had been shot dead while on his way to Berber

London, 14th Nov.—The Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that Sir Evelyn Baring discredits the news received by M. Ferry of General Gordon's death.

The supplementary credits on account of Egypt and Bechuanaland have been voted.

Lord Dufferin sailed yesterday in the steamer *Tasmania*.

Calcutta, 13th Nov.—The Calcutta Corporation has adopted, on the motion of Baboo Surendronath Banerjee, a resolution to present an address to Lord Ripon, on the eve of his departure A deputation of the Corporation will present the address The motion was carried by acclamation

Lord Kimberley, speaking at Bristol yesterday, said that the Government desired to retain the friendship of the Afghans in view of the approach of Russia to our Indian frontier, though his Lordship said he shared the confidence Lord Dufferin had in M Giers He highly eulogised the administration of the Marquis of Ripon during his Viceroyalty.

THE
Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER, 17, 1884.

PITY THE POOR MYSORE PRINCE

THERE is hardly a doubt but that, in two or three years at most, His Highness Chamrajendra Wodeyar, our reigning prince of the Mysore State, will have awakened the deepest and most lasting regret of his own people and the commiseration of his peers amongst the native princes of India, and of the world at large Things are happening and are about to happen which, at the present moment look, very much like the thin end of the wedge, but which will, by and by, that is, within the next two or three years, contribute towards the abolition of the native state of Mysore, the pensioning and retirement of the young Maharajah, and the resumption of the administration of the Province by the British Government We cannot absolutely affirm that the political programme of the Mysore state, from its inception to the collapse looming in the not far distance, has been cut and dried by English politicians and statesmen who look askance at the continuance of independent political existence to native princes, and who would 'annex' all India, if they could, to the British Empire, but it looks very much like it, especially when we see that there was no abating of one jot or tittle of the 'claims' of the British Government on the revenues of Mysore, when the arrangements for the rendition of the state were made, and there appears to be no intention of any abatement whatever hereafter, but rather an intention to increase the burdens of the state The present burdens of the state, as has been said scores of times in the columns of the Indian Press, are already too heavy to bear They are a famine debt to the British Government of 80 lacs of rupees, on which an annual interest of four lacs is paid, a public debt (railway loan) of 20 lacs, on which interest at 5 per cent per annum is paid, and a subsidy to the British Government of 24½ lacs per annum, for the maintenance of British troops, which the Maharajah really does not want for the protection of his territories These burdens cannot possibly be paid away and state difficulties overcome within the next ten years, let us say, provided the heavens are propitious, the seasons are good the harvests are plentiful and general prosperity sets into the Province, and yet in spite of this uncertain and precarious state of things, it is the avowed intention of the British Government to increase the annual subsidy to 35 lacs, in March 1886 This will be the final straw which will break the Mysore camel's back (if the British Government persists in laying it on) and then will, probably, ensue the resignation of his rule by the Maharajah, his retirement on a sufficient pension, and resumption of the administration of the country by the British Government This increase of the subsidy will, in fact, be *the* wedge that will cause the disruption of the Mysore state, as an independent native state But before the insertion of this final destructive wedge in to the Mysore state, there have been already two wedges inserted whose operation has already begun We refer to the transfer of the Mysore Postal Department to the British Government, and the sale and transfer of the existing lines of the state railway, and all those proposed to be undertaken, to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company. Of these two measures, which will so seriously and materially affect the status and position of Mysore as a native state, the latter is an accomplished fact, and the former is only a question of a few weeks' time, and then the Mysore state will be without a postal department of its own, and without any lines of railway of its own though, as a matter of course, internal communication by means of railways will be vastly increased and be of incalculable public benefit, and, no doubt, tend to the development of the resources of the country But, nevertheless, on the throne of the native Mysore state Ichabod will, probably, be soon written, for, indeed, the glory of the state will have departed, when its ruler has to part, one by one, with his state departments, and has to pay the British Government an increased subsidy of 35 lacs of rupees, in little more than sixteen months hence In the meanwhile, the load of debt, of which we have so often spoken, will never be lifted from the young Maharajah's shoulders Its liquidation will most probably take the shape of a resumption of the administration of the country by the British Government—this time, however, not as *trust* for an expectant heir, but as property absolutely belonging to the British Government and forming part of the British empire in India When we think of and turn to reading the sanguine enthusiasm and absolute certain prophecies on the subject of railways in the Mysore Province, indulged in by the late Mr Bangia Charlu, in his two Dasserah speeches, and by his successor, the present Dewan, Mr Sheshadri Iyer, this year and the last year, we naturally feel deep disappointment, and ask ourselves how these two native statesmen, who are credited with much astuteness and foresight, could not have foreseen the present puncture of circumstances in the state railways, when the state is not able to construct and maintain its own railways, but must perforce hand them all over to outsiders On the 1st of last month, the present Dewan, at the annual Dasserah meeting of "the people's representatives," spoke as follows on the subject of railways —

"By strict economy in first construction the State anticipates a larger return for its money, and I think that, by the end of the year, the State may fairly expect to raise its rate of profit on the whole of its Railway capital from 2¾ to more than 3 per cent It is now in contemplation, at once to carry on the Railway from Gubbi to Tiptur, a further distance of 34 miles, and Government expect to be able to provide for this purpose 8¾ lakhs during the current year A further sum of 6 lakhs will probably be required next year for the complete equipment of this section The section from Tiptur to Harihar, 125 miles has already been surveyed, and for its construction a capital of about 60 lakhs is required It will be impossible to provide this sum out of current revenue We have already constructed 141 miles of Railway and we propose adding to it 34 miles in current year The total length constructed out of current revenue and a small loan of 20 lakhs will thus amount to 174 miles, representing a state property of the most useful kind of the value of over 80 lakhs of rupees But this most desirable result has not been obtained without the resources of the State being strained to the utmost The completion of the project therefore is contingent upon the necessary capital being secured from outside I need not assure you that Government have been unremitting in their endeavour to find the necessary capital They are deeply impressed with the importance of the line as a safeguard against famine and the present uncertainty in the weather would point to the necessity of the work being pushed on without avoidable delay

The above remarks were made just a month and a half ago The Dewan is full of sanguine anticipation, nay, almost of perfect certainty, and, in a few days (as mere count days) this has been the result—that *all* the lines of railway in the Province, both those existent and prospective, have been handed over to a joint stock company!

Recently, we recorded in these columns a rumour (which, however, we steadfastly refused to believe) to the effect that our young Maharajah had resigned his position, owing to the irksome and painful circumstances in which he has been placed by his cruel foster-parent the British Government It would seem, however, that the Maharajah had actually announced his intention to the British Resident, but Mr Lyall succeeded in dissuading him from his purpose. The rumour has been once more revived, and we should not be surprised if it prove true. The Maharajah's last hope is in the Earl of Dufferin, the new Viceroy of India, whom His Highness is so soon to meet. If Lord Dufferin fails him, as previous Viceroys have done, then our prince will be perfectly justified in retiring into private life, and leaving the British Government to administer the Mysore Province, as best they can

OFFICIAL CHANGES, C AND M STATION.

Some very important official changes in the administration of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and of Coorg, are being now arranged by the British Resident, in communication with the Government of India It is an open secret that the disposition of affairs in connection with the administration of the station, made by Sir James Gordon, has not at all met with the approval of Mr Lyall, his successor in the Residency. There can be no denying the fact that the details with regard to the administration of Bangalore station and Coorg, were not settled till the last moment, and then, after a most hurried fashion The consequence was, that the arrangements had to be constantly remodelled It was a positive scandal, too, that nothing satisfactory or definite was arranged as to the disposal of Criminal and Civil appeals from the Court of the Civil and Military Station and Coorg As a temporary measure, the Chief Judge of Mysore was saddled with the appeal work in question. On the constitution of the new Chief Court, this most unjustified arrangement had to be cancelled, and the Resident was made chief appellate judge of the station, and Judicial Commissioner of Coorg Setting aside the fact that the Resident cannot possibly dispose of his judicial work diligently and satisfactorily, and at the same time pay proper attention to his very onerous, responsible, and more legitimate duties in the Residency, it is a notorious fact, and one that Mr Lyall himself does not attempt to deny, that he has had little or no judicial training or experience During the Resident's long absences on tour (as at the present time in Coorg), appeals filed in his court have to stand over till his return, and parties to suits as well as prisoners appealing against sentences, are put to the greatest delay, inconvenience, expense, and annoyance It is therefore gratifying to learn that Mr Lyall has drawn up a scheme for the better administration of the Civil and Military Station, and of Coorg, which met with the concurrence and sanction of the Government of India. We will now proceed to unfold the details of this scheme, as we have heard them.

The Residency establishment as originally fixed by the Government of India and Secretary of State included, besides the Resident, a first assistant Resident, on a salary of Rs 1,000, per mensem, and a Personal Assistant, on Rs 500 The First Assistant was appointed, but the other appointment was allowed to stand in abeyance According to Mr Lyall's scheme, a Personal Assistant is now to be nominated, the salary of the First Assistant is to be raised to Rs 1,500, and he is to relieve the Resident of all his civil work, besides being chief appellate power of Bangalore and Coorg The post was offered to Col Tredway Clark, but declined by that popular and highly respected officer, as he prefers some more independent position A Bengal Civilian of sound judicial experience is to be appointed as First Assistant Resident, Major Wylie, the present incumbent, proceeding to the North West on promotion Mr Lyall will probably make his own selection, when he visits Calcutta next month in company with the Maharajah During Mr Lyall's absence at Calcutta, and afterwards on three month's leave to England, Col Tredway Clarke will act as Resident In the meantime, Col Clarke acts till the end of this month as Civil and Sessions Judge of the Station, in the room of Col R G. Thomson, who availed himself, on Friday last, of eighteen months' furlough to Europe, at the expiry of which he returns from

the service. On Mr. Layll's return to Mysore, from leave, Col. Clarke will take up the appointment of Commissioner of Coorg, relieving Col W Hill, who will be appointed permanent Civil and Sessions judge of Bangalore. But it has not transpired who will officiate as Civil and Sessions judge between Col Clarke's assumption of the Residency, and Mr Lyall's return One other change is also contemplated Mr E Perera, the esteemed Second Magistrate of Bangalore, is, it is said, to be made Sub-Registrar and Collector of Revenues in the Civil and Military Station A Munsiff is to be appointed, who will assist the Civil and Sessions judge in the disposal of suits up to Rs 500, and exercise the powers of a First class Magistrate as well An Assistant judge in the Civil Court of the station is very much wanted, as the work gets scandalously into arrears, and vexatious delays occur to parties to suits and law yers

The arrangements we have here briefly set forth cannot fail to meet with general approval, and tend to promote the more efficient and satisfactory administration of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and of Coorg, than now obtains, and Mr Lyall is to be congratulated on having brought about such a desirable state of affairs Some regret will no doubt be felt that Col Fredway Clarke cannot be persuaded to take up the First Assistant Residentship, but we have no doubt Mr Lyall will exercise considerable judgment and precaution in making a selection from the Bengal Civil Service list

THE LATE MR B BASHYA CHARLU

It is with very deep regret that we have to announce the death, at Malloor, on the 9th instant, of Mr B Bashyacharlu, Head Translator of the *Mysore Government Gazette*, which post he held from April 1866 to the day of his death

On many grounds, we think that a brief sketch of the career of Mr. B Bashyacharlu will not be out of place here

Mr Bashyacarlu began life in connection with journalism He was the first to start the first purely vernacular newspaper in the Mysore Province This was the *Vrittanta Bodhini*, which he started in 1859, and of which he was both proprietor and editor for four years In 1866 Mr Bashyacharlu, whose merits as a first translator from English into Canarese, as an excellent Sanskrit scholar, and as a distinguished linguist in many other oriental languages, was offered and accepted the post of Head Translator of the *Mysore Gazette* The *Vrittanta Bodhini* had ceased to exist in 1864, and the type, press, and stock generally were sold to the Mysore Government In July 1865, the father of the deceased, Mr B Tirumala Charlu, started the *Karnataka Prakasika* (which is now still conducted and published by us) under the special patronage of His late Highness Krishna Raj Wodeyar Bahadur, of which the deceased gentleman was the editor for a year until, as stated above, he took up the appointment under the Mysore Government

The late Mr Bashyacharlu's translations from English into Canarese were highly appreciated and commended by the best authorities, both English and native, in the Province, and we do not hesitate to say that the Government has lost a valuable servant by his comparatively early death

Mr Bashyacharlu was but fifty one years old at the time of his death He was of an amiable disposition, unassuming manners, and of a most deeply religious turn of mind, to which his quiet and fervent life testified He was very highly respected and esteemed, and very popular with all classes of the native community, a position to which he attained, not by his wealth or official position, but solely by the sterling force of his mind, heart, character, and exemplary life

Occasional Notes.

THE subscriptions to the Poona High school for native girls amount to Rs 1,19,161-7-11.

THE title of Dewan Bahadoor has been conferred upon Rao Bahadoor Manibhai Jashbai, Dewan of Cutch, as a personal distinction.

THE Chief Commissioner of British Burmah has directed that, with effect from the 1st January 1885, the port-due leviable on vessels entering the port of Rangoon shall be reduced from four annas to three annas per ton.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the institution of six scholarships for the benefit of natives of India desirous of acquiring an English collegiate examination The scholarships are not to be attached to any particular College or University

AT a meeting of the leading Cutch inhabitants of Bombay on Saturday the 1st instant, it was resolved to present a congratulatory address to H H the Rao of Cutch on the occasion of his forthcoming installation by H E the Governor of Bombay

A special telegram from London to the *Times of India*, dated Friday, states that the death of the Right Hon Professor Fawcett is universally mourned In both the Houses of Parliament and the Press, men of all shades of politics unite in deploring the untimely and unexpected event

THE pagoda tree, on the Bombay side, is not quite dead, for Mr Inverarity, the barrister, has been returned, at a fee of Rs 1,000 a day, by Messrs. Macfarlane and Ledgelow solicitors, on behalf of Sultan Nawaz Jung Bahadoor, who has been accused of instigating the Arab disturbances in Hyderabad

THE Viceroy and Lady Ripon bade farewell to Simla on Monday morning A guard of honour of the 2nd Goorkhas was drawn up at Government House, where also had assembled the Municipal Committee and a few other gentlemen to bid farewell to them The area was also a considerable gathering of people along the road, and about the approaches to Government House, the natives mustering in force

MR M KENNEDY, Superintendent of Police in the Bijapore district, captured the celebrated dacoit leader Kanti Channa, in the Mogulai, or Nizam's territory, near Badami, on Monday, not, however, before Kanti had cut down a sepoy and been himself wounded A reward of Rs 1,000 has been on this man's head for nearly eighteen months past, and he has led the police of Kaladgi and Belgaum, as well as those of the Kudhola State, a lively dance for more than two years

MR LALMOHUN GHOSE has, a Calcutta native paper states, telegraphed from London to say "that he is deeply grateful to the Princes and people of India who have come forward so patriotically, and with such public spirit, to support his candidature He is greatly moved by the kindness shown him by his countrymen in India, and, in the event of his success, he assures them he will do his best to deserve their confidence by representing the interests of all classes of his countrymen"

THE best coral grounds yielding the most and best coral, according to the *Times*, are still those on the Algerian coast, fished for that purpose from the mid Hills of the Rock concave, the coasts being the coast of Sicily, Corsica, Sardinia, Spain, the Balearic Isles, Provence Over 500 Italian boats, manned by 4,200 men, are employed in the coral fisheries, 200 of the boats being from Torre del Greco, in the Bay of Naples In Italy there are 60 coral workshops, of which 40 are in Torre del Greco alone, employing about 9,200 hands, mostly women and children The principal markets are Germany, England, Russia, Austria, Hungary, and Poland, a large part going to Madras and Calcutta

Local and Provincial

RAINFALL —The total amount of rain gauged, at the Municipal office, C and M Station, between the 1st and the 11th instant, was about 2 inches 8 cents being half an inch over the average due for the month

DIGEST OF RULES OF PRACTICE —Mr J F Vanderlowen, Munsiff of Chickballapur, we are informed, has been permitted by the Chief Court to translate into Canarese the Digest of Rules relating to the practice of the Civil Courts in the Mysore Province

REVENUE SURVEY —Colonel Grant, Superintendent of the Mysore Revenue Survey, will return from his furlough to Europe tomorrow, Tuesday, the 18th instant, and resume charge of the department from Major Rutherford

A TRANSFER —Ramchendra Rao, an accountant of the Dewan's Office, at Bangalore, has been transferred to the Mysore district, as head revenue moonshi, and his place here has been filled up by Veera ragavooloo Naidu, of the late Sub-Court of Mysore.

POLICE CHANGES —It has been decided we believe, that Inspector T J O'Connell Town Inspector of Mysore, should be retransferred to the old appointment as Town Inspector of the Bangalore Pettah, and that Mr Syed Udin, the present Inspector of the town, should be transferred to Kolar as Head Quarter Inspector We understand that these changes have already been effected.

THE NELLAMUNGALAM MURDER CASE —The ten men charged with murder in the station of Nellamungalam, and who were tried, at a Sessions Court, over which Mr Ramchendraiyer, the Third Judge of the Chief Court, presided, were all acquitted, on Friday last Mr Singara Char, advocate, Government Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr E Sidney Smith, advocate, for the defence.

CHILD MARRIAGE AND ENFORCED WIDOWHOOD —A Lecture on the above important subject will be delivered by the Revd. T E Slater, in the London Mission Lecture Hall Pettah, on Saturday evening next the 22nd instant

The chair will be taken at 6 o'clock by Pandit Sivanath Sastri, M A, of Calcutta All native gentlemen interested in the subject are earnestly invited to attend

CIVIL AND SESSIONS COURT, C AND M STATION —There has been a temporary change in the Civil and Sessions Court of the C and M Station of Bangalore Col H G Thomson has proceeded on eighteen months' furlough, and it is stated that he will thereafter retire from the service. Col Fredway G Clarke (just returned from furlough) has taken charge of the court, but only till the end of the month, when Colonel W Hill, from Coorg, will be, we believe, permanent Civil and Sessions Judge of the Station Colonel Clarke will then take up the appointment of officiating British Resident of Mysore, till Mr J B Lyall's return from leave, and finally Col Clarke will settle down as Commissioner of Coorg

General Summary.

MADRAS.

THE ASSISTANT REGISTRARSHIP OF THE UNIVERSITY —We hear that Mr Kothandaramaya M A, of the Accountant General's Office has been appointed Assistant Registrar of the Madras University, on a salary of Rs. 200 a month —*Mail*

THE SALEM PRISONERS —A rumour having got abroad that the Salem prisoners who had been sent away were expected to arrive from the Andamans this morning, by the Rangoon steamer, a large number of people collected on the beach to meet the prisoners But the rumour proved unfounded —*Ibid*

THE SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY —South Indian Railway line has suffered great damage by the recent heavy rain We hear that the whole of the line between the Manamadu Junction and Tuticorin has been washed away the mail train continues to run only as far as Vallaiyaram —*Ibid*

TAXATION OF INDIAN GOLD AND SILVER PLATE —It is stated by *The Times* that in prospect of the Exhibition in 1886 of the arts industries of Her Majesty's India and Colonial possessions at South Kensington strong representations have been made by the Chambers of trade and Commerce of Calcutta Madras and Bombay, to the Honourable Board, with a view to the abolition of the gold and silver duties in April next This subject will be brought before the Fort of Delhi by the Madras Trades Association immediately upon his assuming the position of Viceroy in December next, Indian silver smiths being disinclined to send their goods for exhibition unless facilities be offered for the sale of their productions, free from customs duty and from hall marking regulations —*Ibid*

COURT FEE STAMPS —Under certain regulations Collectors are authorised to refund the value of impressed Court-fee stamps, which have been spoiled or rendered unfit or useless for the purpose intended or which the possessor does not hope to for immediate use, on the condition, among others, that application for refund shall be made within six months from the date of the purchase of the stamp. The Governor-general in Council has reason to believe that this limitation of the period within which applications for refund may be made sometimes gives rise to hardship His Excellency in Council has therefore authorised local Governments to allow refunds, on the usual conditions, when application is made within one year from the date of purchase of the stamp, or one year from the date on which the stamp was spoiled or rendered useless Local Governments, may at their discretion delegate this power to any subordinate authority —*Ibid*

THE MONSOON —The rain has recommenced in Madras. Tanks (with the exception of the Long Tank, at Nungambakkam, which has breached and been emptied) are full, and the level of the water in many wells has risen to the level of the surrounding ground. The fall in the week ending the 8th instant, is officially reported as follows —

Ganjam ..	·003	S Arcot .	(?)
Vizagapatam ..	01	Tanjore ...	12·06
Kistna ..	·07	Trichinopoly ..	4·68
Nellore	3 78	Madura ..	1·20
Cuddapah .	2 28	Tinnevelly	(?)
Anantapur	22	Coimbatore .	1 49
Bellary	04	Nilgiris ...	1 93
Kurnool	56	S Canara ...	82
N. Arcot	25·00	Malabar ...	2·45
Chingleput	14 58	Travancore ..	3 03
N Arcot	6 13		

The Board of Revenue remarks of the week — "General prospects improving, but excessive rainfall in coast districts from Nellore southwards to Tanjore, are in Tinnevelly 25 inches at Madras during the week, and upwards of 30 at Cuddalore. Floods at Tatacorin Rain still wanted in parts of Ceded Districts."—*Ibid*

INFANT MARRIAGE AND ENFORCED WIDOWHOOD IN INDIA —The Secretary to the Government of India has forwarded for the information of the Governor of Madras in Council, and for such observations as His Excellency in Council may desire to make, a copy of the paper on "Infant Marriage and "Enforced Widowhood in India, by Mr B M. Malabari of Bombay He remarks —"The subject is one of great importance to the social being of the people, and the Governor General in Council would be glad to receive any observations which His Excellency the Governor in Council may desire to make on it. If His Excellency the Governor in Council should think it desirable to consult a certain number of official and unofficial persons well acquainted with native feeling on the question, there would be no objection on the part of the Government of India to this being done" This letter from the Government of India, and the papers therewith received have been communicated to the Hon Mr Justice Muttuswami Aiyar, Raja Sir T Madava Rao, and Messrs. A Seshaya Sastri, P Chentsal Rao, Ananda Charlu, and R. Raghunatha Rao, with a request that they will favour Government with their opinion on the subjects touched on by Mr Malabari. Mr Justice Muttuswami Aiyar has also been requested to suggest the names of any other native gentlemen who, in this opinion, might, with advantage be consulted on the subject. —*Ibid*.

BOMBAY

HONARY DEWAN —We understand that the appointment of Mr Nana Morojee, late Presidency Magistrate, as Dewan to H H the Holkar, has been definitely settled, the salary of the post being fixed at Rs 1,500 per mensem. Mr Sadashiv Nana, barrister at law, son of Mr Nana Morojee, will act as private secretary to his father The committee of management of the Gregaum Swimming Bath, of which Mr. Nana Morojee has been the president for a number of years, propose to convene a meeting at an early date to do honour to him before his departure from Bombay to take charge of his new appointment.—*Times of India*.

BENGAL

DEATH OF A NAWAB —A telegram from Murshidabad conveys to us news of the death of Nawab Syed Mansur Ali Khan, the last Nawab Nazim of Bengal, Behar and Orissa. The deceased who had been suffering from paralysis for more than a year was seized with cholera on Saturday last and died on Wednesday afternoon He was born on the 29th of October 1829 and installed as Subahdar of Bengal on the 29 h of December 1838

THE RIPON HOSPITAL AT SIMLA —Before next year's flight to the northern sanitarium begins, Simla will boast of a hospital of which it may well be proud No one, it is presumed, will dispute the need of such an institution The site of the institution which is to bear the name of His Excellency, the retiring Viceroy is a spur on the Southern slope of the hills about the centre of the station It is conveniently situated, easy of access, and well in view from almost every point on the Mall, whilst it commands glimpses of the beautiful valley to the south of Simla and of Kasauli Subathu, and the plains. The ground was a gift of the Municipality, and cost Rs 30,000 The outlay on the new hospital is estimated at Rs. 1,46,000, and on the quarters for the establishment at Rs 4,000 more making the total expenditure Rs. 1,50,000. Up to the present time the subscriptions promised amount to Rs. 1,42,000 and it is gratifying to know that of this sum all but Rs. 1,100 have been received by the committee Then there is a fund of Rs. 10,000 to the credit of the dispensary which with the site it stands upon is valued at Rs. 25,000. For the support of the institution an annual income of Rs. 1,10,000 is necessary —*Pioneer*

Extracts.

THE RIPON MEMORIAL.

The *Indian Mirror*.—We hear from Madras that a preliminary meeting has already been held there to consider what steps should be taken to do honor to Lord Ripon. It has been decided upon to call a public meeting, as in Bombay, and to adopt a farewell address which will be sent to him with a deputation to await him in Bombay. The Native community of Madras, we understand, intend to raise a fund for the purpose of establishing a Technical School as is proposed to be opened in Bombay, to perpetuate the retiring Viceroy's services to this country. Our information from Bombay is that every District in that Presidency will send a separate address to Lord Ripon, and if possible, a deputation will wait on him in the Western Capital. The people in the Punjab and the North Western Provinces are also preparing to show every mark of respect and gratitude to His Excellency on his approaching retirement from the Viceroyalty. We are glad to observe that at Lahore the Native community there have, with a public spirit beyond all praise and worthy of emulation by the population of more advanced Provinces, resolved to erect a public hall to Lord Ripon's honor to be called the Ripon Hall. We do not care in what form our countrymen wish to give expression to their feelings towards His Excellency so long as it is creditable to themselves and worthy of the great and good statesman, who is about to leave us. In Bengal, the feeling, among the Native community is universal to do Lord Ripon honor in the best way possible

THE NIZAM'S LAST DECORATION.

The *Bombay Gazette*.—The bestowal of a Knight Grand Commandership of the Star of India upon the Nizam comes at an appropriate time, for it is evident from the news which we published so-day from Hyderabad that the Government of the Nizam is passing through a somewhat critical time. There has been a renewal of the conflict between the Arabs of Hyderabad and the police in which two or three lives were lost, and although order has been restored a good deal of anxiety prevails. The Commission appointed to inquire into the affray have already received evidence which seems to implicate the Arab chief, Sultan Nawaz Jung, but of course it is too soon to form any definite opinion as to his complicity in the disturbance. And indeed this is by no means the only question at issue nor is it the most important. The Nizam's Government will show lamentable weakness if they do not seize the opportunity for dealing promptly and thoroughly with the great question of how far certain nobles and their retainers shall be a law unto themselves. Unless some modified measure of disarmament follows this lamentable affray the same trouble will re-appear, perhaps on a larger scale The occasion is one in which the Nizam and his advisers are entitled to all the support that can be given to them, whether by his own subjects or from the outside.

ROYALTY IN THE WITNESS BOX.

The *Times of India*.—The point raised in the Indore case as to whether the Maharajah Holkar can be summoned as a witness in an action in which he appears as the plaintiff is a novel one and has a far wider interest than the case itself. Mr. Shrinivasrao, the presiding judge, has, as our correspondent telegraphed the other day, decided that His Highness may be politely invited to give evidence at any time and place most convenient to himself, and as will be seen from the full judgment which we publish in another column, he is amply justified in the conclusion at which he has arrived by the English, if not by the Hindoo, authorities on the subject. Of course there is a wide difference between an invitation to give evidence, which may be regarded or disregarded at the will of the person invited, and a summons to give evidence which may be backed up by the processes of the law; but the fact that a Maharajah of an independent native state may be even invited to give evidence in his own courts is a step in advance of the preconceived notions of many people on the subject. The point which had to be decided was a peculiar one, and the absence of precedents made the judge's task more difficult; but he clearly showed from the English authorities that a sovereign prince might give evidence in a case in which he was interested, if he chooses to do so. The Hindoo authorities were not quite so decisive as will be seen from the following curious passage quoted by Mr Shantaram Narayen from Manu's Institutes 'The King cannot be made a witness; nor cooks and the like mean artificers, nor public dancers and singers, nor a priest of deep learning in Scripture, nor a student in theology, nor an anchorite secluded from all worldly connections. With regard to this queer association of individuals in one common disability Mr. Shrinivasrao pointed out that Manu's Institutes applied to a past age, and that if he were compelled to admit Manu as an authority, he would have to reject many witnesses whom the plaintiff proposed to call. But even granting that Manu was an authority in the present age, he showed that the great lawgiver's commentators were clearly of opinion that a king could be called to give evidence. The application, therefore, was acceded to with the expression of a hope that the counsel being pleaders of the Bombay High Court would 'not unnecessarily occupy His Highness's valuable time,' and would 'unquestionably pay all respect due to his dignified position as the sovereign of the state.'

SOCIAL REFORM AMONG THE HINDUS.

(*Concluded from our last issue.*)

The *Madras Mail*.—This is not the place for me to enlarge on some of the topics I have adverted to,—notably the institution of caste. Whatever peculiarity of social condition rendered it necessary at one time that the community should be divided into castes, with impassable barriers between them, that necessity no longer exists. Indeed the four castes do not in our days confine themselves to their proper avocations. The Brahmin, noted at one time for his piety and religious knowledge, is now equally noted for official zeal and for his secular knowledge. The Vaisya gives up his hereditary profession of a tradesman, and reconciles himself to the position of an Accountant or a Clerk. The Sudra is no longer doomed to menial and mechanical drudgery, he is a master now where once he was wont to be a servant and instead of driving the plough share or mowing with the scythe he wields the sword or flourishes the policeman's *baton*. And the Kshatriya the proud warrior of old, is scarcely to be distinguished from the common herd around him. And if all that the institution of caste is responsible for consisted in the division of the community into four classes which could neither eat together nor intermarry, the evil would be comparatively small. But the evil goes deeper and wider. Each caste is divided into a number of classes, and each of those classes is sub divided, and the process of repeated division is carried to such a pitch as to leave but a few families in one of the ultimate classes, the *infima species* so to speak. The institution of caste is the *primum mobile*, and the endless series of classes and sub-classes the "cycle and epicycle orb in orb." Take the class of Sudras. There are among them Mudaliyars and Nayudus and Pillais and Reddis; and each of these sub-divisions is so divided and re divided that one has to select a husband for his daughter or a wife for his son from among the members of fifty or sixty families Surely if all Mudaliyars can eat together, and there is nothing to prevent them from doing so, except individual caprice, or vanity, or a notion that a vegetarian will be contaminated by sitting at the same meal with a flesh-eater, the food being such as both can partake of,—if, I repeat, all Mudaliyars can eat together, why, it will be asked, should they not intermarry? I see no reason why they should not, and yet the fact is far otherwise. I am sure I am not guilty of exaggeration when I say that the Mudaliyars residing in Madras are divided into so many as fifty sections, no one of which can intermarry with any other. The same difficulty of intermarriage exists among Nayudus, and Pillais and Reddis. It is needless to expatiate on the evil, in a physiological and social point of view, of marriage being contracted between parties so closely related, and of the choice of a husband or wife being confined within such narrow limits. Can nothing be done to bring into inter-marrying relations all the members of a class like the Mudaliyars or Nayudus? That the son of one Nayadu should marry the daughter of another Nayadu does not seem to involve any violation of the Vedic or Smrithic precepts. No religious scruples need be set at rest, and I presume there will be no great opposition from the priests. Custom is the only foe to contend with I would fain think that if a small beginning were made on the way of uniting three or four of the many sections of Mudaliyars, the advantageous character of the union would be readily and fully appreciated, and the way be prepared for a further blending together of the sections that now stand apart. In a matter like this, the chief city should set the example, and the towns in the Mofussil will follow suit, sooner or later.

No feature of Hindu social life has been dwelt on by foreign observers with greater satisfaction than a general desire on the part of people in easy circumstances of life to relieve the distress of their poor relations and friends. Even those who find little to admire in the character of the Hindu, and who prescribe the typical Hindu as a compound of cunning, lying, and cowardice, pause to commend this redeeming trait; and though such charity cannot be, and is not, allowed to cover a multitude of sins, it still has some words of praise given to it. Feeding the hungry and clothing the naked are prescribed in the Hindu Shastras as among the best means of attaining salvation, and nearly every book that is largely read by the Hindus of Southern India beginning in the case of Tamil with Atthisudi and ending with Kamban's noble epic, the Ramayanam, abounds with moral precepts laying special stress on the duty of feeding the hungry and of being hospitable to the stranger One such precept is that he who entertains and gladdens the going guest and looks forward to the coming guest will be a welcoming guest to those in heaven. No lesson imparted to the Hindu youth sinks deeper into his mind and exerts a more powerful influence in after life than that which sets forth the duty of feeding those that ask for food even before feeding one's self. I have heard it said that the problem of providing for the poor the means of subsistence is a problem that no Indian Government is called on to solve, as the Indians have found out for themselves a remedy for this monster evil. And what is the remedy? The remedy does not consist in any ingeniously devised system for checking the overgrowth of population, nor in any elaborate and complicated organisation for administering relief to the poor. The method is quite plain and simple, but I fear it is far from sound. Each and every man who can afford to spare any thing out of his earnings feels himself bound to support as many of his poor relations as he can; and if he fails to do so he is liable to be censured for avarice and heartlessness If a beggar comes to his door and asks for alms he is loth to send the beggar away empty-handed even though the beggar may be healthy and able-bodied and fit to work for his livelihood. And this practice of feeding a number of able-bodied mendicants has been reduced almost to a system. On certain days of the year large numbers of such "sturdy" mendicants are collected together, and it is sincerely thought that to feed them is an act of surpassing merit. I am aware that such feasting of the idle and the worthless is often associated with the performance of a religious rite, such as a marriage or an Upanayanam or a Sraddham. It is thus made to assume a quasi religious character and the wastefulness of rewarding the idle and the improvident, the sinfulness of helping those who will not help themselves, are quite lost sight of We are about the end of the month of Purattasi My Hindu friends know that Vaishnavas, and more particularly Sudra Vaishnavas are in the habit of feeding, every Saturday of the month, or at least on one Saturday in the month, a number of men called Thasins whose highest accomplishments are to drink large quantity of toddy, and to sing in a shockingly loud and unmusical voice snatches of songs in praise of Krishna The Syvas have their Kirtinkai day, when a class of men known as Pandarams are assembled and fed; and to my thinking no stronger reason is needed for stamping these classes out of existence than the most barbarous and execrating way in which some of the most touching verses in the religious poetry of the Hindus are maimed and mangled by these illiterate and drunken vagabonds. I use strong language, because I feel strongly in the matter It has often been my hard lot to hear some of the most noble verses recited by these men in a way which made my flesh creep and my ears tingle with pain. But to return from this digression: let a number of stout and healthy Brahmins be brought together and fed with luxurious viands, and let this extravagant proceeding be dignified with the name of *Vanabojanam* or a sort of picnic in the woods, and even such Hindus as are careful about spending their money in useful ways, count the money well spent, and fancy they have laid up a stock of merit which will stand them in good stead in a future state of existence. The picture drawn above is by no means a caricature. Are there not in the town of Madras people of all castes and classes who have chosen to subsist by begging from door to door, and that as a hereditary profession, and not as a necessity forced on them by adverse circumstances? And while these beggars by choice deem it no disgrace to beg do they not consider it a great dishonor and a great hardship to do honest work for daily wages? The thousand and one ways in which a wealthy native is called upon to contribute towards the support of worthless relations and able-bodied beggars are known to every one of my Hindu readers. I would ask them to reflect for a moment, and say whether this is a state of things they would like to see perpetuated. It sounds, in deed, pleasant to be told that we have solved for ourselves a problem which has hitherto baffled the ingenuity of the wisest and most benevolent men of the West but wait awhile, and the rate at which population goes on increasing at present, with the growing keenness of competition in all walks of life, will soon leave on our hands an amount of destitution and misery that no private charity, administered in an indiscriminate and unmethodical way, can successfully cope with. I do not wish to dry up the springs of private benevolence; I only wish that such benevolence should be guided by judgment and governed by method By all means feed the hungry but first make sure that you are feeding the hungry and not the well-fed man. Money is said to bless him that gives and him that takes but such reckless waste of money on the most unworthy objects is a curse to the giver and a curse to the receiver. Allow me to make a brief quotation from Spencer's Study of Sociology: "Self sacrifice passing a certain limit entails evil on all—evil on those for whom sacrifice is made as well as on those who make it While a continual giving up of pleasure and continual submission to pains is physically injurious so that its final outcome is debility disease and abridgement of life, the continual acceptance of benefits at the expense of a fellow-being is morally injurious. Just as much as unselfishness is cultivated by the one selfishness is cultivated by the other. If to surrender a gratification to another is noble, readiness to accept the gratification so surrendered is ignoble, and if repetition of the one kind of act is elevating, repetition of the other kind of acts is degrading" And after some more words to the same effect, he concludes by saying that the outcome of this policy is "the *destruction of the worthy in making worse the unworthy*."

I know that in this as in so many things else, no radical reform is possible until the fallacies and corruptions that have crept into the Hindu social system are exploded and purged away. I do not agree with those who maintained that the one thing needed for India is a complete overturning and upheaval, and that out of the social chaos so produced, order and harmony and a happier mode of living than heretofore will be evolved in some mysterious way. On the contrary, I have great faith in slow cures. Let education spread far and wide, and let even the meanest Indian be put in possession of some slight elementary knowledge of nature, let there be a general feeling of dissatisfaction with things as they are, and let the cry for reform come from the ploughman and the artisan as now from the teacher and the lawyer and the philanthropist, then, and not till then, will be the time for carrying out sweeping changes. In the meanwhile it is the duty of every educated Hindu to be a centre of wholesome influence to those around him,—to prepare the public mind by conversation, by lectures, by tracts and pamphlets and in various other ways that will readily suggest themselves, for the changes that will follow the spread of Western knowledge as surely as "the night the day."

I have spoken of certain social reforms that in my opinion may be safely begun at once such as bringing into closer union the members of the same class under each caste, and widening the circle from which husbands and wives are to be chosen,—putting a stop to the marriage of mere infants, and of sons and brothers who cannot earn the means of their own livelihood,—curtailing expenses in connection with festive rejoicings,—and avoiding the sheer waste of money on unworthy objects of charity. Did time permit, I should very much wish to say a few words on the excessive rate of mortality that seems to me to prevail among the educated portion of the native community, and the probable causes thereof,—on the unwholesome results of the practical fatalism produced by the wide-spread belief in astrological predictions,—and on the grave blunder of too many men rushing into the same pursuits and callings already over stocked to the neglect of other pursuits and professions equally honest and honorable and not less remunerative. But I must conclude. I thank you most heartily for the patience with which you have listened to me.

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Hyderabad, the 7th August 1883.

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I am,

Dear Sirs,

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) J C GORDON

Poonah, the 17th October 1883

MESSRS SCHUSZ SMITH & Co

I consider it a duty to me to acknowledge my thanks for the cure effected on me by the use of Dr Shaw's Chormoco. About a year or two back I saw a round white spot on my left leg, there was neither any pain or burning sensation on the part, on consulting some European medical men I became informed that it was Leucoderma and to guard from infections of the nerves Getting down hearted at the thought of the dangerous and hard lasting malady I was suffering from, I did not spare pain or money to get rid of it, but in defied all medicines I used At length I read your advertisement in the *Poona Observer* regarding Dr Shaw's Chormoco, and at once sent for the remedy To my greatest satisfaction I gave out to the world that I have reaped the desired benefit by its use I am giving greatest publicity possible to the remedy.

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For further particulars vide Advertisement in the *Fort Saint George Gazette* No. 44 Part II Page 1,515 of 4th November 1884

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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

Cairo 13th Nov—A letter has been received from General Gordon, dated 4th instant, stating that he is able to hold out at Khartoum

His letter confirms the death of Colonel Stewart and party

General Gordon states that he is delighted to hear of the British advance, and hopes to hold out until their arrival

He also says that he continues to harrass with his steamers, the enemy in their attempts to approach Khartoum, and adds that the Mahdi himself is only one day's journey distant from Khartoum.

London, 15th Nov—The Secretary of State for War made a statement in the House of Commons last night, concerning the plans of Lord Wolseley 2,0 0 men will be concentrated as soon as possible at Debbeh. If the attitude of the tribes is such as is anticipated, the force, as mounted men, will advance across the desert to Khartoum, preliminary to the advance of the infantry. The advance of a superior force from Dongola will possibly be unnecessary.

St Petersburg, 15th Nov.—The Russians have occupied Kungrad, owing to the Khan of Khiva having violated a treaty, and to his incapacity to govern He will be pensioned, and it is intended to establish Russian administration at Khiva.

St Petersburg, 16th Nov—The news regarding Khiva, published yesterday, is semi-officially denied.

London, 16th Nov—The Right Hon G. J. Shaw Lefevre succeeds the late Mr Fawcett as Postmaster General

London, 18th Nov—Mr Gladstone, in the House of Commons last night, said that provided he was assured of the passing of the Bill for the extention of the franchise this autumn session, he was willing to negotiate with the Conservative leaders concerning the redistribution of seats, or introduce and push a bill through the House of Commons

Mr Childers announced an increase in the income tax of two pence for the half year, to defray the cost of the Nile Expedition.

Teheran, 18th Nov—General Zelenoy, the Russian representative on the Afghan Boundary Commission will not arrive at Sarrakhs until the end of December

Vizagapatam, 18th Nov—Mr G L Narsing Row, uncle to the Honorable Rajah Gajpatee Rao, has just expired at 2 1. M, after a short but sharp illness The funeral to which all the friends of the family, native and European, are invited, takes place this evening.

Mr Stuart, the Liberal candidate, has been elected member for Hackney in room of the late Mr Fawcett, polling 14,500 votes against 6,000 polled by Mr Macalister, the conservative candidate.

London, 20th Nov—The breach of promise case brought by Miss Fortescue against Lord Grameyle opened to-day, but was immediately settled by the payment of £10,000 damages

Two Batteries have embarked for the Cape.

London, 21st Nov.—The Premier, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that he was preparing a plan for Egyptian finance, to submit to the Powers and that he cannot at present communicate it to the House.

Lord Randolph Churchill is going to India in December.

H. M. S. *Rambler* is ordered to the China station.

THE
Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER, 24, 1884.

THE MAHARAJAH'S VISIT TO CALCUTTA

It will not be for the first time that His Highness our Maharajah will have been out of the Province, when he goes, in the early part of next month, to Calcutta, to take his leave of the Earl of Ripon, the departing Viceroy, and to welcome his lordship's successor, the Earl of Dufferin, by whose hands will be given the distinction conferred on His Highness by Her Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, the distinction, namely, of Grand Commander of the Star of India. His Highness, as no doubt is well remembered, left Mysore, for the first time, for the great city of Delhi where, on the 1st January 1877, the Queen was proclaimed Empress of India, before an assemblage unknown in the midst of oriental pageantry and splendour which are unique in the history of modern India His Highness was then but fourteen years of age and was still under the tutelage of his guardians (who have now proved themselves so cruel to him) the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India in Council. That trip to Delhi, the tours of the North West Provinces, and the cities of Bombay and Poona, on the homeward journey, was a mere pleasure trip, in which the Maharajah enjoyed himself, and saw and heard all that was worth seeing and hearing. The next journey out of his Province was made by His Highness in the early part of the present year, when he went down to meet Lord Ripon at Madras This excursion was supposed to be, at the time, not altogether one of pleasure His Highness being now a full blown Maharajah, and having come to his own (three years previously) in the midst of state debts and difficulties, which the benign British Government left to him to settle, when they gave up their trust, and the same British Government having further imposed a pecuniary liability in the shape of a subsidy of 24½ lacs of rupees which the revenues of the state are barely able to pay, His Highness, we say, was supposed to have gone to Madras, in the beginning of this year, to see what he could do by way of persuasion with Lord Ripon in reducing the burdens with which his succession to the musnud was weighted, and in the prosecution of this important task His Highness was supposed to be aided and guided by the Dewan of his own choice—at least, as it was strenuously asserted by Sir James Gordon—Mr. Sheshadri Iyer Nothing, however, seems to have resulted from the Maharajah's several interviews, at Madras, with Lord Ripon and the Right Honorable M E. Grant Duff, the Governor of the Southern Presidency His Highness appears to have returned from that visit to his own country like the wedding guest in Coleridge's Ancient Mariner, "a sadder and a wiser man"

Once again, His Highness is about to leave his territories for Calcutta, there to bid farewell to Lord Ripon, to await the arrival of Lord Dufferin and to have conferred on him, by the latter nobleman, the great distinction with which Her Gracious Majesty has been pleased to honor him. As is but natural, surmises are once more rife in the public mind, as to whether he will take advantage, or will be allowed to take advantage, of his stay in Calcutta to pour forth the tale of his pecuniary grievances and difficulties into the viceregal ear, and to entreat for a remedy. Of course the Earl of Ripon, though he will listen to the young Maharajah's story of his woes with courtesy and even with sincere sympathy—Lord Ripon is one of the sincerest men in the world—will not be able to promise much in the shape of practical relief to the Mysore state and its prince. His Lordship may undertake to support to the utmost of his influence in England should any appeal be made on behalf of Mysore in the future to the British Government, the two Houses of Parliament, and the Secretary of State for India in council, but his lordship can do no more in the present conjuncture of affairs. It is to the new Viceroy, it is to the Earl of Dufferin, that His Highness will have to look for any practical relief and remedy for the pecuniary difficulties and troubles by which he is surrounded in his attempts to govern his state at the present moment. If Lord Dufferin's Government and Lord Dufferin himself can do nothing for the Maharajah, during the next four or five years, in which the noble lord will be at the head of affairs in India, then our Maharajah had better, like Cardinal Wolsey, "bid farewell to all his greatness" and the sooner His Highness takes leave of his state, the better it will be for him—for, unless some quick and efficacious relief is applied to the impoverished and overburdened Province of Provinces, it will be impossible for His Highness to maintain his position and dignity as an independent, ruling native prince To be an insolvent amongst the native princes of India is not a dignified position for the prince of Mysore, the second native prince in all India. Already all the state railways have been sold to an outside English company, the state postal department has been made over to the British Government of India, under an annual subsidy of Thirty Thousand rupees the famine debt of 80 lacs remains unpaid, except the interest of 6 lacs per annum, which is met with great difficulty from current revenues, the principal sum will begin to be demanded in 1886, and in the same year, will come the demand for an increased military subsidy of Thirty five lacs Where, in the name of all the gods, are these several demands to be met from? It is impossible that they can be met from the "normal revenue" of 104½ lacs per annum of which the Dewan of the State makes so much boast. These are the solid and palpable grievances and difficulties which His Highness will have to lay before Lord Dufferin What his lordship should do is, to recommend to the Home Government the wiping out of the famine debt altogether, the stay of the threatened increase of the subsidy for some years to come, and that some reasonable share in the earnings of the state railways transferred to the Southern Mahratta Company be made over to the Maharajah's coffers There seems to us nothing unreasonable in asking that these arrangements should be made Why should the Mysore prince, of all the native princes of India, be treated in so cruelly severe a fashion by the British Government? Why, what has he done to deserve such treatment? The famine debt was beyond all mortal calculation or prescience and why should the Mysore state and its prince be punished for it? The subsidiary British force maintained in Bangalore is of no use at all to the state or the Maharajah It is quite an unnecessary and superfluous expense to a poor state like Mysore,—it is an intolerable burden on its revenues, and of the necessity has arisen for the sale of the state railways, surely, it is not unreasonable that the Maharajah should ask for a small share in the profits of those railway lines, in addition to the purchase money, by way of compensation for the pecuniary sacrifice the young prince has been obliged to make? These matters, we say, should be brought to the notice of Lord Dufferin, and the sense of justice and of generosity of the British Government, the British Parliament and the British public should be appealed to, if the Mysore Maharajah is to continue to reign on the throne of his ancestors—the Hindu dynasty of Mysore—who were always faithful allies of the British nation, when it was struggling for dominion in India.

THE C. AND M. STATION OF BANGALORE.

Our recollections of the Reverend Lawrence Sterne's work are somewhat distant, seeing the time that has elapsed since we read the "Sentimental Journey through Italy, France, and Spain"; but if we remember aught, Mr. Sterne says, somewhere in that charming book, that they do something or other better in France than in England. The same, we are afraid, cannot be said of the authorities who have charge of and control over the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore and the inhabitants thereof Indeed, it seems to us that, in this our poor, old, dilapidated and overcrowded Pettah or native town of Bangalore, we are, in some respects better off than our fellow-citizens in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore. For instance, we are better off in respect to our municipal institutions Our Municipal Commissioners are a quiet, humdrum sort of men, who never quarrel with each other, at Board Meetings, and the officials and non officials fraternise with each other with a charm which is wholly wanting in the commissioners of the Civil and Military Station We have not yet had ingest as that premature municipal fever known as the "elective system," of which our neighbours the Civilians and Militaries seem to make so much boast and manifest with so much unnecessary fuss The popular election of municipal representatives, of course, one of the signs of the progress of the age, and one day the inhabitants of the Bangalore Pettah will awake to the fact, and we shall, probably, have the pested amongst us the Tweedal *tamasha* which distinguished the adoption of the elective system in the Civil and Military Station in July last, but the wise motto of our fellow townsmen and, apparently, of "conscript fathers," the Municipal Commissioners, is to "hasten gently," and it will probably be some time hence before the worthy President and Vice-President will be called upon to decide the conflicting claims of people to be considered eligible as municipal commissioners and as municipal electors When the time arrives Bangalore-Pettahites, we hope, will be ready for the political emergency. Above all things, when we compare and contrast ourselves with the inhabitants of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, we feel a sort of harmlessly malicious pleasure in the thought that we are comparatively free from taxation With the exception of the assessment on houses within municipal limits, the octroi tax, and the tax on our patience in the sanitation and conservancy of the town, we think we may compare favourably with the denizens of the C and M Station, who are now beginning to feel the reality of those accompaniments of a high civilisation, oppressive taxes Besides the house tax on the rent of 6 per cent per annum, and the vexatious octroi duties, by which a bundle of green fodder for cattle, or one of betel leaves and tobacco for the consumption of our poorer compatriots, cannot be brought into the station limits, without having to pay so many pies on the maund or seer, as the case may be, the inhabitants of the Civil and Military station of Bangalore have the inexpressible felicity of paying for whatsoever they may earn per annum in the shape of income or salary The tax upon arts, professions, trades, and callings is now in full force in the station the inhabitants whereof are, even now, after the novelty of the things has worn off, utter imprecations loud and deep, upon a fate which has reduced them to the necessity of having to pay the Municipality for the privilege of bare existence, because it is a positive fact that the tax is oppressive and that a very large number of the inhabitants are totally unable to meet the demand, except under very palpable hardship and deprivation This is bad enough, but it would seem that last straws on the backs of the councils of the C. and M. Station are not over yet. The latest imposition, of which due notice has been given, and which will come into force in the Station on the 1st of April next, is called the Hackney Carriage Act, the only solid good of which we can see will be to benefit the community of hackney proprietors, those who let out carriages and horses on hire, the jutka wallahs, and the owners

of bullock gharries and single bullock. Indeed, there are three classes, as enumerated above, sketched out in the Act, and the hire that each class of proprietors may charge has been increased by one-third more than is now charged. For instance, a hack carriage (English style) may now be had at one rupee for three hours, the hire has been raised, from and after 1st April next, to Rs. 1½ for three hours; similarly, a jutka may be now had for 2½ or 3 annas for 3 hours, the hire has been raised to 8 annas for the three hours, and, lastly, we can now get a bullock cart for use for three hours for 2 as. the hire has been raised to 6as This, then, is the additional burden with which the next official year will open for the Civilians and Militarians of the Bangalore Station. The worst part of it is, that the Act will indirectly affect us here in the Pettah, for whosoever of us, having gone to the cantonment, shall hire one of the three classes of carriages named, will at once subject himself or herself to all the provisions and bye-laws of the Hackney Carriage Act.

Occasional Notes.

An officer of the Hyderabad Government, Sri Krishnaswami Naidu, Shahabad Tehsildar, arrived in Calcutta a few days since. It is said that several high officials from Hyderabad are going to Calcutta soon, among them the Nawab Munirul Mulk, Revenue Minister, who visited Madras a few weeks ago, and Syud Hossein Begram It is also rumoured that the Nizam may himself go to be invested with the insignia of G C S I , and if so he will be accompanied by Nawab Khorshed Jeh and several other nobles

When Lord Lawrence—Sir John as he then was—retired from the Viceroyalty, a record was compiled of all the chief administrative measures carried through in the principal departments of Government during his term of office Much the same sort of thing has, a contemporary says, just been done for Lord Ripon Colonel Malleson worked the record up into a news paper review for Sir John. Mr W W Hunter, now at Simla, is rumoured to be similarly engaged in the interests of the present Viceroy

At the meeting of the Town Council on Wednesday, Mr Nowrojee Pandoonjoo proposed "that the Corporation be recommended to sanction the expenditure from surplus cash balance of a sum not exceeding Rs 4,000 to defray the cost of illuminating addresses to his excellency the Marquis of Ripon and the Earl of Dufferin, Viceroy-elect and of providing caskets or cases to contain the addresses That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to arrange for the illumination of the addresses and for the preparation of suitable cases for the same That the cost of each presentation be left entirely to the discretion of the Commissioner" Mr Nanabhoy Boramjee Joejeebhoy seconded the resolution, and it was carried

Mr Lalmohun Ghose entertained a number of his friends who are favourable to his candidature as a Liberal candidate for an English constituency at a breakfast on the 23rd ult at the National Liberal Club—Mr Ghose explained the circumstances which induced his countrymen to desire that he should endeavour to obtain a seat in the House of Commons, and expressed intention to offer himself when the opportunity occurred as a supporter of the Liberal party —Messrs Gourley, M P, Firth, M P., Arthur Williams, P W Bunting, Closson, and Canon MacColl took part in the discussion which ensued, and it was resolved that a general committee be formed for the purpose of promoting Mr Ghose's candidature Several places which seemed likely to present an opening for making the experiment were mentioned.

Before leaving England, General Gordon is reported to have said :—"Never mind what happens to me personally. No panic no fuss . If I am shot up, I shall still do my best , if I am killed, well, I am killed. Regard it as an accident, the wise decree of Heaven : and let there be no slaughter, no revenge, on my account ! My business is to get the garrisons out ; yours is to help me to do so" An up-country paper says that "Gordon has performed his part of the contract with faultless fidelity, but the Government of Mr Gladstone has failed to observe its own obligations towards him It has hung back, and has been afraid to keep its pledge of support towards the man who is ready to perish for his duty and his country"

Mr H W Primrose, Private Secretary to the Viceroy, writing from Simla on the 2nd instant, to Mr. Premchand Hemabhai Nuggur Seth, chairman of the meeting of the inhabitants of Ahmedabad recently held to do honour to Lord Ripon, says —"I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st ultimo, forwarding copy of a resolution adopted at a meeting of the inhabitants of Ahmedabad, and state that his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is much obliged to the inhabitants of Ahmedabad for their invitation and for the kind terms in which it is conveyed. His Excellency would have much liked to have been able to pay a visit to your famous and interesting city, but as the arrangements for his journey to Calcutta have already been made, and as it will be necessary for him to proceed straight to Bombay from Calcutta, he regrets that he cannot accept the invitation."

The experiences of some of the Indian railways during the first six months of the current year do not argue very strongly in favour of a liberal policy of railway extension It appears that there was a total decrease on the working of the railways all over India of Rs 52,63,217, as compared with the returns for the corresponding period of last year The loss of traffic on the East Indian Railway alone amounted to Rs 52,63,740, so that the other railways in India really have a surplus of about Rs 500 among them, a somewhat curious result. The falling off in the traffic of the East Indian Railway is most serious, representing a decrease in the receipts from in round numbers, 24 crores of rupees to two crores during the six months, being a loss at the rate of nearly a million sterling per annum. The total mileage length open of all the railways in India, amounted to 11 159 miles, as against 10 327 last year, or an aggregate increase of 832 miles The most prosperous railway during the period was the South Indian, which had an increased traffic of nearly 2½ lakhs of rupee

Local and Provincial

The late Mr Venkata Rama Iyengar —We regret to state that Mr Venkata Rama Iyengar, Pensioned Amildar Mahal Bakshee died on Thursday, the 20th instant at the advanced age of 80 in his residence at Chikka petta

Civil Surgeon, Mysore —We see it stated that Dr Bunson will leave Mysore on furlough to England on Sunday next, and pending the arrival of Dr McGann, Mr Apothecary Costello will act as Civil Surgeon

An expected Visitor —The First Prince of Travancore is shortly expected to visit Bangalore to recruit his health A large bungalow near the Doddi Ganesa Temple, behind the Fort, is being elegantly fitted up to accommodate His Highness and suite

Transfer of the Tumkur Line —Colonel LeMessurier, Chief Engineer of the Mysore State Railway, has proceeded to Bombay, to arrange with the Managing Directors of the Southern Mahratta Railway about the transfer of the line Mr Molloy, the Locomotive Superintendent, has preceded Col. ont Le Messurier

Railway Accident —A pointsman, named Koropo, while engaged in shunting carriages at the Madras Railway Terminus on Wednesday last, was caught between two buffers, and injured so severely as to necessitate his removal to the Rowing Hospital He has since recovered and been discharged from the Hospital.

Mysore Military Secretary's Office. —A reduction has been made in this office, by the pensioning of a Head Writer, Head Munshee, and three Clerks The work of these retiring officials will be distributed among some of the remaining hands, whose pay has been slightly raised. The Dewan, we hear, has issued orders to the above effect.

Coorg Notification.—C Timmaya, Subedar of the Yelusvershima Taluk, having returned to duty on the 17th October 1884, from three months' leave on private affairs, sanctioned in Notification No 11 of 16th August last, and of which he availed himself on the 1st September 1884, the unexpired portion of the leave is cancelled.

The late Mr Fawcett M P—The leading members of the Bangalore Native community have resolved to convene a meeting on an early date, to adopt measures to send a telegram of condolence to the relatives of the late Mr Fawcett, expressing their appreciation of the services rendered by the deceased gentleman on behalf of India.

Tippoo Sultan's Grandson —It is with great regret that we learn that Shahzadah Ahmed Hussain zaman, the only surviving son of his Highness the late Prince Gholam Mahomed, grandson of the late Tippoo Sultan and father of Shahzadah Mahomed Furrokh Shah, breathed his last at Chinsurah at the age of seventy-two. The Shahzadah's kindness towards the poor and his courtesy to those with whom he was brought into contact, had endeared him much to those who knew him, and his loss will be deeply felt. His body was removed from Chinsurah by rail the same evening and interred in the family cemetery at the Allygunj Mosque at midnight.

Child Marriage and Widowhood —In the London Mission Hall, Yelhanka Gate, Mr Slater delivered a lecture on Infant Marriage and Enforced Widowhood on Saturday last Pandit Shivanatha Sastry of Calcutta presided. There was an unusually large attendance of native gentlemen and students The lecture was thorough and exhaustive, and the chairman's remarks were very eloquent. Mr. Poornaiah in proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman dwelt at some length on the subject of the lecture, and Mr Sreenivasachar, advocate, in seconding his views slightly differed from Mr Malabari's suggestions made in his notes, and said that he was thinking of opening an Association in Bangalore for the purpose.

An Appeal to the Charitable Public.—Notice of the proposal to build a choultry at Cuddah Hospet Taluk in the Bellary Dist Madras Presidency

Hospet is the meeting place of pilgrims from the northeast and east, bound to Gokarnam, Udipi, Subramanyam, Humpi, Varapatchan, Conjeeveram of Sondur, Mahabalachim of Kolapur and other places which are holy and of those from the west bound to Tirpatty, Ghatachalam, Mantralayam, Srisailam Srirangam, Canchi Chidambaram, Rameswaram, and other holy places The inconvenience that these poor pilgrims are put to at Hospet, owing to want of accommodation is unavoidable. Therefore to come to the rescue of these poor people by building a choultry at which food and lodging are gratuitously supplied is the best of all pious acts, and hence is the easiest way of securing the blessings of the Almighty Gentlemen charitably disposed, have encouraged me to undertake this difficult task I shall be able to achieve my object by God's blessing and the hearty co-operation of the public I therefore request charitable gentlemen to kindly help me to be useful to the distressed by contributing towards the expenses of the building &c, which are estimated at 30,000 Rs and upwards Gentlemen are requested to send their address and the amount subscribed to the Collector of Bellary District or to my agent who brings the subscription book or to myself

C H Baboo Rao Krishna.
Hospet Taluk

Extracts.

THE FLOOD AT CUDDALORE

(From a Correspondent)

Cuddalore, 12th Nov —The 6th instant is an important date in the annals of Cuddalore, and the present generation will not easily forget the heavy floods and the devastation they have experienced during the past week There were heavy and incessant downpours from Monday, the 3rd instant, and on Thursday, the 6th, the lakes and rivers breached their bands, and flooded the town Most of the houses which were not strong enough to withstand the force of the flood were thrown down Hundreds of people, with their families, were scattered, homeless, in the dead of night Many poor people had to desert their houses and fly to larger houses, where they were invariably kindly sheltered, and others betook themselves to distant quarters. Some spent the night on trees More than half of Gaddilam bridge is broken, causing great public inconvenience, and hundreds of houses have fallen Telegraph posts were thrown down and the Railway line is washed away in several places. The up and down trains are all stopped owing to breaches between Porto Novo and Akamakham and between Cuddalore and Tindivanam. Messages by wire were all stopped for a week There were no mails for a week, and now our letters are carried via Pondicherry and Erode During the flood, which lasted for three days, all public offices, schools and shops, were closed The Yellow Parchary is totally destroyed, and about 60 people, who were living there, would have lost their lives but for the timely and prompt help offered to them by Messrs. Watts, O'Brien and Breen, who in the dead of night, and swelling flood, took boats and rescued the whole village. They deserve the highest praise for their humane and courageous action. As the flood has caused several deep breaches in the road leading from Old to New Town, passage between these two places is obstructed. The authorities were not wanting in their efforts to do all they could to ward off the danger and to mitigate this heavy calamity. Our Collector has extended his helping hand to many of the sufferers.

THE DEPARTING VICEROY

The Madras Address.

The Madras Mail —The following is the address to the Viceroy which was adopted at the native meeting at Patchaiappah's Hall, on Monday evening —

May it Please Your Excellency,—We, the native inhabitants of Madras, beg leave to approach Your Excellency, on the eve of your departure from India, with a brief expression of our feelings and sentiments on the occasion. It is a source of deep regret to us that Your Excellency's Indian career which seems as if it began but the other day, has already come to a close That great career you accepted for no personal objects With all the resources of affluence and high social position, any amount of ease and comfort and political distinction was within your reach in your native land. But you felt the ambition of doing good to fellow-men to as high a degree and to as large an extent as possible You left your country at great self-sacrifice, came to this distant region and devoted yourself, heart and soul to the duties and responsibilities of the Indian Viceroyalty The most exalted and the most trying office which could ever be entrusted to any subject of Her Majesty Shortly after Your Excellency's arrival in India, your benevolent resolution was tried by a dangerous attack of fever. After severe and prolonged suffering, you happily emerged safe from the illness, only to enter upon your arduous work in a spirit of undaunted perseverance. That work Your Excellency has performed during four and a half years, in a manner which has won for you the lively gratitude of three hundred millions of people whose home India has been from time immemorial Your name, is now a household word through the length and breadth of this land You are every where sincerely loved and revered, and will be long remembered for the conscientiousness of your statesmanship, the purity of your justice, and the breadth of your benevolence You have this vast Empire in a decidedly better condition than when you took charge of it You brought to a close a costly and unprofitable war in the North West You accelerated the recovery of the land from the direfull effects of famine and scarcity You managed the finances with prudence and moderation You protected the interests of agriculture and manufacture which must ever be the main sources of national health. You broke the fetters which had been placed on a portion of the press You have taken measures for the extension of popular education with due regard to the interests of high education You have met in a liberal spirit the aspirations of educated natives in respect to higher employment in the public service. You have markedly recognized the justice and good policy of assigning to local bodies a larger share in the management of local affairs. Above all this you have insured the vast populations of India with the confidence that their interests are far better protected and promoted under the wings of the British Government than they could possibly be under any other on the face of the earth This brief outline of what Your Excellency has accomplished embraces much India would be fortunate indeed if as much could be said of each Viceroyalty at its close Our grateful sense of the benefits we have received at your hands is all the keener because we are fully aware of the difficulties you have had to face, and of the anxieties you have had to endure in the course of your beneficent work When Your Excellency returns home, you will no doubt meet the Gracious Sovereign whom you have served so faithfully and well, and Her Majesty is sure to make kind inquiries after India Tell her we beg you that the millions of her subjects here bless her for the large and unprecedented measure of peace, security and contentment which they enjoy. Tell her that she has no subjects more loyal and more attached to the Throne of England than the people of this Empire. We feel that we cannot send through Your Excellency's kind medium a more appropriate token of our loyal attachment than this message of ours to our beloved Empress

who has graciously and nobly proclaimed to the people of India "In their prosperity will be our strength, in their contentment our security and in their gratitude our best reward" It now remains for us respectfully to bid you and Lady Ripon fare-well The good wishes of the populations of India will always be with you both

THE NATIVE DEMONSTRATION IN HONOR OF LORD RIPON

The *Madras Mail*—A monster meeting of the native inhabitants of Madras, was held yesterday evening, at Patchaappah s Hall, to concert measures to do honor to Lord Ripon, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, who is on the eve of his departure from India Long before the Sheriff, arrived, every seat in the hall was occupied The hall was too crowded to allow of the meeting being held, so it was arranged to divide the meeting into two parts One portion was held in the quadrangle at the back of the hall, and the other in the hall itself Rajah Sir T Madava Row K C S I presided at the former, and Mr P Somasundram Chettyar at the latter The proceedings at the former were in English, and at the latter in Tamil and Telugu The meetings were very enthusiastic the speeches being received with acclamation Rajah Sir T Madava Rau then addressed the meeting as follows —

Friends and fellow countrymen,—We well know that India presents to intelligent contemplation the most capacious, the most splendid theatre ever offered for the exercise of political justice and political benevolence of the highest order Lord Ripon is now about to retire from that great theatre, after having played therein a conspicuous and memorable part for four years and a half (cheers) He will be remembered through the length and breadth of this vast Empire for his lofty conception of his duty to its subject millions for the firmness with which he performed his duty and for the patience and courage with which he withstood the opposition and the obloquy which too often attend greatness in this imperfect world (Cheers) History will note with admiration how this British statesman, from cold Northern latitudes, has won the entire confidence of three hundred millions of keen and critical Orientals Every one of these has an invincible belief in the rectitude of his intentions and the purity of his motives. Every one has felt assured that the great interests of India could not have been committed to safer custody, (cheers) A vast and diversified community has shared the common conviction that no party or political temptations, however strong, could ever seduce him from his lofty ideal of justice He is universally regarded, he is almost idealized, as the embodiment of the highest and purest political virtues. His popularity is so great that a word from him can accomplish more than an army of a hundred thousand bayonets (cheers) One great cause of this immense popularity is that his rule has been dominated by a genuine sympathy for the native population (cheers) His rule has not been of that cast iron type—dry, rigid and inelastic—which is so inconsiderately advocated by those who insist upon the rights of conquest. He has felt a personal interest in the welfare of the great masses (cheers) Another cause of that extraordinary popularity is the simple grandeur of his character and policy There is no cunning in it No dissimulation—not the slightest tinge of duplicity—no mystery whatever Everything has been massive and manly—nothing spurious or meretricious He has been frank and open He has desired every publicity to be given to the objects and reasons of his measures. He has always manifested a sincere solicitude to obtain a knowledge of the views and feelings of those whom his measures affected, and has given them every due consideration (Cheers) There is something in the composition of Lord Ripon in special harmony with the broad and benevolent principles of the Great Proclamation of the Queen issued to India in 1858 He has proved himself the fittest agent to give effect to those principles Happy indeed would India be if the British Cabinet could select a succession of such agents to direct her destinies in the spirit of that great Charter (cheers) Lord Ripons' most humane and beneficent career has often reminded me of some eloquent passages in the celebrated speeches of Edmund Burke. As they are worth your hearing' beg to quote them He speaks of the memorable era which introduced British Supremacy into this important part of Asia, at a time when the indigenous Governments had been broken up, when darkness and confusion covered the land, and laments that, that supremacy was not then attended with those blessings which might have been expected from the greatest and most enlightened nation of the period He says, when addressing the House of Lords, "My Lords, to obtain empire is common, to govern it well has been rare indeed Hitherto we have not furnished our contingent to the records of honour We have been confounded with the herd of conquerors Our dominion has been a vulgar thing but we begun to emerge The year 1756 is a memorable era in the history of the world It introduced a new nation from the remotest verge of the Western world, with new manner, new customs, new institutions, new opinions new laws into the court of Asia If at the moment, when it had fallen into darkness and confusion, if in that gloomy season a star had risen from the West, that would prognosticate a better generation and would shed down the sweet influences of order, peace opulence and security, to the Natives of that vexed and harassed country we should have been covered with a name honour It would have been a beautiful and noble spectacle to mankind If the great orator could rise from his grave and make himself acquainted with the history and effects of Lord Ripon's rule he would heartily exclaim "This is what I had wished for India at the hands of England" (Cheers) In assembling here to day to do honor to such a statesman we are eminently honoring ourselves To honor our great benefactors and to offer them the tribute of our gratitude is a deep rooted instinct of our nature, let us cheerfully obey that instinct It would be superfluous for me to say more to commend the object of this meeting to your favourable consideration (cheers)

THE HYDERABAD DISTURBANCES

The *Times of India*—The following is the official correspondence which has passed on the subject of the recent disturbances at Hyderabad —

Memorandum from prime Minister to Jemadar Soultan Nawaz Jung, dated 10th Moharrum, 1302 Hijri (30th October 1884)

I have just heard that the Arabs under you are prepared to mutiny and that four police peons have been killed You are aware that these are Government servants, and whoever opposes the Government is an offender and a mutineer I have also heard that in reply to a message from the Kotwal, you said that you were prepared to fight whoever opposed you I am surprised at this reply and would like to know the object you have in view Whatever is necessary to be done will be done in the interests of peace and order

You have often spoken to me that you were not like the other jemadars, but were obedient and ready to give effect to orders of Government, but to day's action on your part is contrary to your assurances and you will be held responsible

I have also heard that your Arabs are prepared to take the offensive on the public roads Please, therefore, arrange at once about them If you do not do so, the Government will make such arrangements as will be a warning to other wrong doers also

Consider this as an ultimatum, and let me have your reply at once

(Sd) Salar Jung

P S, Collect your men at once

(Sd) Salar Jung,
Imadous Sultanat

(Roobkar from kotwal,—dated 11th Moharrum 1302 H, 11 A M (31st Oct. 1884), Miscellaneous, No 46) Urgent

For information of Soultan Nawaz Jung Bahadoor

Yesterday after sunset Arabs belonging to your Baka committed an outrage They entered the police stations and wounded ten police peons and killed one daffadar and one wayfarer, and destroyed their arms and the Arabs posted themselves at different points of the roads Therefore it is written that all the offenders, with the property in their possession, should be forwarded to this office by 5 o'clock to-day (Sd) Ameer Jung,
Kotwal of City and Suburbs

Memorandum from Soultan Nawaz Jung Bahadoor, to Kotwal Sahib. Dated 11th Moharram 1302 (31st Oct)

Your Roobkar, Miscellaneous, No 46, dated 11th Moharram current, on the subject of offenders with property &c, concerned in yesterday's affray, being sent to your office, was received at 3 o'clock to day In reply I have to inform you that yesterday evening at sunset, near the Old Bridge, the assault on my grandsons, on the part of your men, was committed in your presence, when my Siddhi was at your orders, arrested after being wounded by your police sepoys. This is all known to you. None of my men were concerned in the affair of the police chowkeys that you speak of, because when my grandsons had returned after being badly treated, and in a state of fright and confusion, I kept all my men in my premises with the intention of representing matters to the Government. Had my retainers wished to create a disturbance, they would have done so at the time the Siddhi was arrested If any had been seen committing a riot, why were they not arrested and sent to me? I would then have identified them and made them over to you

If you or any one could satisfactorily prove and recognise any of my men, I would have no objection whatever to send them to you

I have just communicated yesterday's occurrence to the Government

No 19—Docket from Prime Minister to Soultan Nawaz Jung Bahadoor Dated 12th Moharram 1303 (1st Nov 1884)

The orders of the Government for the appointment of a commission to enquire into the affray by your retainers has this day been issued to the members thereof A copy of the said orders, in view to your answering the questions of the Commissioners and carrying out their directions has been forwarded to you

(Sd) Salar Jung,
Imadous Sultanat

Notification

From information received from the police, and from other sources it appears that on Thursday last, the 10th Moharram, the following occurrence took place

At about 5 30 P M near the old bridge, one Siddi a retainer of Soultan Nawaz Jung Bahadoor, wounded an infantry sepoy The police were prompt in the discharge of their duty, and the said Siddi wounded one of them also The police, however, succeeded in apprehending him On a report of the circumstances to the Kotwal, he caused the Siddi to be lodged in the Begum Bazar Police Station to be forwarded to the magistrate in due course After this occurrence some retainers of Soultan Nawaz Jung Bahadoor began to attack the police stations, and a few of the police were killed and some wounded All the police stations fell into the hands of the Arabs until 10 o'clock that night when the troops were posted and Soultan Nawaz Jung being remonstrated with directed the withdrawal of the Arabs, and peace was restored Whereas Soultan Nawaz Jung Bahadoor receives pay from this Government in view to the maintenance of peace and order and has position and honours enjoyed by him are gifts of the Government his servants or rather followers, are in fact the servants of this Government They have been guilty of offences Enquiry and punishment must necessarily follow Therefore, the Prime Minister, with the sanction of H H the Nizam has appointed a commission of enquiry It is necessary that the commission should without delay enquire into the case and record evidence, and should proceed to forthcoming of the following matters they shall without respect of persons and without any other consideration than that of the maintenance of good order, and of the respectability and position of the Government officers concerned, record their finding —

1st As to what is the nature of the offences committed

2nd Who are the persons guilty of the said offences

Memorandum from Prime Minister to Soultan Nawaz Jung, 12th Moharram 1302 Hijri (1st November 1884)

In continuation of my letter to you, directing you to deliver up the offender I herewith send to you, for your information, a copy of the letter received by me from the Resident, together with a translation thereof You will find what the Resident's opinion is on the subject Carry out, therefore, the wishes of the Resident and my orders (Sd) Salar Jung

My dear Nawab—You have informed me that Soultan Nawaz Jung has replied to your request for the surrender of the criminals in the late murderous assault committed by his Arabs upon the city police, with a declaration of his inability to point them out. I would ask you to express to him my surprise and regret that he should have returned such an answer to what seems to me to be a fair demand upon him as being the responsible head of the particular party of Arabs to which these rioters belong Nobody else can obtain so certain a knowledge of who the culprits were by enquiring amongst men who are his own retainers. If he persists in refusing to render this assistance to the Government of the State within which he resides, the British Government will undoubtedly look with grave suspicion upon the motives which induce him to shield and protect these men instead of doing his best to discover and to deliver them up to justice. I am not prepared to pronounce at all upon the question of his own concern with these crimes But most certainly any suspicions which may be entertained against him will be much aggravated, unless he does all in his power to bring about the punishment of the culprits It is possible that he may not know who they are now, but he could find out without the slightest difficulty, and he is in my opinion bound to do so, without delay and to hand them over for trial Whatever the origin of the disturbance may have been, a question which I understand has been referred to a Commission the guilt of the perpetrators of these very dastardly murders in the Nakas will be the same, what my decision on this point may be arrived at will if Soultan Nawaz Jung continues to withhold his aid from your Government in bringing them to trial this neglect alone will every such the condemnation of the Government of India I should be glad if you could communicate to him this opinion and I hope that it may induce him to reconsider his present refusal — I am, &c,

(Sd) J G Cowper

Hyderabad Residency 31st October 1884

The following letter has been addressed by Soultan Nawaz Jung to the President of the Commission of Inquiry now sitting at Hyderabad to investigate the circumstances attending the recent disturbances in that city —

To his Excellency Nawab Ikbal ood Dowla Vikar ool Omara Bahadoor, President Commission of Inquiry

May it please your Excellency,—In reply to my letter dated the 19th Moharram 1302, addressed to your Excellency I have received a reply of this day's date signed by Nawab Moteen ool Mooik refusing to allow counsel to appear for me before the Commission and informing me that the Commission intend to proceed with the inquiry *ex parte* I beg that you will record among the proceedings of the Commission this my protest against those proceedings

I protest against the constitution of said Commission and say that it is unfair that a Commission to inquire into charges instituted by the Government of his Highness the Nizam should be (with the exception of the President) entirely composed of members who are in the service of that Government

I protest against the undue haste with which the Commission has set to proceed with the inquiry, refusing my application for an adjournment which I made in order to enable me to properly prepare to meet the vague and general charges brought against me

I protest against the Inquiry before the Commission being conducted secretly and with closed doors and I demand that all witnesses be examined and other proceedings taken in public I say that publicity is essential in the interest of justice as otherwise there will be no check whatever on witnesses who may be induced by the threats of the police, by fear of the Government of otherwise to state what is untrue

I protest against the gross injustice of the refusal to allow me to appear before the Commission by counsel I am not competent and have no idea whatever myself of how or in what manner to question a witness who may have made a false statement against me so as to expose the falsity of such statement, nor do I know how to examine witnesses on my own behalf, and even if I were able to do so it would be entirely contrary to custom and to the ideas of persons of my rank that I should personally appear before the Commission to conduct my own defence None of the persons in my employment have any idea of cross-examining or examining witnesse, and there is no person except counsel who is competent to represent me before the Commission The practical result of the refusal to allow me to appear by counsel is that I shall be entirely unrepresented before the Commission, and persons who may be produced in the police as witnesses to make false statements against me will be emboldened by the knowledge that there is no chance of the falsity of their statement being exposed by effective cross examination

I protest against any proceedings being taken before the Commission *ex parte*—I have the honour to be, your Excellency's most obedient servant

(Signed) Soultan Nawaz Jung, Jemadar.

Dated 20th Moharram, 9th November 1884

Bangalore:—Printed and Published at the Karnatic Press, No. 44, Hospital road, Pettah.

THE

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Mr R. Mitchell of Dharamatolla Street, Calcutta, writes:—"My brother, I am glad to inform you, by using Chormoco has perfectly got rid of the Leucoderma he had for seven years, which the Doctors said was caused by the derangement of the stomach; I shall try my best to recommend the Chormoco to any person suffering from the like complaint."

Hyderabad, the 7th August 1883.

MESSRS SCHUSEZ SMITH & Co.

DEAR SIRS,

Having heard of your reputation and skillfulness in the treatment of Leprosy by a certain patent medicine called Dr Shaw's Chormoco, I was persuaded to buy of you a large packet of the medicine for a friend of mine who was suffering from Leprosy of a very virulent type, his fingers being swollen with sores on the tips of them, (some of which were partially eaten away) blisters appeared all over his body some parts of which he lost all sensation of. After he had gone the course of the medicine for a fortnight only, I marked to my delight that the sores had commenced to heal, the blotches to fade away, sensation to restore to some of the benumbed parts, and most of the affected places to shew a healthy skin. At present I am glad to inform you, that the patient is nearly all right. I have this day sent Rs. 18-8 in your favour, and would be obliged by your kindly sending me another large package of the remedy intended for a person suffering from Leucoderma. I have no objection to your making whatever use of this letter you may wish.

I am,

Dear Sirs,

Yours faithfully,

(Sd) J. C. GORDON

Poonah, the 17th October 1883

MESSRS. SCHUSEZ SMITH & Co.

I consider it a duty to me to acknowledge many thanks for the cure effected on me by the use of Dr Shaw's Chormoco. About a year or two back I saw a round white spot on my left leg, there was neither any pain or burning sensation on the part, on consulting some European medical men I became informed that it was Leucoderma and originated from affection of the nerves. Getting down hearted at this thought of the dangerous and humiliating malady I was suffering from, I did not mind pain or money to get rid of it, but it defied all medicines I used At length I read your advertisement in the *Poona Observer* regarding Dr Shaw's Chormoco, and at once sent for the remedy. To my greatest satisfaction I give out to the world that I have reaped the desired benefit by its use I am giving greatest publicity possible to the remedy.

Yours faithfully,

(Sd) RUTTONJEE DODABHOY.

FROM

MRS. * * * * *

First Street, No. New Town'

Madras.

I was persuaded by a relative of mine to try your Chormoco on my daughter who had got her throat enlarged approaching to Bronchocele The medicine cured her in about a month's time, and I have every reason to believe that a trial of it by those suffering from Bronchocele will be the cause of a satisfactory result. Please send per V P P a batch of them for three months' use

Mangalore the 31st December 1883.

MESSRS SCHUSEZ SMITH & Co.

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Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) R. VENKUT RAO.

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Notice to Contractors.

Tenders will be received up to the first January 1885, by the Secretary, Nunjraj Bahadoor's Chuttrum Committee at Mysore, for the construction of a Chuttrum near Mysore.

The amount of the estimate at D. P. W. rates is about Rs. 50,000.

The lowest tender will not necessarily be accepted, and tenders from contractors who are not well-known in Mysore or Bangalore will not be considered.

Copies of the estimate and specification are obtainable from the Secretary on payment of Rs. 5 for each copy. The plans can be seen at the office of the Executive Engineer, Mysore, during office hours.

Tenders should be sent in sealed covers, superscribed "tender for N B Chuttrum"

GEORGE BAYLY,
Executive Engineer and Secretary
to the Nunjraj Bahadoor
Chuttrum Committee

17th Nov. 1884.

NOTICE

Sealed Tenders for the supply of the undermentioned articles to the Remount Depot, Hosur, from 1st April 1885 to 31st March 1886 will be received by the Superintendent, Remount Depot up to 12 o'clock on the 5th December 1884

For further particulars vide Advertisement in the *Fort Saint George Gazette*, No 44, Part II, Page 1,515 of 4th November 1884.

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A. W BAWLINS, Lt.-Col.,
Offg Supt, Remount Depot.

REMOUNT DEPOT,
HOSUR,
19th November 1884.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

London, 24th Nov—The negotiations between Ministers and the Conservative leaders regarding redistribution are progressing favourably.

The Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that the communications that had passed between Great Britain, France and China on the subject of mediation had resulted in nothing

Paris, 23rd Nov—Advices from Tonquin state that the French have stormed the fortified villages around Tarfonquang, and routed Chinese troops. The French loss was 8 killed, and 25 wounded.

Cairo, 25th Nov—A force of mounted infantry has left Dongola, and gone southward

Spies report that fifteen thousand of the Mahdi's men are surrounding Khartoum

London, 26th Nov—The Under Foreign Secretary, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that the British troops in Egypt now number 16,000, and that 9,000 of them were south of Assouan ascending the Nile

Mr. Gladstone declined to communicate to the House the report of the First Lord of the Admiralty on the state of the Navy, but it is generally believed that the recommendations of the latter have not been adopted, because they are too onerous for England.

Paris, 26th Nov.—A debate took place in the Chamber of Deputies to-day on the Tonquin credits M Ferry said that the Chinese bases of peace were exorbitant, and the only reply of France should be a fresh vote of credit by the Chambers.

London, 27th Nov—News from the Cape announces that the raiders have accepted the proposal of the Cape Government, that they should settle down in Sekhlaland, and have consented to evacuate Montsioa's territory.

London, 28th Nov—The *Daily Telegraph* publishes a paragraph stating that Mr Gladstone and Lord Salisbury have come to an agreement respecting the Bill for the Redistribution of Seats, and that a compromise has been effected.

THE
Karnataka Prakasika.
MONDAY, DECEMBER, 1, 1884.

A GROUNDLESS CHARGE

We have had the misfortune, we regret to say, to incur the disapproval, if not quite the disapprobation and displeasure, of some of those amongst our readers for whom we entertain a high respect, and whose good opinion we should like to secure and retain In the last two issues of the *Karnataka Prakasika*, namely, the 17th and 24th ult we published articles on the present indebted condition of the Mysore State, the unfair and disadvantageous position in which His Highness our beloved Maharajah was placed, and the injustice by there was for His Highness to assert himself and his right to better treatment at the hands of the British Government of India and Her Majesty's Government in England The protest of our esteemed correspondents is contained in letters which we received only yesterday, so that we have not had time enough to consider the matter over We shall have somewhat to say about it in our next issue. In the meanwhile, we beg most strenuously and sincerely to repudiate and deny any intention on our part to be "disloyal" towards the Maharajah or the British Government, or to set "sedition" against the latter in these columns The *Karnataka Prakasika* has always been a conservative as to King Lords and Commons," whether here in India, in Great Britain, or elsewhere

BACK TO THE "CITY OF PEACE"

The return of the Salem prisoners to Madras, by the S S Narbudda was the occasion of just such a demonstration was accorded to "Johnnie when, according to the old song he "came marching home" And all and everybody felt gay on that memorable occasion The only difference is that the stoneas d "Johnnie," in the person of Tommy Atkins, returned flushed with triumph from the battle field, while the Salemites, who were the heroes of the Madras demonstration, came back to their hearths and homes, and the embraces of their friends, from a place of banishment which cannot but have painful reminiscences for them. The fervour and enthusiasm manifested on this latter occasion are proofs sufficient of the strong feeling of sympathy felt for the condemned persons, now so happily restored to freedom, and a significant comment on the action of the authorities by whom these unfortunates were sentenced to transportation From the accounts given in the Madras papers of this popular demonstration, almost the entire native population must have turned out to unite with the relatives and friends or the released prisoners in the warm welcome accorded them The shouting and cheering are said to have been deafening as we may well imagine, coming as they did from such a vast multitude, stimulated and excited by the intense joy felt on such an occasion Caste and religious prejudices were forgotten in the common enthusiasm, and Hindus and Christians alike joined in the demonstration Among the latter was the late Honorary native Surgeon of Salem, Manicka Moodelly, and the relatives, friends and co-religionists of this gentleman organized special thanksgiving services in the Roman Catholic Church at St Antony's Church, there were pyrotechnic displays, and distribution of sugar candy and money The Lindaio Domine was sung, and Mass said by Father Rodrigues The novelty, however, was in St Peter's Church, where, we are told, Doxologies were sung in praise of (1) God, (2) Mr Justice Kindersley, (3) Mr G A Parker, District Judge, (4) the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, (5) Lord and Lady Ripon, (6) Mr. Spring Branson, (7) Mr Sadagopachari, (8) Mr Vigiaraghavachariar (9) the *Hindu* (10) the *Asrita Bazar Patrika* &c. We suppose that this is a deviation from the ordinary ritual of the Latin Church that we never heard of before, but as the ecclesiastical authorities in the Churches we have mentioned, sanctioned these doxologies by way of special gratitude to the officials, lawyers and newspapers concerned, we may presume that such a deviation was allowable, under the circumstances Telegrams were sent to the Viceroy, informing Lord Ripon of the safe arrival of the released prisoners, that despatched by the Roman Catholic Association being as follows —"Great rejoicing here to-day at the safe arrival of our unfortunate countrymen of Salem who were lately released Long live Lord and Lady Ripon May God Almighty preserve Father Ripon, the redeemer of the Innocent, for many more years, and take him and his family safe to his native land, there to spend many, many years of usefulness for India. The Association tender their hearty thanks to His Excellency" So much for the demonstration We feel sure that all who are acquainted with the history of the Salem riots, from their commencement to the condemnation of the unfortunate individuals who have just returned from exile, will approve of the action taken by the Government in the matter of their release. The demonstration has our warmest sympathy. It is unnecessary that we should, on the present occasion, make any further allusion to, or comment on the proceedings of some of the authorities, which evoked so much dissatisfaction and discontent among the entire native community, not only of this presidency but throughout the length and breadth of the empire Such would only revive unpleasant feelings and mar the universal joy that is felt on the happy restoration of the condemned to liberty On the eve of his departure for England, Lord Ripon has evoked a unanimous expression of opinion from the natives of India, in all parts of his Viceroyal dominion which must be highly gratifying to him, and we note with pleasure that Bangalore has not been behindhand in testifying her loyalty and gratitude to a nobleman who, as the representative of Her most gracious majesty, the Queen Empress, always had the welfare of Her Majesty's subjects closely at heart It will be a long, long time before the recollection of the Salem occurrences will have been forgotten, but as long as it is remembered, so long will the enthusiastic demonstrations and rejoicings, by the votes of the people, have been declared innocent, remain not the least interesting and significant episode in the history of the Salem riots

PURNEAH AND ITS POLICE

The District of Purneah in the Central Provinces, from recent reports of outrages committed in various precincts, appears to be fast becoming a hunting ground for all grades of rests, assaults, and other vexatious violations of law and humanity Thieves were active in Purneah, the Walker case, and another in which a respectable Brahmin was illegally arrested and maltreated In this very district yet another outrage is reported A Mr Weatherall, a certain tax's agent, was most brutally assaulted, and well nigh murdered Mr Weatherall, it is stated, was engaged in settling accounts between ryots and a *patandar*, when some four hundred men set upon him and his peons, in a most cowardly way Mr Weatherall from all accounts, conducted himself with the utmost composure and presence of mind Although a rifle was placed in his hands, and he was entreated to use it in self defence, he refrained from doing so until he found that his life was endangered He only held the rifle over his head to ward off blows made at him with sticks The account continues — The jemadar of the peons entreated the rioters not to assault the *saheb*, but as he knocked down senseless Mr Weatherall received two scalp wounds from sticks, and his clothes were literally drenched with blood He was struck on the forehead with a clod, and the attack becoming very determined, and believing his life in danger, he fired his gun, loaded with Nos 4 and 8 shot at an assailant, who was pelting him He fired low, so as not seriously to injure him The men retreated when the shot was fired, but seeing there was not an avenger down, returned to the attack, and he had to fire again Finally he managed to get on an elephant, and escape, the mob following and pelting him We are told that the jemadar is not out of danger, but that Mr Weatherall is recovering from his injuries When the peons went to the village to make enquiries, they found it totally deserted The ryots are apprehended, and others are "wanted" The state of things in the Purneah District must be very lamentable, indeed, when ryots can rise to such an extent, and defy the authority and power of the police, as they appear to have done during the dastardly assault on Mr Weatherall In the Walker case, the police authorities behaved in a most disgraceful manner, and the Inspector above all, has laid himself open to a criminal prosecution, with serious results to himself In the case of Mr Weatherall, the jemadar of the peons exhibited no more courage than merely entreating the rioters not to assault the *saheb* The probabilities are that he was senseless before he was knocked down for, he appears to have lost his head, when he found matters taking so serious a turn The power of the police and magisterial authorities to cope with the rioters must have been simply *nil*, when any less than four hundred insurgents could be permitted to defy them as they did After the previous scandals, it might have been expected that greater precautions would have been taken for public and personal protection. But the Purneah police, like the police elsewhere in India, sadly need looking after, and it is to be hoped that the case, we have alluded to will cease the list of scandals in that district. Of late, in the planting districts in the north, there has been a tendency to creating rioting and disturbances. Stringent measures are absolutely necessary under such circumstances and the rabble should be taught that such mutinous conduct will not be tolerated under any circumstances. There have been other cases, previous to these, which equally indicate a want of firmness and courage on the part of the police authorities in the protection of person and property The Purneah District has been prominent of late in such dangerous disturbances, and those who are responsible for the preservation of public peace, have need to attend to the duties more rigidly

Occasional Notes

The Syndicate of the Bombay University has recommended the Senate to confer on Lord Ripon the first honorary degree ever bestowed by the University The vote of the Syndicate was unanimous

The Shah of Persia attained his fifty-sixth year on the 25 h ult, and the event was to be made the occasion for great rejoicings in Persia Fifty eight years have elapsed since the Shah came to the throne, on the death of his father, Mahomed Shah

The last Mandalay news is dated Rangoon 20 h ultimo and states that the Minister's counsel urge King Theebaw to send an Embassy to India on Lord Dufferin's invitation, but the King is still opposed to such a step on the ground that there is nothing to fear

Mr Lesseps is to start on the 20th ultimo for Paris, for the purpose, it is assumed of explaining to the members of the Suez Committee which has to decide either on the cutting of a second canal, or, as seems more probable, on an adequate widening of the present one

The Queen has conferred the honour of knighthood on Raja Surendra Mohun Tagore, C I E The *Englishman* in Calcutta thinks that the mark of Royal favour has been given to the Raja for his large and valuable work or the "British Orders of Knighthood," but the Calcutta correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* says it is in recognition of his services in the cause of Hindu music.

One of the first questions that has come before the members of the Allahabad Municipality is the proposal to provide a water-supply for the town, at an estimated cost of 13½ lakhs. The representatives of the people, however, seem to consider that that is too large an outlay, and would involve a large amount of extra taxation, so it was decided that the water-supply scheme should be abandoned

Changes in the *personnel* of the Bombay High Court Bench seem to be looming in the distance Mr Justice West, who was to have retired in April next, leaves on the 2nd January for Egypt, Mr Justice Kemball retires at the end of February next; and Mr Justice Pinhey in November next. Among the officers likely to be selected to fill the vacancies are mentioned the names of Dr Pollen Sir William Wedderburn, and Mr H M Birdwood.

A destructive fire broke out in a large printing office, owned by a native firm, in Bombay, on Saturday evening The men left work at five o' clock, and there remained some watchmen on the premises. Shortly afterwards smoke was seen issuing from the building, and the fire was discovered Steam engines immediately repaired to the spot, and the progress of the fire was arrested late at night, but not until damage estimated at four lakhs of rupees had been caused

The Maharajah of Bettiah was invested, on the afternoon of the 19th ultimo, with the title of Maharajah Bahadur, by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. At the Durbar, after the presentation of a pearl necklace by the Lieutenant-Governor, He

Honour said :—" Your Highness, it affords me great gratification to place in your hands the *sanand* which, on the authority of the Viceroy of India, confers on you the succession to the title and possessions of the Maharajah of Bettiah. . . I have only to reiterate my own felicitations upon this auspicious occasion, and to express the cordial gratification of all present. I trust that you may have a long life with health to enjoy the dignity and position to which you have now attained."

THE reports called for by the Bengal Government, from the Commissioners of Divisions, regarding the crop prospects and supplies of food, fodder, and water, are published in Wednesday's *Calcutta Gazette*. In many parts, the rice crops have failed, in some seriously; but there is no cause to apprehend any widespread or severe scarcity, and the stocks on hand are in most cases sufficient to tide over the period till the winter crops have been reaped, which at present generally promise extremely well. In some parts where paddy crop has failed, there is a bumper crop of Indian-corn, which makes amends. In small areas of several districts some pressure is anticipated and Government relief works will be required, but not to any great extent.

THE natives at Calcutta are preparing a grand reception for Lord Ripon when he arrives from Darjeeling on the 2nd proximo. They telegraphed to him to consent to a change of the route which it was proposed to adopt from the railway station, and drive through the native town by Bow Bazar, Wellington-street, Dharumtollah, and the Esplanade, instead of merely straight along Dharumtollah and the Esplanade. The Viceroy has replied, giving his consent, and the natives are already busy arranging the programme. It is proposed to decorate the line of route with garlands and bunting, and to have five triumphal arches, &c. It is also intended, before Lord Ripon leaves for England, to give him a grand entertainment at Seven Tanks Garden.

DR. J. P. H. BOLTRAU, in a letter to the *Pioneer* arrives at the conclusion, first, "that cholera is not directly contagious; there is no danger to be apprehended from personal attendance of the closest description on a cholera patient. Secondly, cleanliness is one of the very surest safeguards against cholera; clean hands, clean teeth, clean skin, clean clothes, clean habits, clean food, clean dwellings,—cholera springs back from all such to find more genial soil. And I may here say to those who can provide themselves with such an armour against attack:—Do not trouble yourselves very much about disinfectants and fumigation, unless of course you have a kindly feeling towards trade. During the cholera outbreak in Allahabad last year, you would have looked in vain either in my compound or in my bungalow for any kind, sort, or description of "disinfectant."

MR. J. F. B. Firth, in a letter to the London *Daily News*, says:—" I venture to think that the circumstances of India at the present time with which you deal in your leading article to-day, render it especially desirable that Mr. Lalmohun Ghose should be able in Parliament to place such opinion before the English people. He is a man of singular ability, taking a practical and temperate view of Indian affairs, and likely to command for them an attention which they deserve and require, but which they have hitherto failed to receive. It is not however, merely from the Indian point of view that the claims of Mr. Ghose to the suffrages of a constituency may be advanced; he is a careful student of English political affairs, and might be relied upon fully to safeguard such English interests as were entrusted to him. He is an able and eloquent speaker, and when addressing some thousands of people on Saturday on an English question was listened to with marked attention. The natives of India are so gratified with the prospect of his candidature that they are prepared to defray its cost, and it only remains to find a constituency wanting such a candidate.

Local and Provincial.

THE BRITISH RESIDENT.—Mr. J. B. Lyall the British Resident, returned to Bangalore on Wednesday, the 26th ult. by train from Mysore. Mrs. Lyall accompanied the Resident. A salute of thirteen guns was fired, announcing the Residents arrival.

FIRST MADRAS PIONEERS.—This gallant Regiment under the command of Col. Robinson, arrived in Bangalore by two special troop trains, from Sibi, in Beloochistan, *via* Bombay. The Regiment had tough work in pioneering, in the Bolan Pass, and have well earned a little rest.

THE FIRST PRINCE OF TRAVANCORE.—His Highness, Rama Varmah, the First Prince of Travancore, is expected in Bangalore, by train, from Salem, this morning. His Highness will be the guest of our beloved Maharajah, and will, it is said, pay a flying visit to the capital, during his brief stay here. The Prince will proceed to Calcutta, *via* Madras, on the 7th instant, to be present at the reception of Lord Dufferin at the city of Palaces.

A PRESENTATION TO THE MAYO HALL.—Rai Bahadur A. R. Sabapathy Moodliar, member of the Maharajah's Council, has presented the Mayo Hall with the British Coat of arms—emblazoned in gold and colored in realistic style, and neatly framed and glazed. The Commissioners, at their ordinary meeting of the Board held yesterday, accepted the gift with thanks. The Coat of arms will, we believe, be hung up, in the District Magistrate's Court, just over his worship's bench.

MILITARY ROADS.—The state of the Military roads in the Civil and Military Station, has always been the ground of a good deal of honest complaint on the part of the residents. But as the municipal roads are, the military roads are several degrees worse, road making except in the shape of *pioneering* on the advance of troops evidently not being the *forte* of a Military Engineer. Besides, the system of having two distinct departments to control the up-keep of the roads, can never work well, as there must always be a clashing of interests. Residents of the station will be glad to hear, therefore, that the Military authorities have wisely decided to hand over all roads at present supervised by themselves, to the station Municipality, allowing the latter Rs. 300 per mile, a year, for their up-keep. There are, we believe, no less than twenty-six miles of Military roads in the station of Bangalore.

"HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE."—We are glad to note that the native public of Bangalore are not behind-hand with their fellow-countrymen in other parts of this vast peninsula, in concerting measures to do honor to the best, most noble, and upright Viceroy who has ever ruled over the destinies of the country, on his approaching departure to his native land. A preliminary meeting was held, on the evening of Thursday last, in the "Chatur Veda Sudhanta Sabha" School-hall, Cantonment, for the purpose of calling a general meeting of the public of Bangalore, to draw up an address to Lord Ripon, for presentation to his Lordship, prior to his departure from India. Rai Bahadoor Sabhpathy Moodaliar took the chair, and the meeting was addressed by Mr. Justice Thumbu Chetty and other gentlemen. Resolutions were passed, appointing a Committee to call a public meeting for the purpose in question, at the Mayo Hall, on Thursday next, the 4th instant. We trust to see a monster attendance of the public on the occasion.

THE MILITARY WATER SUPPLY.—There has been so much squabbling and wrangling between the Military authorities of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and the Municipality, as to the proprietary of the Ulsur tank, and the right of the former to monopolise the water of the tank for the use of the British troops in garrison, that it is a relief to learn that the Military have resolved to fall back upon the Agram tank, and by deepening and otherwise increasing its gathering capacities, render it available for the purpose in question. The Ulsur tank is a legacy left by Kempe Gauda, the Rowdies of Bangalore, to its inhabitants, and as such is public property, and unalienable as Sir James Gordon ruled just before he left the Province. Inhabitants of the station will also be glad to learn further, that the scheme adopted by the Municipal Board, at the instance of Mr. Gangadhara Chetty for improving the conservancy of the tank by enclosing it with a fence, and constructing *ghats* at intervals, leading down to the water has been provided for in the Municipal Budget for the official year 1884-85, at a cost of Rs. 8,000.

The Mysore Gazette.

Bangalore, Saturday, November 28 1884.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE DEWAN TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

The 25th November 1884. Camp No. 149.—E. C. Sivagnanam Pillo, Munsiff of Kolar, is promoted from the 3rd to the 2nd Grade of Munsiffs, *Vice* C. Venkata Rao deceased.

Camp No. 152.—The following Officiating Assistant Commissioners of the 4th Grade are confirmed in that grade:—

1. Mr. Krishna Row, B. A., from 1st August 1884.
2. Mr. Raghunatha Rao, from 22nd November 1884.
3. Mr. Nagesa Rao, from 22nd Nov. 1884.

No. 155.—Mr. C. Srinivassiengar, 1st Class Munsiff of Mysore, is appointed Assistant Commissioner of the 4th Grade, and is posted to the Mysore District.

Mr. A. Krishnaswmaiengar, B. A., Munsiff on Special Duty, is appointed Assistant Commissioner of the 4th Grade, and is attached for duty to the Dewan's Office.

Mr. Dilwayi Devaraj Ars, Attache, is appointed Assistant Commissioner of the 4th grade *sub pro tem*, and will continue in charge of the Mysore District Treasury.

Mr. N. Chelviengar, Officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Mysore to the Kolar District—To join forwith.

Mr. Deseeny Ars is appointed Attache in the Military Department.

No. 160—The undermentioned supernumerary Subordinate Judges will be transferred to the establishment of Revenue Assistant Commissioners as follows:—

Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, B. A., as Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Grade.

Mr. B. Chettambram Iyer, as Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Grade.

Mr. B. Purnaiychari, B. A., as Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Grade.

Mr. A. Coopooswami Mudaliar, as Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Grade.

The 28th November 1884. No. 180.—Surgeon P. H. Benson, Acting Civil Surgeon, Mysore, delivered over charge of the duties of Civil Surgeon to Assistant Apothecary J. A. Costello, on the forenoon of the 23rd November 1884.

General Summary.

MADRAS.

CHOLERA IN TANJORE.—Last June was a fatal month in Tanjore. The Sanitary Commissioner records the fact that the disease persistently clung to the district which alone returned 3,115 deaths of the total of 3,954 in the Presidency during that month.

THE CHEMBADAMPAKKM TANK.—The Chembadampakam tank, which is situated about two miles to the west of Poonamallee, and is larger than the Red Hill Tank, having being in a dangerous condition since the recent rains, measures are being adopted by the local authorities to discharge the surplus water from it by artificial means. The residents in the neighbourhood of the tank have, in consequence, been warned to vacate their premises for the space of a fortnight, and have accordingly taken their abode on St. Thomas' Mount temporarily.

BOMBAY.

HOLKAR'S DEWAN.—Mr Nana Morojee, the newly appointed Dewan to the Maharajah Holkar, left Bombay yesterday for Indore by the Jubulpore mail from Boree-bunder at 6 P. M. A large number of the leading members of the Hindu community had assembled at the station to witness the departure. Before he left, large garlands of flowers were placed round his neck, and as the train steamed out of the station his friends reiterated their good wishes for his welfare.

Extracts.

THE LATE STORM.

A Correspondent informs the *Madras Mail* that the interruption to traffic which took place last Friday at the 76th mile, N. W. Madras line, was caused by the waves of a tank washing over both sides of the Railway bank; so that the vortex of the cyclone probably crossed the line at this point. So violent was the wind that half a dozen bullocks and a flock of sheep were blown into the tank and drowned. An Inspector and six men only avoided being blown off the bank by holding on to each other, and for several hours they could not move from the spot. On Friday night passengers from Raichoor had to walk across about half a mile, and were transferred to the mail train which left Madras at 4 45 P. M. on that day. The bank, the slopes only of which were injured, was made safe for trains by Saturday evening, and the mail train of that day to Bellary was passed across. The cyclone was violent as far as Trippetty, but it is found that much damage has occurred to the North and North East towards Nellore.

MR. MALABARI'S REFORM AGITATION.

The *Indian Spectator*—It is a pity some of my friends are still harping upon "Government interference" I want no such thing. It is co-operation from the State, and not coercion, that society stands in need of. And I am glad to find that such co-operation will not be withheld if duly applied for. Government cannot help sympathising with any well-organised movement in the direction of reforms. Those who expect popular dissatisfaction in the event of Government expressing sympathy betray culpable ignorance of the state of enlightened public opinion. That opinion has pronounced itself emphatically against the evils now, for nearly thirty years. And if it has not had its way, it is chiefly because of the absence of a uniformity of action. I am myself convinced that even the masses in India are disgusted with the customs; but like their leaders they have no power in themselves to discard them. I should like to know of a single reform in the East, or for that matter in any part of the world, which the masses have initiated for themselves. It is the representatives who must take the lead, and these must be encouraged by a sympathic Government. Child marriages are already in ill odour with the intelligent classes, they want only some authoritative regulation to be banished. As to the remarriage of widows, especially virgin widows, I am satisfied that the law shall have to go a step further. Government is only waiting for a suitable opportunity.

LORD RIPON AND THE NATIVES.

The *Times of India*.—From the address delivered by the various public bodies at the different centres at which Lord Ripon halted, it is now easy to gather a tolerably correct view of native opinion as to his special claims upon native gratitude and affection. The only subjects referred to were the Ilbert Bill, the Education Commission and the new schemes for Local self-government, Lord Ripon was so far as regards the first named subject, necessarily and wisely much more guarded in language than the native gentlemen who addressed him. But their utterances, like his, have a certain amount of interest, as being, we trust, the last words upon a painful controversy. At Umbala the deputation said it was immaterial to them whether the compromise was generally regarded as a confession of failure, and that so long as justice was fairly done between man and man they did not care whether Europeans were tried by "a dozen jurors or a single Judge." "What" they added, "we do greatly care for is that you, the immediate representative of our beloved Empress, have emphatically reasserted in a manner that has set the question at rest for ever that the British Government holds its Indian subjects entitled to rights with all its other subjects of all other nationalities." The Lahore deputation said that his Excellency's philanthropy had been of a practical kind, and that he had differed from his predecessors in proving his best sentiments by deeds, not words. The Rawal Pindee deputation assured him that the expectations raised by the first words he had uttered in India had been more than fulfilled. The residents of Meerut declared that no Governor-General had ever so won the esteem and confidence of all classes. The people from Meerut said quietly, but no doubt sincerely, that his Excellency was often the topic of lovely conversation in their family circles. At Delhi he was told that for the last thousand years Indian history had recorded no such ruler. He was the "country's lamp and eye," the "right man in the right place" Words were inadequate to express the thanks of the native community for all his Excellency had suffered. At Agra the satisfaction expressed was equally vague and equally enthusiastic. To all these addresses Lord Ripon gave very cautious replies. And to borrow a phrase from history, nothing in his career has become him so well as the way in which he is quitting it. It was to him a real and deep pleasure that they understood the policy by which he has been guided throughout. It is impossible to read Lord Ripon's recent speeches without seeing that they are filled with amiable regrets. The natives seem to recognise this generous good will towards them as the highest attribute possible in a Governor-General. Europeans, however demand something similar in a statesman officially responsible for the prestige of England and for the welfare and safe guarding of two hundred and fifty millions of people.

THE GREAT SCARE IN MADRAS.

The *Madras Mail*—A "Native Graduate" writes—At about midnight on Saturday night a curious and unaccountable news, like wild fire, spread in the streets of Black Town and Muthyalpet, that a great flood of water was fast approaching on the town from the west. Various were the rumours among the populace Some asserted that Chambrambakkam lake had breached, some refuted the former, saying that it was the Red Hills that loosed, others thought it was Pulalam that threatened the very existence of the city Scores of lanterns were to be seen carried in every street, and men, women, and children were found in great numbers coming out of their dwellings, especially the lower classes of people. When I was aroused by the bustle and the noise in the streets, I heard, to my great astonishment, cries of woe, mothers calling out their children, who screamed out of fear. It seems that many people got not a wink of sleep throughout Saturday night, many till 3 o'clock in the morning I went calmly to the streets as I had no idea of flood rushing on the city all of a sudden, and to the many questions put to the people in order to elucidate the truth of the rumours I got the following answers —"The flood has washed away all Washermanpett, two thousand people from Black Town have already deserted their houses and property and taken to flight, the flood is come beyond Vasumode, Flowerman's Street" &c, While I was walking through two streets of Black Town at two o'clock in the morning wondering at the report of the people, I found the inmates of some dwellings pulling in their friends and relatives that were eager to go out as if they had hit upon the expediency of escaping the flood by fastly shutting their doors many houses, both native and East Indian, had lights burning in them, and people in storied houses went upstairs with lights in their hands. Some were seen on the terrace of their buildings and cast their eyes due west to catch the first glimpse of their moneless friend, the expected flood. Many people were seen carrying away their utensils and household furniture, and it was really pitiful to see the poor people suffering from their credulity For all the answers I got and the scenes I witnessed I still regarded them as myths, since I failed to meet with any East Indian or European in the streets, whose presence might attach more value or weight to the current rumours I persuaded some of my fellow citizens to return home, when two Sergents of certain Divisions appeared quieting the unreasonable fears of the mob At about half past three the streets grew calm The present scare seems to my mind to be fabricated by some vagabonds, rogues, or swindlers, who secretly plotted perhaps to loot out those houses which would be deserted by the inmates taking alarm and flying away in confusion So let the public beware not to credit every rumour floating in the air and in the streets"

THE HYDERABAD DISTURBANCES

The *Madras Mail*—If the result of the recent disturbances at Hyderabad is to compel the Government of India to help the Nizam's Government to disarm his irregular troops, the late riots will prove to have been a boon to the native State, as well as to the Empire At present matters stand thus. There are a number of nobles, each of whom maintains a body of troops, paid from the revenues of certain jagheers. These jgheers were originally granted for the payment of troops and it was mainly of such troops that the Nizam's army was constituted a hundred years ago Of late years, however, these bodies of men have become accustomed to regard themselves, not as bound to the State, but as bound to their hereditary commanders. The amount of revenue alienated for the purpose of maintaining them is in round numbers about 100 lakhs of rupees But as at present constituted, this alienation brings no benefit to the State On the contrary, the Nizam has to maintain a regular army in order to keep the irregulars in check, and this army costs him no less than 95 lakhs of rupees. But this is not all The Nizam is also bound to keep up a Contingent, for the payment of which the Berars have been ceded, which means to him the sacrifice of about 38 lakhs more. This Contingent is supposed to be furnished for Imperial purposes, but it is of no use to the Empire, because it has to be kept in Hyderabad in order to keep both bodies of local troops in check But the matter does not even rest here. The contingent in its turn has to be controlled, and therefore near Hyderabad is the biggest British garrison in India, side by side with a number of British Native Regiments. In the city of Hyderabad, and within a circuit of few miles of it, there is an enormous army, costing the Empire and the Native State a mint of money, but of which scarcely a single regiment is available in the event of war breaking out on the frontier Instead of being of use to the Empire it is in reality a source of weakness, and even peril The *fons et origo* of the whole anomaly is to be found in the various bodies of irregular troops If they were abolished there would be no reason for the Nizam's army, and if there were no Nizam's army, and no irregular troops, both the contingent and the British garrison,—or at all events a large portion of them—would be available for service in the event of their being wanted By disbanding his irregular troops and army, a revenue amounting to about 150 lakhs would be made available to Nizam's Government for purposes of internal improvement, which, considering that at present there are only about 100 miles of railway in a State covering upwards of 100,000 square miles, would seem to be sorely needed

It must not be supposed that this greatly needed reform cannot be carried out owing to obstruction on the part of the Nizam's Government That Government perceives that, as long as Hyderabad is in reality nothing more than a large armed camp, and as long as each noble has his independent army, with which, when he chooses, he can defy his sovereign the Government is in reality powerless to do what it deems fit Not only are its revenues wasted in the maintenance of a useless force, but its lands are held by the very forces it maintains A scheme of military retrenchment has been lately submitted to the Viceroy, but Lord Ripon being near the end of his term of office was unwilling to make a new departure, and recommended the Minister to wait As soon as Lord Dufferin has got a firm seat in the saddle, there can be no doubt that this burning question will be again raised, and we are strangely mistaken in our estimation of Lord Dufferin's character, if he is not fond willing to adopt a vigorous policy and use the opportunity afforded by the recent disturbances The enormous jgheers which have been granted for the maintenance of an army which is no longer required, should either be resumed or, if their present holders are allowed to remain in possession, should be assessed with a fair pesskesh The irregular troops should be disbanded, and in order to prevent any hardship, each man should receive a small pension from the Nizam's Government, and should be settled down on some of the lands now lying waste The cost of this could easily be met from the revenues derived from the assessed jgheers. In the course of time, as the pensions fell in, these revenues would be relieved from all burden, and a body of men who are now a cause of much trouble to the State would, by turning their swords into ploughshares, become a source of strength

THE ARRIVAL OF THE RELEASED SALEM PRISONERS

The *Madras Mail*—The intelligence having been spread far and wide that the released Salem prisoners were coming in the s s *Narbudda*, which was expected this morning the people mustered in strong numbers on the beach from an early hour The s s *Hanthawaddy* from Rangoon was sighted this morning at about 8 o'clock Everybody thought that that was the steamer in which the Innocent were coming, and the people began to shout It was soon discovered that that was not the *Narbudda*. At about 9 30 a m, the s s *Narbudda* was sighted coming up the horizon and the crowd, which now thronged the beach and the pier, and the harbour now began to shout vociferously, the noise being deafening The *Narbudda* came into the harbour and dropped her anchor at about 9 o'clock or 9 15 A number of boats, with the relatives of the released prisoners, accompanied by Hindu musicians immediately put off and were alongside the steamer in a very short time The demand for boats was very great and higher rates than usual were freely given by the eager passengers. On the relatives of the prisoners arriving at the top of the companion ladder they were met by those whom they sought eagerly sought The music struck up and sugar candy was distributed on board The scene which now ensued can be better imagined than described They embraced one another and words expressive of their feelings at the moment could not find expression. After a short time the released prisoners with their relatives descended into the boats, which now moved off with double energy. The crowd on the shore and the pier would not cease cheering and waving their handkerchiefs and cloths The crowd being too great on the pier it was soon resolved that the boats should row off to the shore to the south of the pier The passengers in the boats now jumped out, and garlands of flowers were soon placed on their necks. Flowers were strewn all over them, rose water was continually sprinkled on the people, sugar and money were freely distributed, and all were anxious to catch a glimpse of the prisoners. The released prisoners then proceeded in a body up to the north beach road, where they separated after mutual greetings, each being taken away by his relatives, and a crowd following each party The following are the prisoners who were released Sundram Chetty, B N Manaka Mudelly, Venkatachella Mudelly, Garunadhi Anar Comaraswamy Anar, Eswaran chetty and Gurawin The released prisoners now made in the direction of their several places of worship. Some of them went to Dharmarja Covil others to Parthasarady Covil, while Monicka Mudelly, late Honorary Surgeon of Salem was conducted by his brother and friends to St Anthony's Church, Royapuram, with Hindu music in front On arrival at St Anthony's Church rockets were fired, and more sugar candy and money was distributed The Laudate Dominum was then sung, and the procession entered the body of the Church where mass was said by father Rodriques and thanksgiving offered From there the procession moved off to St Peter's Chapel where doxologies were sung in praise of (1) God (2) Mr James Sandersk (3) Mr G A Parker, District Judge, (4) the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, (5) Lord and Lady Ripon (6) Mr Seering Branson, (7) Mr Sabagopachari (8) Mr Vijaraghavachari, (9) the *Hindu*, (10) the Amrita Bazar *Patrika* &c, After the preliminary sprinkling of holy water the procession entered the church where mass was repeated Father Rathna Nadar recited a short prayer of thanksgiving on behalf of Mr Manicka Mudelly, and the procession headed by musicians then slowly wended its way to the residence of Mr R N Pragasa Mudelly, brother of the person in whose honor the demonstration was given Flowers and pan supari and rose water continued to be freely distributed and thrown about The Native Roman Catholic Association at Royapooram sent a telegram of congratulation and thanks to the Viceroy and Governor-General of India informing His Excellency of the safe arrival of the released prisoners. A large pandal has been erected in the compound of St Anthony's Church where the poor will be fed and supplied with money and new cloths There will be another special service in St Anthony's Church this evening when the words pleasant the vessels will be illuminated, and there will be a display of fireworks. On Saturday evening at special High Mass will be sung in St Anthony's when the Very Rev Considres Vicar General will officiate A similar demonstration was made at the Hindu Temples where the other released prisoners offered thanksgiving The Native and Rayapooram presented quite a gay appearance this morning

The following is a copy of the telegram that was despatched this morning to the Viceroy by the Roman Catholic Association of Rayapooram "Great rejoicing here to day at the safe arrival of our unfortunate countrymen of Salem who were lately released Long live Lord and Lady Ripon May God Almighty preserve Father Ripon the Redeemer of the Innocent, for many more years, and take him and his family safe to his native land, there to spend many many years of usefulness for India The Association tender their hearty thanks to His Excellency"

THE NEW APPOINTMENT TO THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

The *Madras Mail*—Although Mr Grant Duff would possibly less feel he had been moved by the irresponsible memorial, bearing 1 000 signatures, (which was presented to him a few days ago) praying him to decline to reappoint Rajah Gajapathee Row to be an Additional Member of the Madras Legislative Council the persons who made that representation are free to believe that it was not with their influence on His Excellency's mind. The probability that has been shown by Governor after Governor for seventeen or eighteen years to Mr Gajapathee Row and Mr Humayun Jah has been frequently deprecated in these columns Mr Gajapathee Row is a wealthy and respectable Hindu, and Mr Humayun Jah is a wealthy and respectable Mahomedan, but this is about all that can be said of their qualifications for the local apology for a representative Assembly. They have been punctual in their attendance at meetings of the Council in Madras, they have steadily bowed their heads in deference to the wishes of the occupant of the President's chair: and they have kept their opinions to themselves, or have confined their elocutionary efforts to the infrequent perusal of essays of no marked merit Their presence at the Council table protected the Government against the reproach that the two great sections of the native community of India were unrepresented; but the two communities might have derived almost as much benefit from two lay figures, that were kept by the Secretary to the Council in a cupboard during the long intervals between the meetings. And when, every second year, these two gentlemen were re-appointed to the Council, the native community was reminded that that Council was but a sorry show Mr Grant Duff has himself twice re-appointed Mr Humayun Jah, and has once re-appointed Mr Gajapathee Row But at length he has succeeding in breaking through a pernicious gubernatorial custom, which has been inparable elsewhere in India, and as a consequence, Mr Gajapathee Row is left out in the cold, and has ceased to be a member of the Legislative Council The Rajah may at first consider that he has been rather shabbily treated, but he should remember that he has had an immense of uncomfortable length and that he has obtained the title of Rajah rather because he was a standing dish in the Council He cannot perhaps be expected to admit, with his countrymen and with Europeans in Madras, that there are many Hindus in the Presidency who have shown that they possess higher intellectual qualifications than he ever for scientific responsibilities, but the Memorial to which we have adverted must have shown him that in the opinion of the public the time had arrived when he should abdicate his position as a legislator The Memorialists expressed their belief that "the important functions which non official members are expected to discharge in the council, will not be performed with much effect by the same gentlemen being repeatedly re appointed and that the primary object of appointing non official members will be to some extent frustrated unless new members are periodically introduced into the Council By adopting the latter course, Government will recognise and utilise more largely than otherwise whatever non official talent may exist in the country for legislative purposes." They then proceeded to name five Hindu gentlemen of proved ability as worthy representatives of the Hindu community in the Council, and Mr Grant Duff has appointed one of these gentlemen, namely, Mr S Subramania Iyer

It may perhaps, have been no more than a coincidence that the Governor's choice fell upon a man who happened to have been named by the memorialists, for it is possible that the selection was made before the Memorial was received But the Hindu community should feel sure that the Governor has been anxious to appoint a man who commanded the confidence of his countrymen rather than one whose chief recommendation was that he had made himself acceptable to the members of the Executive Council, to the Board of Revenue to the High Court or to District officers the study of law has been the chief pursuit of the new member's adult years, and he will bring to the discharge of the legislative duties a ripe knowledge of his country and its wants, weaknesses, and fears He is a graduate of the University of Madras, and a Vakil of the High Court practising in the District Court of Madras, where he has a large practice He is a Municipal Commissioner of Madras, he possesses considerable means, and he has the reputation of being both an industrious and an able man Accustomed as he is to public speaking he will be no dumb oracle, and marked out by Hindu public opinion as a good representative man, he will not invariably bow like a well trained automaton, to the opinions of his European colleagues It must be peculiarly agreeable to his friends to know that he owes his appointment alike to the estimation in which he is held by his countrymen, and to the confidence that the Governor has been disposed to repose in him He will be instrumental in infusing that new blood into the Council, the want of which has been often alluded to in the last ten years. Mr Grant Duff is to be congratulated on making a popular and useful appointment that, coupled with the pardon of the Salem offenders will exercise a conciliatory influence on Hindu public opinion in the Presidency

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Hyderabad, the 7th August 1883.

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I am,

Dear Sirs,

Yours faithfully,

(Sd) J C GORDON

Poonah, the 17th October 1883

MESSRS. SCHUSEZ SMITH & Co.

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The amount of the estimate at D. P. W. rates is about Rs. 50,000.

The lowest tender will not necessarily be accepted, and tenders from contractors who are not well-known in Mysore or Bangalore will not be considered.

Copies of the estimate and specification are obtainable from the Secretary on payment of Rs. 5 for each copy. The plans can be seen at the office of the Executive Engineer, Mysore, during office hours.

Tenders should be sent in sealed covers, superscribed "tender for N. B. Chuttrum."

GEORGE BAYLY,

Executive Engineer and Secretary to the Nunjraj Bahadoor Chuttrum Committee.

17th Nov. 1884.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

(From the Daily Papers.)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

London, 1st Dec.—An attempt, which was partly successful, has been made to blow up a land agent's house at Kerry with dynamite. The family escaped injury.

Lord Wolsely telegraphs that the Mahdi is short of provisions, and that discontent and sickness prevail among his troops, 500 of whom have submitted to General Gordon, and arrived at Khartoum.

The British expeditionary force will return *via* Suakim.

London, 2nd Dec.—In the House of commons last night, Mr. Gladstone introduced a Bill for Redistribution of Seats. Boroughs, with a population under 15,000 will be merged into the Counties. Boroughs with a population of over 15,000 and under 50,000 will have single members; the large boroughs will be divided into wards, each having a single member. The Metropolis will be increased by thirty-seven members; Liverpool by six, Glasgow and Birmingham by four, Manchester by three; the City of London will be reduced to two members. England gains six members, Scotland twelve, Ireland and Wales remain unchanged. As soon as the House of Commons has read the Bill a second time, the House will adjourn until February.

Sir Edward Thornton, Ambassador at St. Petersburg, has been appointed British Ambassador in succession to Lord Dufferin at Constantinople.

Sir Robert Morier succeeds him as British Ambassador at St. Petersburg.

Paris, 1st Dec.—A Circular issued by Mr. Ferry declares that cholera has disappeared from France.

Calcutta, 2nd Dec.—Lord Ripon arrived this afternoon, and met with a great reception from the natives. Considerable efforts had been made to decorate the streets all along the route from the Sealdah Station *via* Bowbazar, Wellington Street and Dhurrumtollah. Venetian masts and festoons of evergreens were alternated with streamers of coloured paper, and there were five triumphal arches of evergreens, with mottoes such as "Long live our noble Viceroy"; "Ripon for ever"; "Think of us when far away"; "Be just and fear not"; "God save the Empress"; "Ripon the just"; "Long live our Viceroy"; "Righteousness exalteth a nation"; "Poor India keep in view," etc.

The natives all along the line had done their best to decorate their shops and houses. The people turned out in vast crowds, and shouted as the Viceroy drove past, and remained in the streets long afterwards, carrying banners proclaiming the virtues of Lord Ripon and shouting "*Lord Ripon Ki Jai.*" It was entirely a native demonstration, no Europeans taking part in it.

Great numbers of natives assembled at the station, and received the Viceroy on alighting with cheers. Bands played "God save the Queen," and a guard of honour, furnished by the Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteers, presented arms. The Maharajah of Durbhunga, the Nawab of Lucknow, and many prominent local native gentlemen were present at the station. There was no address. The Reception Committee merely received the Viceroy and briefly expressed their pleasure at welcoming him back to Calcutta. A number of neatly dressed native girls strewed His Excellency's path with flowers as he walked out of the station. Lady Ripon was presented with a handsome bouquet.

The procession occupied an hour in driving from the station, stopping here and there. At one point two little girls presented crowns of artificial flowers to Lord and Lady Ripon. At Government House a guard of honour of the Calcutta Volunteers, about 200 strong was present, only the East Indian companies turning out in strength. Two members of the mounted company were present.

The gathering assembled at Government House to receive the Viceroy consisted almost solely of officials, so far as Europeans were concerned. The feeling evidently is still strong against the Viceroy amongst non-official Europeans.

Calcutta, 2nd Dec.—A grand unprecedented demonstration by the native community in honor of the Viceroy was held to-day. Over 200,000 people took part in it. At the platform were the Maharajahs of Darbhanga and Vizianagram, and representatives or of leading Calcutta families, including 500 gentry, comprising the intellect and culture of the province. Girls presented bouquets. All along the route from Sealdah to Government House was decorated with arches, banners, etc. The people scattered flowers and loudly cheered. There were musical parties at intervals alongthe route.

London, 3rd Dec.—In the House of Lords last night, the First Lord of the Admiralty made a statement concerning the state of the Navy, and said that England was determined to maintain her supremacy at sea. She has at present forty-six ironclads, against thirty-one possessed by France. The British Government intends to construct four ironclads next year and two rams, five bulled and ten torpedo cruisers, besides thirty torpedo boats within the next five years, costing, exclusive of the four ironclads, £3,100,000, plus £1,600,000 for guns and £825,000 for coaling stations.

The Secretary of State for War, his lordship said, had now under consideration the question of the improvement of the defences of our harbours at home and abroad.

London, 3rd Dec.—Telegrams from Dongola announce that the Mudir learns that the Mahdi is dead.

Washington, 3rd Dec.—A Bill has been introduced into the Senate suspending silver coinage.

London, 4th Dec.—Lord Randolph Churchill has sailed for India in the steamer *Rohilla.*

London, 5th Dec.—The House of Lords has passed the Franchise Bill through the Committee of the House of Commons, and has read the second time the Bill for the redistribution of seats.

The date for the reassembling of Parliament has been fixed for the 19th February.

The Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that the British Government had requested Russia to withdraw her troops beyond Sarakhs, pending the result of the Boundary Commission.

The news of the Mahdi's death is not yet confirmed.

It is believed that the Powers will accede to claims for a British Protectorate over the Niger.

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, DECEMBER, 8, 1884

THE MAYO HALL AS A PUBLIC EDIFICE.

It is to be regretted that a gentleman so esteemed and respected as Colonel Magrath deservedly is, both in private and public, should have suffered a cloud, even though it were as small as a man's hand to cast a shadow on the brightness of his official *regime.* We do not refer to this popular officer in his Magisterial capacity, but in his position as President of the local Civic Corporation. To explain our prefatory remarks, the loyal inhabitants of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, including Europeans, Hindus and Mahomedans, resolved, in conclave assembled, to testify to the retiring Viceroy, the most noble the Marquis of Ripon, their feelings of gratitude for the mercies, both great and small, conferred upon them and the Empire in General, during his term of office. For this purpose, and for the drawing up of a valedictory address, a public meeting was resolved on, and, of course, a suitable building considered requisite and necessary. The Mayo Hall was applied for by the Committee of native gentlemen, but to their surprise they were informed by Colonel Magrath that they would have to pay fifty rupees for the use of the Hall! It is not to be wondered at that the members of the Committee, who made the application, were taken aback at such a demand, and that under the circumstances, they could not but regard the President's response to their request as somewhat ungracious and unjustifiable. The amount (Rs. 50) was paid but under protest, and Mr Oleff, Editor of the *Spectator*, and a member of the Committee, was deputed to wait on Mr. Lyall, the Resident, and solicit his intervention in the matter. Mr. Lyall, with that sympathy which he has always evinced in such loyal demonstrations and with that sense of justice which has invariably characterized his official relations with the residents in this province, directed the President of the Municipality to refund the amount of rent received for the use of the Hall, and to allow the building to the Committee *gratis.* Although comment on the above facts is hardly necessary, we cannot refrain from passing a few remarks on Colonel Magrath's infliction of rent in a case when the Mayo Hall was asked for by a large and representative body of loyal citizens, including Europeans, Eurasians, Hindus and Mahomedans, for the laudable purpose of presenting the retiring representative of Her Majesty, the Queen-Empress, with a valedictory address. This refusal on the part of the Municipal President, to grant the free use of the Mayo Hall, for such a public object, stands out in unpleasant relief, so to speak, when it is remembered that on several occasions, the building was allowed *gratis* for the holding of meetings certainly not of a public character. To instance a few. The Revd. G. M. Newport, for example, wished to give the residents of Bangalore his ideas on Australia, formed during a recent visit to that colony, and the Hall was allowed him *free.* A few gentlemen, who were opposed to the present Direction on the committee of Bishop Cotton's Schools and College, organized a protest meeting and they were likewise permitted the free use of the Hall for the purpose of declaiming against the management of the Institution, without any personal ill-will (we may observe) against the worthy Warden, the Revd. H. C. Parker. For the annual gatherings of the friends and supporters of the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, the Mayo Hall has been so freely granted. The instances we have adduced will suffice to strengthen our position in protesting against the ungracious action of Colonel Magrath in inflicting a rental of rupees fifty for the use of the Hall for loyal purposes. It should be borne in mind that the Mayo Memorial Hall was erected by public subscription and was intended for all public purposes, and we may safely assume, or presume, that the proposed meeting in honor of Lord Ripon was "within the meaning" of such an intention. If gatherings of a semi public, or no public nature can be permitted, and the promoters of such conventions be allowed the free use of the Hall, it is difficult to understand under what possible restrictions Colonel Magrath could have insisted on so large an amount as rupees fifty being paid for the use of the Mayo Hall for an evening. The meeting in honor of Lord Ripon is one in which all classes of Her Majesty's subjects have united in a common loyalty. But irrespective of this, there is the consideration that the Hall is a public one, subscribed for and erected by the public purse, and intended for public purposes. We question, therefore, Colonel Magrath's right to demand a rental from such a body as the Committee who applied to him for the use of the Hall for the purpose specified in the application. As we have remarked, such a difference is to be regretted; but as all is well that ends well, Mr. Lyall's decision and direction in the matter has thrown oil over the troubled waters, and we trust that any ill-feeling that may have been engendered will have passed away into one of united good will in promoting the cause for which the gathering this evening has been called.

Among the members who have interested themselves in this movement to present Lord Ripon with a valedictory address, are the leading representatives of the Bangalore community, who have merely sought an opportunity of being as loyal as their brethren and countrymen in other parts of the Empire. We trust that Colonel Magrath will accept these remarks in the same good spirit in which they have been written; and that what has passed will only ensure his sympathy with the promoters in a loyal movement towards a common nationality.

THE BANGALORE HACKNEY CARRIAGE ACT.

In an official "Notification," dated the 24th October, 1884, and published for general information in the *Mysore Gazette* and the Bangalore newspapers, are certain Rules "for the Registration and control of Hackney Carriages, within the limits of the Municipality of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, framed by the Municipal Commissioners of the station, under the authority of para 3 of the Bangalore Hackney Carriage Regulation, 1882," and "confirmed by the Resident in Mysore." The Municipal Commissioners of Bangalore, under the effects of a salubrious climate, have produced a number of rules that give them credit for originality of ideas, if for nothing else; and were it not that the publication of these rules was under the authority of the Assistant Resident, we should have been inclined to think that the Bangalore Hackney Carriage Act was meant to be what Artemus Ward would have described as a "goak." We need only refer to a few of the Rules to illustrate the wisdom, or facetiousness of the Bangalore municipality.—

(3) That the horse is not or the horses are not less than the height named in the class in which the vehicle is licensed, *i.e.*, 14 2 hands for the 1st class and 11 3 hands for the 2nd class and that no animal shall be worked at less than 3 years of age.

This is not a bad rule; for we are accustomed to see, at times, diminutive ponies dragging large vehicles, with Brobdingnagian occupants, and at other times gigantic quadrupeds, lineal descendants of the mammoths of old, harnessed to vehicles on an almost equal level with themselves. In the former case the objection might be on the ground of cruelty; in the latter of inelegance!—

7. The horses to be used in licensed carriages shall be thoroughly broken to harness, in good condition and fit for public use and free from sores

It is to be presumed that this section does not apply to brakes, in which horses, not as yet broken in, are driven through thickly frequented streets, at the risk of causing dangerous accidents. Hackney carriages, as a rule, are attached to animals which have either not been properly trained, or which have forgotten their training If they do not actually bolt, they indulge in a gradual retrogressive movement that is alarming when steep gutters, or other precipitates are behind. The same rule continues.—

The harness shall be complete and serviceable except in cases of carriages of third class A whip as ordinarily used by coachmen to be with each driver The use of sticks or leather straps is prohibited

This will prevent the use of ropes as reins and traces, and of formidable bamboo to urge on unwilling quadrupeds The rule does not prevent the drivers of third class vehicles using sticks with pointed nails at the end, or twisting their bullock's tails by way of encouragement. We now come to the next section regarding lights.—

8 Two lamps lit with candles as ordinarily used shall be carried by 1st Class Hack carriages. Oil may be substituted for candles in the lamps of 2nd and 3rd class carriages provided the light is bright. The lamps to be in good order and windproof. The one light to be carried by 3rd class hackney carriages shall be fastened when driving on the right hand side of the carriage and in a similar way to the lights of other hack carriages.

The last sentence in the above is some what vague and confusing. First and second class carriages are to have *two* lights, and yet we read, "the one light to be carried by 3rd class hackney carriages shall be fastened, when driving, on the right hand side of the carriage, *and in a similar way to the lights of other carriages*? In other words, the "one light" of carriages having two lights is to be on the right side. The Bangalore Municipal Commissioners must surely have an Irishman among their number! Moreover, 1st class carriages are to have candles, and the others oil This is a very consider to rule, for it gives Jutka drivers the opportunity of pulling up their wicks when they near a police station, and pulling them down to a degree of dimness after they have passed the range of observation, which they could not indulge in with candles The following paragraph appears under Rule 13 —

The President, Municipal Commission, may, on application allow Hackney carriages of a superior description to be sent out without being numbered

We do not think this rule a very prudent one If the driver of one of these "superior" trams chooses to take his place at a stand, and refuses to drive when hailed, how is his number to be taken down when he has none? Besides, this rule would create another class of carriages above the 1st.—

The maximum speed at which a 1st or 2nd Class carriage hired by time shall be driven is 6 miles and 5 miles respectively per hour and a 3rd class carriage 3 miles per hour

The less said about speed the better, we should have thought A person who hires a gharrie is not likely to count the number of miles with his watch in his hand, when his thoughts are bent on business In the case of Jutkas, it would have been well if the maximum speed were fixed, to prevent furious driving The most original and amusing rule is the following —

When passengers and luggage are carried each adult person shall be considered as weighing 1½ maund or 126 lbs and each child under 10 years of age as weighing ½ of a maund or 63 lbs.

This rule would never do in Madras, where it is not unusual to see four fat persons in one Jutka, packed together like sardines It would be a novelty in Bangalore to have a Hackney Carriage stopped by an Inspector, and the occupants taken out and weighed, to find out whether each or any of them weighed over 126 lbs What would all the stout people, in such a healthy climate as Bangalore do, who weigh more than a maund and a half, under this section We have alluded to the Bangalore Hackney Carriage Act merely to point out the originality of certain of its sections It is a matter for surprise that they have been passed and published.

Occasional Notes.

THE Opium Revenue of India, for the nine months April—October this year, amounted to nearly 491 lakhs, being 34½ lakhs in excess of the Budget estimate.

MR. MALABARI may soon find it necessary to inaugurate a movement for the prevention of old women marriage At Pusa recently a Mahomedan woman, aged about twenty years, married a lad of eighteen This boy has another wife also, whose age is only eleven years.

THE Calcutta High Court must have special attractions, for the *Pioneer* hears Sir Louis Jackson, who retired from its bench a few years ago, has notified to the authorities at home his willingness, any his anxiety, to become one of the additional Judges now about to be appointed to work off the arrears of the Court

BEWARE of chain silver A silver swindle has recently been successfully and profitably practised in England In two cases where "silver" goods were pawned, tests were applied in accordance with the usual custom, and the base metal stood the ordeal. It is stated by experts that a composition is now used for those swindling acts that defies the test of acids.

As Theebaw, King of Upper Burmah, seems incapable of ruling his own temper, and his country, large numbers of Upper Burmese have recently continued to go down to British Burmah The King has therefore directed that a strict watch be kept at the frontier, and that further emigration from his kingdom shall be stopped. Otherwise who would pay the taxes, and supply the king with funds?

MR R. S JACKSON, Hon Secretary of the Borough of Greenwich Liberal Association has sent Mr. Lalmohun Ghose a copy of the resolution which was unanimously adopted at a meeting of the Liberal Five Hundred. The resolution was as follows — "That this meeting, having heard Mr Lalmohun Ghose, cordially invites him to become one of the Liberal candidates for the borough of Greenwich, at the next general election, and pledges itself to use its utmost efforts to secure his return"

THE project of establishing a telephone line across the Atlantic Ocean is assuming shape, and experiments to determine its practicability are to be made The first experiment in submarine telephoning will be made between Halifax, Nova Scotia, and Gloucester, Massachusetts, a distance of 350 miles If these prove successful, attempts will be made to telephone across the Atlantic Ocean. Expert electricians say that with the same force sound may be transmitted twice as far on wires under water as on wires through the air

"AN Intending Law Student," says the *Madras Mail*, whose letter appeared in our issue of the 28th ultimo, under the head of "The drag on legal students" may be glad to hear that his whole complaint arises out of a misconception The High Court does not require a Bachelor of Laws to obtain all the three qualifications numbered as (1), (2), and (3) in the notification referred to, but only any one of them before he can be admitted as a Vakil of the High Court. The new rule (3) requiring five years' practice in a District or Subordinate Court, is in fact an enabling rule, for it renders persons eligible for enrolment as Vakils of the High Court who were not so hitherto

THE Railway Bill, which has been introduced into the Legislative Council of the Governor General by the Hon Mr Hope, will, when it passes into law, prove a very beneficial measure We notice those provisions of the Bill with particular approval, which are directed against the overcrowding of passengers in railway carriages This has been a long standing complaint, and little, if any, attention paid to it by the railway authorities We hear constantly that the third class compartments in the mail train from Raichur to Poona on the G I P line are generally so overcrowded that the third class passengers are huddled together like sheep and inconvenience is at times caused on that account to those who occupy the second class compartments

THE *Indian Spectator* says —"The appointment of Mr Subramanya Aiyer to the Legislative Council of Madras, in supersession of Raja Gajapathi Row, is a triumph of public opinion, and a fresh illustration of the public spirit of the capital of Southern India. The public did not want Raja Gajapathi to be nominated to the Council year after year, and it is satisfactory to see that the Government of Mr Grant Duff has practically acknowledged the reasonableness of the demand for another representative We think it is in the power of local Associations and journalists to obtain similar concessions to popular representation in their Councils Madras puts the rest of India to shame by her respectful but firm assertion, as well as by her patience and foresight And this she can well afford to do, as she seldom spends her strength on barren disquisitions, and idle treatises."

On the 30th ultimo, a deputation of influential nobles and gentlemen, accompanied by Mr. Syed Hossein as Secretary, left Hyderbad for Calcutta, in order to present to Lord Ripon the handsome silver casket, which was made by Messrs Orr & Co, and a description of which appeared lately in the columns of the *Madras Mail* The casket is a model of the Hyderabad Jumma Musjeed, and is a splendid piece of workmanship It contains an address from the people of Hyderabad, thanking Lord Ripon for his visit, and for his installation of the Nizam, and also expressing the gratitude of the people of India generally for the sympathy which he has shown for them The affection for Lord Ripon in Hyderabad appears to be genuine, and this is only another proof of the extraordinary popularity of the Viceroy amongst the natives The deputation was accompanied to the station by the highest officials and nobles And the approaches to the station were lined with troops in honour of the occasion

RAJA SOURENDRA MOHAN TAGORE, says the *India Patriot*, who has done much for native music, has been knighted by our Gracious Sovereign The Raja hold's titles conferred on him by several foreign kingdoms, and we agree with the *Hindu Patriot's* suggestion that "it is fitting that the foreign knighthoods which the British Government does not recognise should be legalised by the gracious act of our own beloved sovereign" One thing strikes us at this moment in connection with the titles and distinctions, which are conferred on natives of this country, who are fortunate enough to be brought to the notice of Her Majesty, and that is, that few of them are hereditary. The natives of India look upon hereditary distinctions with peculiar pride and gratification—we may almost say, with sacred regard—and the British Government would be strengthening the bonds of attachment between itself and this country by making some of the titles usually conferred on natives hereditary.

Local and Provincial.

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.—The public offices and courts of the Province, will be closed for the Christmas holidays, from Monday the 21st instant to Sunday the 3rd January 1885, both days inclusive

THE RESIDENT'S TREASURY —Two lakhs of rupees were received on Wednesday in the Resident's Treasury from Madras for local use. Of this amount, one lakh was in currency notes, and the balance in rupees.

MYSORE D P W —An Extra D P W office will be opened, under the orders of the Executive Engineer, Bangalore Division, with Head Quarters at Closepett, as the division in its present state is too large to admit of the efficient carrying out of work

TUMKOOR HIGH SCHOOL —Mr J Clapham, late Head Master of the Tumkoor High School, retires from the Educational Department of the Mysore Government, on the 1st January, on a pension of Rs 160 a month, which he has well and deservedly earned

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS —We learn that Mr S R Subbaraya Iyer, B A, Munsiff of Nunjangode, has been transferred to Mysore, and Mr. H Narainyengar, B A, B L, practising Advocate at Mysore, has been appointed as Munsiff of Nunjangode The appointments have gone up for formal sanction

THE MYSORE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Mr Narrinsawmy Naidoo, 1st class Hospital assistant, Pettah Hospital, retires from the Service. He has served the Mysore Government for the last 12 years, having previously been pensioned from the British service He has been recommended for a gratuity.

THE RESIDENT —Mr J B. Lyall, Resident of Mysore, is granted privilege leave for two months and twelve days from the 10th December. Colonel Clarke, Commissioner and District Judge of Coorg officiates during his absence. Mr. Lyall, we are informed, will leave Bangalore for Calcutta on the 16th instant.

GENERAL MARKET.—On Wednesday morning last, the committee appointed by the Municipal Commissioners for the awarding of prizes at the annual Christmas show at the General Market, Civil and Military Station, met together to arrange the preliminaries Everything was satisfactorily arranged, and the show this year seems to promise far better than the former years.

"EXTRAORDINARY"—The *Bangalore Spectator* of Monday last has the following extraordinary local paragraph—"Two natives, a woman and her son, died yesterday in the Pettah Hospital, from eating bad raggi *The deaths are considered extraordinary*, (the italics are our own.) We should say that our English contemporary has an "extraordinary" way of stating a simple fact.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY. —We hear that this company are making active preparations to push on the construction of their line this side of the Mysore frontier. Their line is at present within a few miles of Harryhur, the frontier town. If the Supreme Government will sanction the continuance of the work from this side, from Goobli to Tiptoor, the date of a through traffic will soon be within measurable distance

A CHRISTMAS FAIR —On Saturday Morning last, it was decided, at a meeting at the Memorial Hall, C and M. Station, that there should be a "People's Fair" for three days, during Christmas week, the proceeds of which are to be divided equally amongst the charitable institutions of Bangalore. On Thursday next, at 8 A M, a meeting will be held at the Mayo Memorial Hall, the object of which is to promote the proposed People's Fair. The Maharajah of Mysore, the British Resident, and the General Commanding the Mysore Division are to be amongst the patrons of the fair.

H H THE FIRST PRINCE OF TRAVANCORE. —His Highness the First Prince of Travancore, is now a visitor at Bangalore, and a guest of the Maharajah of Myore. His Highness resides in a fine spacious mansion on the High Ground. The prince accompanied by his suite, was conducted over the public buildings, on Thursday morning by Mr Krishnasamiengar, Assistant Commissioner, doing duty in the Dewan's office. The Prince expressed himself pleased with what he saw, and the magnificent size of the Buildings We believe the Prince will make a tour of all that is worth seeing before he leaves the station

THE RIPON MEETING —This public meeting, called to do honour, and adopt an address to be presented to His Excellency Lord Ripon, will take place at the Mayo Hall to-day, the 8th instant, at 6 P. M. The chair will be taken by Mr Ramachendra Iyer, one of the Judges of the Chief Court of Mysore It was originally resolved to hold the meeting on Tuesday last, but the promoters having heard that the Hall was engaged for the 5th and 6th for a Fancy Bazaar, it was thought the meeting on the evening of the 4th would inconvenience the promoters of the Bazaar, as bazaars always take a lot of arranging. This was the only reason for the postponement.

General Summary.

MADRAS.

THE RECENT INUNDATION AT THE RED HILLS —The inhabitants who deserted the three villages which were recently inundated by the breach of the Red Hills Lake have returned, and are now so losing the debris of their respective houses with a view to rebuild them The poorer people who have been rendered utterly destitute by the flood now receive a daily subsistence allowance of rice, and two annas and a half per head from Government —*Mail.*

THE NEW MUNICIPAL HALL.—The following memorial to the President and Commissioners of the Municipality of Madras is in the course of being signed for presentation at the meeting of the Municipality to-morrow :—"We, the undersigned rate-payers and other residents of Madras have learnt with regret that the Committee appointed by the Municipal Commissioners to report upon the Municipal office accommodation and the best means of increasing it have recommended the erection of a new building for the Municipal office at a cost of Rs. 1,35,000 to be raised by debentures. It is calculated that about Rs. 7,000 will have to be set apart annually from Municipal revenues as the amount of interest upon the loan and as sinking fund. We remonstrate against this proposed additional burden upon the Municipal exchequer, having in view the depressed state of the Municipal finances, and the urgent necessity that there is to improve the drainage, the sanitary condition and the roads of the city of Madras. We consider the proposal to erect a new building to be extremely inopportune, the water-supply to the city of Madras having been stopped owing to the breach in the Red Hills tank. We therefore, trust that further consideration of the project will be postponed until the financial condition of the Municipality becomes more flourishing, and other more pressing wants of the city have been met."—*Ibid*

LAW BROKERS.—At the Insolvent Court, yesterday Mr S Bilgiri Iyengar mentioned to Mr Justice Kernan, in reference to his Lordship's suggestion some time ago, about setting himself up in the business of preparing schedules and petitions, &c, of insolvents, that he had given the matter his consideration and had arranged to undertake the business at very cheap rates—viz. from Rs 15 to Rs 20, the very lowest sum insolvents paid to law brokers For that small amount he would draw up the schedule, balance sheet, draft petitions, etc, and file his warrant of attorney to the Court, and guarantee the accuracy of the papers, and would also see to the service of the notice. Mr Bilgiri Iyengar said that his Lordship was every day adjourning the cases of insolvents on account of the affidavits being bad, and services wrong He had now drawn up rules, instructions, and forms of schedule of which Mr Stephenson, the Chief Clerk of the insolvent Court, had approved His lordship looked at these, and remarked that it would be of very great use and assistance to the Court, and he hoped the public would take advantage of the opportunity offered He hoped the insolvent public would give their cases into Mr Bilgiri's hands instead of giving them to people whom the Court knew nothing about, and who served the notices through anybody Insolvents have long been complaining of the frequent adjournments before their petitions are finally disposed of, and a favorable occasion now is offered to them whereby such annoyances may be got rid of —*Ibid.*

LORD NAPIER'S LETTER.—The following letter from Lord Napier and Ettrick, dated 10th ultimo, has been received to-day by Rajah Sir T Madava Row :—

"I had last evening the honor of presenting in the House of Lords the petition entrusted to my care, and of expressing my substantial concurrence in its contents. A short discussion ensued in which Lord Stanley of Alderley, Lord Kimberley, the Duke of Argyll, the Duke of Buckingham, and Lord Salisbury took part. Lord Kimberley gave a distinct assurance that there was no intention to transfer the Seat of Government to the Hills, or abolish the Board of Revenue The prevailing opinion among the Peers most conversant with Indian Affairs was, that the Government might with advantage have their Head-Quarters at the Hills for half the year an opinion in which I do not concur, but one which is obviously gaining ground at the present time.

"I am sorry to say that the Petition had to be withdrawn owing to an informality which I had not anticipated The parchment on which the text of the petition is inscribed does not bear any signatures, they having been entered upon separate scrolls of paper It seems that according to the custom or rule of the House of Lords, there must be some signatures on the same sheet as the petition The petition will therefore be returned to you and I beg that you will have the goodness to affix your signature to it, and procure the signatures of an English and a Mussulman gentleman. The Petition will then be formally presented, and accepted The scrolls, containing nearly 30,000, names, are meanwhile left in the custody of the Officers of the House.

I regret that the petition could not be presented sooner, but the larger document containing the bulk of the signatures did not reach me till after the close of the last session, and I availed myself of the earliest opportunity during the session when the Peers interested in Indian affairs could be collected

"I will write out my speech correctly, and send it to you for the information of our Madras friends" I remain, &c.,

NAPIER AND ETTRICK

THE CHALLENGE TO THE THEOSOPHISTS.—Referring to the offer recently made in Madras of a prize of Rs 500 to any person who could suspend himself in the air without any kind of support, a correspondent points out that in Professor Monier Williams's work, 'Indian Wisdom,' there is an account of a Brahmin who "poised himself apparently in the air about four feet from the ground for forty minutes, actually before the Governor of Madras" The case is quoted, the correspondent adds, from the *Asiatic Monthly Journal* for March 1829.—*Pioneer*

BOMBAY

CHOLERA.—There were nine deaths from cholera, in Bombay last week The returns from the mofussil districts show that the disease is prevalent in parts of six districts, but the mortality is not large

THE LATE KRISHNO DAS PAL.—We learn that a requisition, signed by many of the most respectable Europeans and native gentlemen in Calcutta is about to be presented to the Sheriff to convene a meeting, to do honor to the memory of the late Rai Krishno Das Pal, etc —*Statesman*

LORD RIPON AND THE NATIVE COMMUNITY.—It will be seen from a notice published elsewhere that a requisition signed by all the leading native inhabitants of Bombay, has been sent to the Sheriff, requesting him to convene a meeting of a native community next Saturday to adopt an address to Lord Ripon The Sheriff has of course complied with the request The meeting will also take measures to commemorate the esteem and admiration in which Lord Ripon is held by her Majesty's Indian subjects A large sum of money, Rs 55 000 has already been promised for this purpose and we believe an Industrial School for Bombay will be the object selected by the subscribers

THE MYSORE STATE RAILWAY.—As to the proposed transfer of the Mysore State Railway to the Southern Mahratta Company of which you have received telegraphic intimation, I am now assured that the negotiations have been completed, though the actual conditions of the exchange have not been made known as yet The ostensible grounds for this extraordinary step are to be found in the fact that the Mysore State is just now unable to furnish the funds necessary for the completion of the line to the Dharwar front or it being taken for granted that the exchequer will not be able to stand the strain of another loan for railway purposes There is certainly warrant for this assumption But the case might be very different if the Government of India could only be induced to cancel the famine debt of eighty lakhs, and suspend their demand for subsidy for a few years. The railway when it is carried to Dharwar on the one hand and Bellary on the other, is sure to bring in good returns, and it would be a pity to allow so valuable a State property to pass into the hands of a private company. At present the line is more than self supporting, though the balance of profits is small, but there is a steady increase in the returns every week, and there can be no doubt that this increase will advance by "leaps and bounds with the expansion of trade and the development of local industries. Hence I venture to predict that the South ern Mahratta Company will have good reason to congratulate themselves on the purchase of the Mysore railway —*Correspondent of the Bombay Gazette.*

BENGAL

DEATHS IN PUNJAB.—In the month of September last the number of deaths registered in the Punjab was 64,302, as against 41,781 in the previous month The increase was almost entirely due to fevers, under which heading 45,830 deaths were registered

THE RIPON TECHNICAL COLLEGE.—At the meeting held at the Town Hall on Saturday, it was announced that the sum of Rs. 60,000 had already been subscribed by the native communities of Western India to the fund of the Ripon Technical College

THE VISITORS FROM HYDERABAD.—Nawab Khorshed Jah Ameer-i-Kabeer of Hyderabad and Nawab Munoor ul Mooik and party leave Hyderabad on the 4th December (instead of the 3rd) for Calcutta Mr C Krishnaswami Naidu has taken a house in Chowringhee for their accomodation during their stay there.

Extracts

THE THAKORE OF BHOWNUGGER

The *Indian Daily News*.—Since Sir Richard Temple took him in hand and overcame his reluctance to sink money in a railway by the tempting bribe of the G C S I, the Thakore of Bhownagar has taken great interests in the prosecution of civilising improvements in his State In particular he has devoted great attention to the introduction of Western education The latest addition to the educational institutions of the State is to be an Arts College in memory of the late Dewan, Samaldas Parmanandas the foundation stone of which was laid by Sir James Fergusson during his recent visit The Governor in his address on the occasion, praised the Thakore's exertions in the cause of education and said he would fully inform his successor in the Governorship of Bombay, and also the new Viceroy of the progress the province of Kattywar has made in recent years, and of the honorable part many of its rulers are taking in the advancement of the interest of their subjects The Rajkumar College, as we not yesterday has had a large share, by its training of many of the young Chiefs and Princes in the governmental and social reform in Kattywar, which has certainly been very marked during the last six or seven years

INDIAN EXPENDITURE

The *Times of India*.—We discussed the other day the growth of the Indian revenue during the past quarter of a century and we now propose to discuss the change that have taken place in the expenditure There may be doubts as to the elasticity of the Indian revenue, but there can be but little doubt as to the elasticity of the expenditure As civilization advances, and administration becomes more efficient, the cost of government must necessarily increase The first Minister declared that "in no other country is the civil administration conducted at so small a cost And since his time many able and careful men have done their best towards reducing the cost of administration without impairing its efficiency Mr Wilson was however, sanguine that in the Military Department a great reduction could be made and many people are of the same opinion at the present time Army reform, however it must be borne in mind, does not consist in disbanding a few regiments to please a Finance Minister as was done a few years ago The numerical strength of the army (180,000) is not excessive when we consider the work it has to do, and the actual numbers will very probably have very shortly to be increased The Indian Army has to guard an immense frontier to make expeditions to be ready for war with Russia, and to hold the vast territories of India The Mutiny taught us at least one great lesson to hold India we must be strong in artillery, and all the important strong places must be in the hands of Europeans To reduce the strength of the army for purely economical reasons would be a blind and fatal policy, but there is great scope of economy in military details, and money could be saved by a close inspection of the War Office accounts It was stated by Sir John Strachey in 1878 that the cost of the Indian army had since 1875 76 increased by upwards of £1 000 000 and a large share of this increase in the expenditure is recorded in the home accounts The mystery which hangs over the War Office accounts ought to be removed, but as viceroy has not been strong enough to insist that they shall be fairly and properly and tell Parliament since the death of the East India Company the home charges on account of the army have gone on steadily increasing General Peel late Military Secretary at the India Office, stated before the Finance Commission that India had to pay an extravagant price for the recruits which England sent, and that if India could obtain her recruits herself instead of getting them through the Home Government she could save 20 per cent. The financial burden of the short service system falls upon the broad shoulders of the ryot.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR

The *Correspondent of the Times of India* at BENARES *Thursday*.—The Viceroy this morning at 12 o'clock received an address from the local Municipality The Maharajah of Benares drove to Nadesour house shortly before the hour fixed for the ceremoney, and thence drove with His Excellency to the Town Hall where an address was presented The Maharajah's dragoons furnished an escort. The roads were spanned at intervals by triumphal arches. There was a large crowd of natives about the approaches to the Town Hall and the interior of the building was thronged with native gentlemen His Excellency on arrival was received with showers of flowers which were strewn upon him by gaily dressed little native boys, sons of the local native gentry, while a body of musicians chanted a hymn in honour of His Excellency Lord Ripon walked up the Hill with the Maharajah and took his seat by the Maharajah's side on a dais erected at the end of the Hall. The address eulogised His Excellency's administration making a new departure in that line by a congratulatory reference to His Excellency's Afghan policy

Lord Ripon expressed his thanks for the cordial welcome accorded him by Benares and acknowledged the considerate and princely hospitality of the Maharajah Taking the address as his text His Excellency then went on to say that he appreciated their approval of his measures He had come to India with no preconceived ideas as to the government of this country except to promote the welfare of the people He had taken up the measures with which he had dealt one by one as they had come before him, and had endeavoured to treat them in a spirit of equity and justice, and to apply to them the principle embodied in the Queen's proclamation and the Acts of Parliament at which referred to the administration of India. The introduction of the local Self Government scheme had thrown a large responsibility on the people of this country Upon the manner in which they discharged their new duties would depend the responsibility of an extension of that scheme He rejoiced that a success had so far attended its working in the North West Provinces As he was now on the confines of Bengal he might state that in that province the elective system had not been introduced in 170 municipalities out of 185 whereas three years ago it existed there outside of Calcutta in only three out of 185 municipalities A large number of elections were now proceeding and completely satisfactory results were anticipated by the Local Government His Excellency shared their opinion as to the fitness of Lord Dufferin to deal with questions relating to Russia and Central Asiatic politics He believed that Lord Dufferin would, by patience, firmness, and temperation be enabled to deal with those questions to the benefit of the countries concerned He was happy to say that the relations between the Governments of India and Afghanistan had never been more friendly than they were at present If proof was required, it might be found in the fact that the Boundary Commission has just passed through the Ameer's territories, and had entered the important city of Herat had been received there with the utmost cordiality by the Ameer's officers, and had now proceeded onward to meet Sir Peter Lumsden His Excellency regarded this as a great and unmixed success for which the Government were largely indebted to the friendliness of the Ameer The success had been attained, however, not only by the Ameer's friendly aid, but also by Colonel Wilson which their difficulties had been met and surmounted by Colonel Ridgeway and all the officers composing the Mission He was very glad of this public opportunity of acknowledging the services of these officers and tendering them the thanks of the Government His Excellency concluded by saying that if it were as the address stated that he left the people of India more happy, contented and loyal than he found them, he highest object had been attained.

The speech was received with much applause His Excellency at the conclusion of the ceremony accompanied by the Maharajah, drove back to Nadesour house The Excellencies left at 4 o'clock for Sahibganje enroute for Darjeeling the Maharajah going to the railway station to see his guest off Their Excellencies arrive at Sahibganje early to-morrow morning and go down the river to Saraghat, arriving there in the evening They leave the same evening for Darjeeling, arriving there on Saturday evening Two or three addresses are to be presented to Lord Ripon at Darjeeling completing the first series in his lordship's spotnesses.

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Hyderabad, the 7th August 1883.

MESSRS SCHUEZ SMITH & Co.

DEAR SIRS,

Having heard of your reputation and skillfulness in the treatment of Leprosy by a certain patent medicine called Dr Shaw's Chormoco, I was persuaded to buy of you a large bottle of the medicine for a friend of mine who was suffering from Leprosy of a very virulent type, his fingers being swollen with sores on the tips of them (some of which were partially eaten away) blotches appeared all over his body some parts of which he lost all sensation of. After he had gone the course of the medicine for a fortnight only, I marked to my delight that the sores had commenced to heal, the blotches to fade away, sensation to restore to some of the benumbed parts, and most of the affected places to show a healthy skin. At present I am glad to inform you, that the patient is nearly all right I have this day sent Rs 18-8 in your favour, and would be obliged by your kindly sending me another large package of the remedy intended for a person suffering from Leucoderma. I have no objection to your making whatever use of this letter you may wish.

I am,

Dear Sirs,

Yours faithfully,

(Sd) J C GORDON

Poonah, the 17th October 1883

MESSRS. SCHUEZ SMITH & Co.

I consider it a duty to me to acknowledge my thanks for the cure effected on me by the use of Dr Shaw's Chormoco. About a year or two back I saw a round white spot on my left leg, there was neither any pain or burning sensation on the part, on consulting some European medical men I became informed that it was Leucoderma and originated from affections of the nerves Getting down hearted at the thought of the dangerous and humiliating malady, I was suffering from, I did not spare pain or money to get rid of it, but it defied all medicines I used At length I read your advertisement in the *Poona Observer* regarding Dr Shaw's Chormoco, and at once sent for the remedy To my greatest satisfaction I give out to the world that I have reaped the desired benefit by its use. I am giving greatest publicity possible to the remedy.

Yours faithfully,

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Mangalore the 31st December 1883.

MESSRS SCHUEZ SMITH & Co.

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Yours faithfully,

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Tenders will be received up to the first January 1885, By the Secretary, Nunjaraj Bahadoor's Chuttram Committee at Mysore, for the construction of a Chuttram near Mysore.

The amount of the estimate at D. P. W. rates is about Rs. 50,000.

The lowest tender will not necessarily be accepted, and tenders from contractors who are not well-known in Mysore or Bangalore will not be considered.

Copies of the estimate and specification are obtainable from the Secretary on payment of Rs. 5 for each copy. The plans can be seen at the office of the Executive Engineer, Mysore, during office hours.

Tenders should be sent in sealed covers, superscribed "tender for N. B. Chuttram."

GEORGE BAYLY,
Executive Engineer and Secretary to the Nunjraj Bahadoor Chuttram Committee.

17th Nov. 1884.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

(From the Daily Papers.)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

Washington, 8th Dec.—A Bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives suspending silver coinage for three years.

Paris, 6th Dec.—The French in Tonquin are awaiting reinforcements before taking the offensive.

The Suez Canal Technical Commission propose to make the Suez Canal of a uniform width of forty metres.

Bombay, 8th Dec.—The P. and O. steamer *Tasmania* was signalled off Bombay at 9 o'clock this morning, or earlier than expected. She has anchored between the *Euryalus* and the *Briton*. The usual salutes were fired. Lord Dufferin and party will land at Apollo Bunder at 4-30 P. M. The Municipal address will be presented on his landing. The following is the probable programme. Deputation received on Tuesday morning. Foundation of the Indo-British Institution in afternoon. A reception at Parel in evening. On Wednesday morning foundation stone of Animal Hospital will be laid; in the afternoon a visit will be paid to the Commander-in-Chief. A ball at Parel in the evening. The Viceregal party leave for Calcutta on Thursday.

Cairo, 6th Dec.—A detachment of the 19th Hussars and 38th Regiment has arrived at Dongola, and proceed to Debbeh.

A messenger has arrived at Dongola from Khartoum, and reports that the Mahdi is only three hours distant. General Gordon's steamers continue to harrass the enemy, and capture provisions.

London, 7th Dec.—The Technical Commission has reported in favour of widening the Suez Canal.

London, 8th Dec.—Latest advices from Tonquin state that desultory fighting continues, and that the Chinese have been defeated and compelled to retreat.

Hyderabad, 7th Dec.—In the case of Sultan Nawaz Jung, the Minister, Salar Jung, has passed the following decision:—A fine of one lakh of rupees; banishment from Hyderabad for five years; services to be dispensed with, and his son to be appointed to his command of the troops under certain conditions for better discipline. The above decision was submitted to the Council of State yesterday, and was ratified, subject to the following modifications:—The fine is confirmed, but banishment from the city to be perpetual, and one month to be allowed for the Sultan Nawaz Jung to clear out. The command of the troops to be shared between his sons and his nephew, who is the son of the late holder of the post, and who claims to be the rightful successor.

Hyderabad, 11th Dec.—On the order being communicated to him, Sultan Nawaz Jung at first made some bluster, and asked for a week's time in order to reply. He was informed that the decision was final, that no written communication would be considered, and that if he did not pay the fine of a lakh by 5 P. M., the sentence would be forcibly carried into effect. He then made an unconditional surrender, he paid the fine, and executed an agreement binding himself and followers to commit no offence during the time allowed him for preparing for departure. He has also agreed to be held responsible for any lawless act which may be committed by the Arabs during that time. This peaceful termination has given universal relief and satisfaction, and is attributed to the firm attitude of the Minister and the cordial support of the British Resident.

Bombay, 11th Dec.—Lord Dufferin yesterday laid the foundation stone of the Animal Hospital at Parel, saying that for a long time past Bombay had been distinguished above all other localities for the munificence of its charities and the noble efforts of its citizens to mitigate the sufferings of men and animals. Lord Dufferin then visited the Alexandra Native Girls' School and the Jaffer Sulaiman Dispensary for Women and Children. Lady Doctors Ellaby and Peechoy and a large company were present. The Countess showed great interest in what she saw. The party then proceeded to the School Arts, and the Crawford Market. The Ball at Parel in the evening was a great sucess. The party left this morning, by special train, for Calcutta. The departure was private.

Calcutta, 11th Dec.—The Bengal Native Press address to Lord Ripon, alluded to extacts appearing in English journals, it states they are most misleading, when separated from the context.

The Viceroy said he did not act hastily in repealing a measure, and not a few persons thought he proceeded much too slowly. Because legislation of that kind was naturally distasteful, he felt it his duty, before proceeding to reverse the legislation of his predecessor, to very carefully examine the grounds upon which the legislation was enacted, and consider the actual circumstances of the country. He proceeded with the full concurrence and support of his colleagues with the necessary measures of repeal. He always rejoiced he did repeal Vernacular Press Act. The Press of all branches in all countries writes occassionally foolishly, and angrily, and not unfrequently upon imperfect information; sometimes even from unworthy motives. But faults of that description did not appear to afford a justification for re-enacting the restrictions which were removed in 1882. Therefore he continued to hold the opinion which he held in 1882. He believed the repeal was a wise and just measure. In India the Government was not in so favourable a position as in England, and had not the means of placing their policy in its true light before the public. "It seemed to him right to ask the Press to exercise a more cautious, moderate, discriminating judgment in regard to measures which come under observation than might be necessary under other circumstances." In conclusion, Lord Ripon said:—"I earnestly trust you will use the freedom which has been so happily restored to you with that ever-growing sense of the responsibility which freedom imposes, and therefore with ever-increasing advantage to your countrymen and the Government."

A great native meeting was held in the Town Hall this afternoon, in honour of Lord Ripon. The Maharajah of Cooch Behar presided. The speeches were not so judicious as those at the Big Bombay meeting. The speakers alluded to the agitation for the Ilbert Bill, the opposition menaces against Lord Ripon's policy, and praised his behaviour under difficult circumstances. The following resolutions were passed.

"That this meeting desires to convey its deep gratitude for Lord Ripon's earnest and indefatigable efforts in face of many difficulties and considerable sacrifice to govern the country in conformity with the noble principles of Her Majesty's the Queen's Proclamation. This meeting has no hesitation in recording its firm and contentment of the people constitute the best bulwark of British power in India, no statesman entrusted with the Government of India more truly helped to add to the strength and stability of the Empire, by winning the affections and loyalty of the people than Lord Ripon." "The Meeting views with satisfaction the demonstations held in all parts of the country, and ventures to hope that His Excellency will regard them as an earnest of the unabated confidence, and deep respect of his disinterested efforts to promote the welfare of the people of India." "That the following address be presented to His Excellency, and that a deputation do wait on him with it." The address expresses the sorrow of all classes at His Excellency's retirement, and alludes to the appointment of a native to the highest Judicial office in the province, local self-government, the encouragement of the indigenous manufactures and industries of the country, and his Lordship's education schemes. It continues: "But what made the deepest impression on our countrymen, touched their hearts, and made His Excellency's name a household word throughout this vast empire, is that he has distinctly elevated the tone, and imparted to the administration of the country purity of intentions, a rigid sense of justice, and above all kindly sympathy evinced on all occassions towards the people."

Paris, 11th Dec.—The Senate has approved a vote of credit of forty-three million francs on account of the Tonquin Expedition.

M. Ferry, in addressing the Senate in connection therewith, promised that immediate action will be taken.

Cairo, 11th Dec.—Austria, France and Italy support the claims of Germany and Russia to be represented at the Chaisse of Public Debt.

Calcutta, 11th Dec.—Lord Ripon, in opening the City College, said that throughout his administration he had been desirous to encourage private co-operation in public education. He explained that the reason why the Government could not give effect to the Education Commission's suggestion that a moral text-book should be used in Colleges was because the Government was bound not to show favor to any special creed, but this was a loophole for private agencies to step in, and if successful give the Government a lead. He deplored his inability during his term of office to further technical education. If Lord Dufferin could do so, great benefits would result.

THE
Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, DECEMBER, 15, 1884.

AN UNDESERVED CHARGE.

MISUNDERSTANDINGS, as we know, are of every day occurrence; and probably more than half the unpleasantness in this world arises out of a misconception of one's words or actions. In the instance which calls forth our present remarks, we grieve to say that what we wrote, in our issues of the 17th and 24th November last, anent His Highness the Maharajah and the British Government, has been sadly misconstrued; and there are some persons who have actually traced disloyalty and sedition in the two articles we have mentioned. Under other circumstances, we should have treated such a charge with calm indifference, resting in a consciousness of our own innocence; but when the charge has assumed such a serious aspect as to bring our loyalty towards our beloved Maharajah (whom Heaven forefend!) into question, silence on our part would certainly be misconstrued. We are but fulfilling a duty, therefore, which we owe to the public and ourselves, when we hasten, on the first opportunity that has offered itself, to remove the wrong impression that has gained currency, by an unqualified 'not guilty' to the charges so severely and unjustly preferred against us. So far from being disloyal towards our estimable sovereign, to whose protecting rule this province owes its prosperity, our remarks were called forth from feelings of intense loyalty and public spiritedness. As one of the noble army of journalists, whose duty it is to do battle against existing evils, whether great or small, our endeavour was simply to point out, in plain and unvarnished language, what circumstances threaten the position of His Highness the Maharajah as the sovereign of Mysore. And, surely, doing battle for our beloved sovereign cannot, by any distortion of our intentions, be construed as disloyal. We can never forget the fact that the *Karnataka Prakasika* owes its existence and healthy nourishment to the patronage and support of His (late) Highness the Maharajah Kristnaraj Wodiee; and if it were for no other reason, simple gratitude towards the throne of Mysore, would have guided us in our devotion towards its welfare and prosperity. But our feelings are, we are proud to say, of a higher and nobler nature. With the vast multitude who owe allegiance to the present sovereign, the Maharajah Chamarajendra Wodier, we recognize a ruler who has earned the affection and esteem of his subjects, and of all others who know anything of His Highness's high character. Our loyalty knows no bounds; and it is, therefore, that we feel more grieved than vexed, that such serious charges as disloyalty and sedition have been laid against us. As to the second imputation—that of sedition—we as emphatically deny any such motives and intentions as we are credited, or rather discredited with. As a matter of fact, the most influential and respectable English journals, both in England and in India, have written in stronger terms of the policy and proceedings of the British Government than we have done; and if our mild remonstrances can be magnified into sedition, we should like to know what word in the dictionary would be applied to those journals which constantly inveigh against British administration in India. We know that truth is often unpalatable; but as honest journalists, we could not, merely from a false dread of public criticism, disguise our views, and, as it were, act the hypocrite. We feel that those immediately concerned with our remarks will accept our assurance, when we emphatically state that we had not the remotest idea of being either seditious or disloyal. We have again and again perused the two articles that we penned, in our issues of the 17th and 24th November last, and we fail to see in either of them any expression, or expressions, that could possibly be used against us in support of the charges with which we stand indicted.

If our language was a little too strong, the importance of the subject which we presumed to remark upon ought surely to have been a plea in extenuation of such a venial offence. But to charge us with such offences as disloyalty and sedition is surely visiting us with a severity which we feel is quite undeserved. The approaching visit of His Highness the Maharajah to Calcutta, to confer with the Earl of Dufferin on matters of state importance, is an event in which all His Highness' subjects are as interested as the Maharajah himself; for, upon the success or otherwise of that visit will depend the fortune or fate of the Mysore rule, under the august protection under which we live. It was but natural, therefore, that the objects and purposes of His Highness the Maharajah's official trip to Calcutta should form the theme of journalistic remark—a theme of interest and importance, which could not well pass without notice. The high reputation which Lord Dufferin bears, and the credentials with which he comes to India, to assume the Viceroyalty, lead us to hope that every wish that His Highness entertains will be fulfilled; and that any fears that may influence him will be removed by the coming conference. Mr. J. B. Lyall precedes His Highness to Calcutta; and if the Resident sets before the Viceroy the unpleasant prospect which threatens the Maharajah, if the intentions of the British Government be carried into effect, we can have little doubt that Lord Dufferin will view the questions relating to the future of Mysore from that statesman-like stand point which he always maintained in his political relations with other principalities and powers outside of India. It may be thought that we have said too much in our defence; but we could not have said less. We sincerely trust that all wrong impressions that may hitherto have been entertained against us will be removed by the remarks which we have thought it necessary now to make in vindication of ourselves.

Occasional Notes.

ABDUL KUDDUS Barakzai, formerly Governor of Heart who has of late been kept prisoner in Cabul, has been released and pensioned by the Ameer.

ARRANGEMENTS are now being carried out whereby an edition of the *Illustrated London News* will be published in America simultaneously with the English edition.

THE blue ribbon of the Political service may again be vacant in a few months, as Mr. Cordery, Resident at Hyderabad, is likely to go on two years' furlough.

THE Russian Government has, it is reported by the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily News*, resolved not to continue the fortifications of Askabad, which are now less important, but to hasten those of Merv and Sarakhs.

MAHARANI Sharnomoyee of Kassimbazar has offered the munificent donation of Rs. 1,50,000 to the Government of Bengal in aid of medical education for girls. This is one amongst many of Her Highness's noble benefactions.

KING Theebaw, against the advice of his Ministers' has made a convention, through his agents in Europe, with a French Company to manufacture firearms in Mandalay. Efforts are being made to find out Lord Dufferin's intentions.

IT is believed that the French Cabinet is in favour of levying a duty on foreign corn. The amount of the proposed duty has not yet been fixed; but the principle is to give agriculture a protection as nearly as possible equal to that granted to other industries.

A REPORT received at Calcutta on Tuesday from the Andamans states that a native Sub-Inspector of Police was killed on Saturday by a sepoy who had been dismissed, and that Inspector Moriarty was shot dead while calling the roll. The man fired three other rounds without hitting anyone else, and then shot himself.

THE *Gazette of India* contains a resolution on the subject of a letter from Mr. Kitredge to the Government of Bombay regarding stamp duties and registration fees payable on debentures issued by joint-stock companies, the Governor-General in Council has determined to exempt debentures of the kind, and interest coupons attached thereto, from stamp duty, a mortgage or trust deed remaining liable to stamp duty. In regard to registration, His Excellency is of opinion that it is expedient that a mortgage or trust deed should continue to be subject to compulsory registration and to the usual registration fees. Regarding debentures separate orders will be issued hereafter.

THE *Bombay Gazette* states that the reception of Lord Ripon, immediately on his arrival in Bombay will be private. The reason given is that as his Lordship and Lady Ripon will arrive here in the morning after a tiresome journey, they may not be able to stand the fatigues of a prolonged public reception; and the sun will be trying to European officials and troops. In making this arrangement we confess Sir James Ferguson has disappointed the native public, who are anxious to receive the retiring Viceroy with all the enthusiasm they can show. Lord Ripon, it is said, will get down at the Parrel Station. This, again, will be another disappointment. We hope the arrangement may yet be modified and the natives given an opportunity of greeting Lord Ripon immediately on his arrival in this city.

THE late General Dheer Shumshere Jung Bahadoor of Nepaul, during his visit to Paris, one evening went to the Jardin Mabille with Sir. Jung Bahadoor, and while the latter was practising at one of the shooting galleries, a fair lady in party playfully remarked that she was as good a shot as the Nepalese chief. Sir Jung immediately handed to her a loaded pistol, asking her to show her skill. The lady found herself in an awkward position, and in the confusion of the moment, she pulled the trigger without turning the muzzle of the pistol towards the mark. The ball was immediately lodged in the thigh of General Dheer Shumshere. To save the lady from the unpleasant consequences that might take place if the matter became known to the public, Sir Jung had his brother carried home without loss of time, extracted the ball with his own hands, and having applied some Nepaulese ointment to the wound, directed the sufferer to behave as if nothing had happened. General Dheer Shumshere Jung obeyed this order with such self-possession and strength of mind, that even the English officer in charge of the Embassy did not know anything about the accident until the mission had left France.

Local and Provincial.

THE SKY RACES.—The Sky races, on the usual ground, will begin tomorrow the 16th instant, and be continued on the 18th and 20th instant.

SANSCRIT SCHOOL.—The Town Municipality has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 100 per mensem for the support of a new Sanscrit School opened in the Pettah.

TRANSFER OF CHARGE.—Mr. D. Ranga Rao, Assistant Engineer, lately attached to Nagar Range, Mysore D. P. W., has been transferred to the newly formed Closepett Range in the Bangalore Division.

COORG NOTIFICATION.—Mr. Kongandra Ganapathy, Acting 2nd Assistant Commissioner of Coorg, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st Class under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

THE RED HILLS DISASTER.—The Collector of Chingleput estimates the loss by the recent disaster at the Red Hills at Rs. 2,40,000, namely, cattle Rs. 8,000 house property Rs. 75,000, standing crops Rs. 5,500 and other property Rs. 1,51,000.

SANDALWOOD CARVING.—In the District Office of Bangalore District, a large number of various articles, carvings in sandal wood are being carried out, with a view that the results may be forwarded to the Bombay Exhibition and the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, London.

APPOINTMENT.—Mr. Nanjoondiya, B. A., B. L., practising advocate in Mysore, has been appointed Munsiff in room of Mr. Srinivasanengar lately promoted to the grade of Assistant Commissioner, and been posted to Nanjangode, the Munsiff of this place being transferred to Mysore.

A. SHOW.—Our Town Municipality has resolved to hold a vegetable, fruit, and flower show, on the first day of the ensuing new year, and for this purpose, a sum of Rs. 200 has been sanctioned to be given away in prizes. The place of the show has not been as yet fixed, but we would suggest that the most appropriate spot would be our beautiful Municipal Garden.

PROMOTIONS.—We hear that the following Munsiffs have been recommended by the Chief Court for promotions:—

From the 2nd to the 1st Grade.

Messrs. Knight, Ramasawmaiyer, B. A., B. L., and Mangapathi Naidu.

From the 3rd to the 2nd Grade.

Messrs. S. Venkatavardaiengar, Vanderlowen, Narasamaiengar, and P. Venkat Rau.

TUMKOOR-PUBLIC LINE.—On Thursday last, a special train was run from Bangalore to Tumkur, and thence to Gubbi, on which Captain Craken, R. E., Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, and Mr. H. R. Becher, Manager, Mysore State Railway, proceeded, for the purposes of a testing inspection. Captain Craken having approved of the line, it has been opened for passenger traffic.

TUMKUR TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOW.—It is in contemplation, we hear to shift the travellers' bungalow at Tumkur to a commodious house near the railway station, now occupied by the Permanent Way Inspector, as the bungalow is at present about a mile away from the station. It was at first thought that the old abandoned Jail building would answer for the purpose; but the idea has been given up, and a portion of the old jail is being fitted up as a guards' "running bungalow."

ARRIVAL OF THE MAHARAJAH.—On Wednesday evening last, at about half past five o'clock, H. H. the Maharajah, accompanied by the Dewan, his Secretary, the Asstt. Commissioner in waiting on His Highness, and all the other members of his suite arrived from Mysore, by special train. There was a very large number of officers, Civil and Military, both of the Maharajah's and the British service, and a crowd of well known non-officials, on the station platform. The usual guard of Barr sepoys was present, there was an escort of Silledar Horse, and the usual salute was fired.

THE MAHARAJAH'S PALACE.—The American Methodist Episcopal Bishop, who is now in Bangalore, visited the Maharajah's Palace on the High Ground, on Monday evening last. He was accompanied by the Rev. Ira Richards, Methodist Episcopal pastor of Richmond Town chapel and other reverend gentlemen of that persuasion of Christianity. The visitors were received by an official of the palace, who showed the party round. The Bishop was very well pleased with all that he saw, and especially admired the magnificent views of the surrounding country to be had from the great central round tower.

THE MYSORE STATE RAILWAY.—The *Bangalore Spectator* understands that the sum offered by the Southern Mahratta Railway for the Mysore State Line from the Capital to Gubbi, is fifty lakhs of rupees, which includes plant, rolling stock, buildings, &c. The Mysore Government demanded seventy lakhs, which the Southern Mahratta Company consider too exorbitant a sum, and the matter has been accordingly referred to the Government of India for arbitration. The Agent and Manager and Chief Engineer of the Southern Mahratta Railway are expected shortly from Poona, and will make a close inspection of the Mysore State Railway.

THE PETTAH MURDER CASE.—The accused Meenakshee and her alleged accomplices will be put up for trail, on a charge of murder, and culpable homicide not amounting to murder, tomorrow the 16th instant, before the Town Magistrate of Bangalore. It will be remembered that the murdered man was a Brahmin pujari named Gangatharappah, and he was known to be a visitor, at the house of Meenakshee, who is a dancing girl, and that his body was found at the bottom of the well, in the girl's house, with the marks of violence about it which clearly showed that the man had been murdered and his body thrown into the well; and it was also found out that there were two other men, paramours of Meenakshee, who were in the house on the night of the death of the deceased, with whom these men had a quarrel. It is to be hoped that Inspector Mr. O'Connell, the head of the Pettah Police, will bring all the facts and circumstances to light and the perpetrators of the foul deed to the fate they deserve.

The Mysore Gazette.

Bangalore, Saturday, December 13 1884.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE DEWAN TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

The 10th December 1884. No. 185.—Mr. G. Raghunatha Rao, Assistant Commissioner, delivered over, and Mr. N. Chelvingar received, charge of the General Assistant Commissioner's office, Kolar, on the afternoon of the 5th instant.

No. 186.—Mr. D. Devarrj Ars handed over, and Mr. C. Srinivasaiengar received, charge of the 2nd Grade Assistant Commissioner's Court and the Munsiffs Department, Mysore District, on the forenoon of the 1st December 1884.

No. 188.—All Public Offices in the Province will be closed for the Christmas holidays from Monday the 22nd December 1884, to Saturday the 3rd January 1885, both days inclusive.

Provision will be made by Heads of Departments for the despatch of urgent business during the vacation.

This Notification does not apply to Taluk Establishments or those engaged in the Jemabandi settlement.

No. 189.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. Mackenzie, Assistant Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, is granted one day's privilege leave of absence in extension of that granted to him in this Office Notification No. 120, dated 15th August 1884.

No. 190.—Mr. V. P. Madava Rao, sub-division Officer, French Rocks, is granted 3 days' casual leave, in extension of that granted to him in this Office Notification No. 157, dated 26th October 1884.

Extracts.

LORD RIPON'S STAY IN BOMBAY.

The *Bombay Gazette*.—A correspondent sends us an account of the various movements going on in Bombay and throughout the Presidency for voting addresses to Lord Ripon:—

1. Address from the Municipal Corporation of Bombay.
2. Address from the Native Inhabitants of Bombay adopted at the great Town Hall Meeting.
3. Laying of the foundation stone of the new Municipal Hall
4. Address from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.
5. Address from the Native piece-goods Merchants Association.
6. Address from the Native Press of Bombay, the Berars, and the Central Provinces.
7. Address from the Arya Dayan Vardhak Sabha.
8. Address from the Bombay Committee for promoting Local Self-Government in Gujarat.
9. Agricultural Deputation from Gujarat presenting addresses from the Ahmedabad, Khaira, Panch Mahal's Broach, and Surat districts
10. Agricultural Deputations from the Deccan districts.
11. Municipal addresses from the chief towns of Gujarat, namely, Ahmedabad Nadiad Veeramgaum Dholka, Broach, Surat, and Balsar
12. Address from the inhabitants of Ahmedabad, Surat, Nadiad, Balsar, adopted at public meetings held in those towns.
13. Addresses adopted at public meetings in Poona, Ahmednagar, Satara, Sholapoor, Karwar, and Akola.
14. Addresses from Sind Sabha in Karachee and from the people of Hyderabad in Sind.
15. Deputations and addresses from the principal towns in the Madras Presidency, namely, Madras, Salem, and Bellary.

It is said that from 50 to 75 addresses in all will be presented to Lord Ripon in Bombay.

LORD RIPON'S POPULARITY.

The *Indian Spectator*.—What, then, is the mainspring of that high popularity which has characterised the rule of Lord Ripon? Why is it that his departure is universally regretted by Natives of India? Why is it that throughout the empire from Umritsur to Calcutta from Calcutta to Bombay and Madras, there has been for some weeks past such an outburst of genuine loyalty affectionate regard and sincere gratitude for this Englishman? Why the numerous public demonstrations in his honour and the resolutions passed with acclamation at public meetings to raise permanent memorials to him? The answer is to be found in the numerous addresses adopted and the speeches made in his honour, and notably the addresses adopted at our great public meeting. These clearly disclose the reasons why Lord Ripon has been held in such high estimation as never Viceroy was held before. To the Native mind there is nothing unreal, nothing inopportune, nothing inappropriate. Gratitude is the characteristic of all Asiatic nations, and of Indians in particular. Exaggeration may be the trait of the Orientals. In this respect there is always some immoderateness. To the Western mind, and especially to the mind of the insular Englishman it may seem that there is a considerable tinge of Oriental exaggeration in the grateful acknowledgment of the Natives of India. But we hold it that the

exaggeration is meaning only. The demonstrations are unparalleled in the history of British India. It is this fact that has heightened their importance. It is this that lends colour to what is considered by some as exaggeration. Strip it of the contrast, and all will seem as moderate and as consistent as the homage paid to the hero of England's Emancipation. Is not hero-worship carried to an absurd extent in civilised Europe and America? Here if the expression of the national sentiment is exaggerated (which we are far from admitting) it is at any rate based on sincere admiration and a correct appreciation of the work done. Thus, then, is the secret of Lord Ripon's popularity. And be it remembered that the popularity is not evanescent but lasting. The people are convinced of his having discharged the high and responsible duties of his office justly and conscientiously.

HYDERABAD AFFAIRS

The *Bombay Gazette*—The Nizam's Government have shown no want of resolution in their decision upon the case of Sultan Nawaz Jung. It is obvious that the judgment thus passed upon the Arab chief must be regarded as an act of policy, and not as one of law. It is difficult indeed to come to any satisfactory conclusion upon the question whether or not Sultan Nawaz Jung had any actual connection with the attack upon the police. Positive statements on the point have not been wanting, and while the suspicion against him has been very strong his own conduct has gone a long way towards increasing it. In refusing to appear before the Prime Minister he was rather standing upon what he deems his dignity than shrinking inquiry. But the fact remains that he did nothing to assist an inquiry which if he had no complicity with the affair, might have resulted in his innocence being established. We are obliged moreover to treat the finding of the commission correct though it probably is, as the issue of *ex parte* proceedings and as having so much the less judicial value on that account. From the point of view of policy there is much to be said for the decision arrived at by the Nizam's Ministers. A chieftain must in some way be held responsible for the conduct of his retainers, and even if he is innocent of inciting them to violence it is his duty to see that they abstain from it. If he fails to do so it becomes a matter of state necessity that he should be deprived of a position whose responsibilities he is unable or unwilling to discharge. It is still doubtful whether the measures just resolved upon stringent though they certainly are, will prove effectual for attaining the purpose in view. The chief will have departed before the month is out, but will there be peace in Hyderabad so long as his followers remain, and so long as they are under the command of leaders who for family reasons may be presumed to be at least as well disposed towards Sultan Nawaz Jung as towards the Nizam and his Minister? The really important question is whether the power of the chieftain has been really broken by this measure or whether after all it is only a half measure, the incompleteness of which may be exhibited in some untoward act of violence at some future time?

LORD RIPON'S FAREWELL

The *Indian Mirror*—From the distant Hills of the Panjab to the plains of Bengal, his progress has been an uninterrupted series of ovations, such as have never been offered to any previous Governor General or Viceroy or recorded in the history of British India. We know that some members of the extreme section of the Anglo-Indian community have chosen to interpret these marks of respect to Lord Ripon, into demonstrations against themselves, as a body. Such is not the case at all, nor has it ever entered our head to look upon them in that light. If rightly construed they mean neither more nor less than that the affection and gratitude, now shown to Lord Ripon, are within the reach of every Englishman, whether official or non-official, who may feel and act towards the Native races as Lord Ripon has done. It is undeniable that Lord Ripon has not achieved as much as he desired, but in whatever he has achieved, and in whatever he has not succeeded in achieving, he showed such sympathy with the people and such singleness of purpose, that the Indian races would be less than human if they did not yield up to him their grateful hearts. Native gratitude is easily won by a little sympathy, but we are denied not merely practical, but even sentimental sympathy. The evidence, furnished by the present demonstrations, strongly proves that on their part the Native races entertain not the slightest feelings of race antagonism towards their English fellow-subjects. It is not and never can be that our countrymen will hate Englishmen as such. Naturally however while they will dislike the Englishman, who despises, abuses, and oppresses them they will, on the other hand, yield to Englishmen who feel for them and act kindly towards them, the same affection and gratitude, which they are showing to Lord Ripon. What can be done by an English statesman in India has been done by Lord Ripon. But it is also what can be done by every Englishman who comes to live for a time, more or less short, in this country. In our opinion, the accounts of the demonstration made in honour of Lord Ripon throughout India should be collected, published and circulated as widely as possible in England and if they are read side by side with the history of the Mutinies, it will then be possible for the English people to form some idea, however approximate of the real character of the Native races of India, who literally carry their hearts on their hands, for whoever will speak them a good word or do them a good deed.

LORD DUFFERIN AT BOMBAY

Bombay Gazette—Lord Dufferin heard the address of the Municipality with a grave attention which prepared the spectators for the thoughtful and carefully expressed reply that followed. It was the speech of a statesman fully conscious of the magnitude of the responsibilities and opportunities which present themselves to a Viceroy landing on these shores to take up the reins of government. It was also the speech of a practised diplomatist, who knew how to say with clearness and eloquence all that it was desirable and becoming to say on such an occasion, while carefully avoiding any declaration, or even expression which would prematurely disclose what it might be inconvenient to reveal. As the rolling sentences followed each other the audience were gratified by the evidence of intellectual elevation which their clear-cut phrases and skilful avoidance of difficulties alike denoted. There was a tone of sincerity in the declaration that there was one quality characterising the illustrious men who have preceded him in the high office which he has now been called upon to fill—that of devotion and self effacement—in which he hoped to prove their equal. His reference to the manner in which the tradition of self sacrifice had been established by heroic examples, and by none more signally than by Lord Ripon—whom he pronounced, amid loud cheers, to be an illustrious Viceroy—made a great impression upon the Corporation. He promised that whatever adverse criticism might hereafter be passed upon his administration it should never be in the power of any man to assert that fear or favour, or any personal consideration, had ever turned him aside from whatever course was most conducive to the happiness of the millions entrusted to his care, or to the dignity, honour and safety of that mighty Empire with which, his lordship said with solemn emphasis, this great dependency is indissolubly incorporated. He hoped to find in the provincial centres advisers and counsellors both British and natives whose experience would enable him to discharge successfully the task he had undertaken, and added very graciously that he knew that he could address himself with confidence to the representatives of the great community of Bombay for information and advice. To this city and to the industry enterprise, and sagacity which have created it he paid a compliment which it is not for us to say was ill-deserved. His lordship promised that his Government will avail itself of any and every opportunities that may present themselves to promote the welfare and stimulate the trade of the city and increase its security. The enlargement of the scope of Municipal activity which characterises Bombay it would be, he said, his anxious desire to promote. This assurance was highly satisfactory to the Bombay Municipalities of India—including that of Calcutta. The impression created by his lordship's speech, and by the frankness and heartiness of his manner of delivering it, was excellent. His lordship has already justified in the opinion of Bombay the favourable anticipations which preceded his arrival.

THE SOLUTION OF THE HYDERABAD DISTURBANCES

The *Madras Mail*—Lord Ripon has delivered a speech to the deputation which presented him with the Hyderabad address, which coming as it does so soon after the disturbances, (all the proceedings connected with which have been regularly reported to the Government of India,) shows how thoroughly the Supreme Government places confidence in the present Minister, and what little reliance is to be attached to the many exaggerated reports which have been promulgated regarding the latter. Not only has the Supreme Government approved of the Minister's action in instituting the inquiry, but, through the British Resident, it has expressed its approval of the sentence passed on Sultan Nawaz Jung, of a fine of one lakh of rupees, and banishment from the Nizam's Dominions. That sentence is more lenient than was expected but at the same time it is severe enough to serve as an example to other noblemen who are in a similar humour. The Minister appears to have acted with firmness throughout but at the same time without undue precipitation. Nawaz Jung by refusing to appear before the Commission, and again by declining to give to the Minister any explanation, put himself out of Court. His attitude towards the Government to which he owes allegiance has been one of defiance and when before the sentence was published, he was requested by the Minister to call upon the Resident, who had expressed his willingness to speak to him he declined to do so on the plea of ill health. It was necessary to visit his conduct with exemplary punishment. The turbulent nobles of Hyderabad will now understand that the Government is prepared to uphold its authority, and will learn that there is no further appeal from the decisions of the authority to which they are subject. As regards Nawaz Jung's claim against the Government the Minister has stated his willingness to afford him every facility. His claim will take priority of all others into which the Debt Commission will have to enquire, and the Government is willing to allow the Commission to enquire into and allow or reject other claims, which he has against private individuals. No stamp duty will be levied on such claims, and he will be allowed to appear by agent and counsel, the amount which may be adjudged being paid to his nominee. His banishment from Hyderabad will therefore in no way interfere with the conduct of his pecuniary affairs, indeed, being, as he has repeatedly asserted, entirely ignorant of all judicial business, his presence would in no way further his interest. We trust that we have now heard the last of these disturbances. It will be a benefit to the country if the result of them is to diminish the numbers of irregular troops at Hyderabad which are now a standing menace to the Nizam's Government. The decision now passed is a step in that direction and if any nobleman chooses in future to follow Nawaz Jung's example, he may find himself less leniently dealt with. It must be a considerable satisfaction to the young Minister to find that the Supreme Government views his conduct in this difficult crisis with cordial approval. In the words of the Viceroy, "the worst that can be said of him is that he is young—a fault which will diminish with every year of his life."

The following address has been dispatched from Bangalore to Lord Ripon:

To His Excellency the most Honorable George Frederick Samuel Robinson Marquis of Ripon K. G. P. C. G. M. S. I. G. M. I. E.

MY LORD PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We the inhabitants of Bangalore, beg leave to approach your Excellency with this address, on the occasion of your retirement from the exalted office of Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

We respectfully beg to express our grateful appreciation of your noble work in India. We beg to assure your Excellency that we hailed the intelligence of your appointment with joyful expectation and confidence, that a new era was about to begin for this country, and now, on the eve of your Excellency's retirement, we feel that our expectations have been fully realized. Shortly after your Excellency's arrival in India, you told us that you would make no large promises or lay before us any extensive programme, but your Excellency's administration has been prolific of measures calculated to ameliorate the material and moral condition of the people. We can never cease to admire and respect your Excellency's lofty conception of duty, earnestness of purpose, and above all, genuine sympathy with the people committed to your care. The moral influence that you have acquired over the hearts of the people of India is unbounded. During your tenure of the office of Viceroy and Governor-General, people all over the country felt that their interests were safe in your hands. Your Excellency's eminent intellectual and moral virtues have deservedly made your name a household word in all India. By restoring confidence in the minds of the people and by constantly maintaining before them a high standard of political morality and justice you have been the means of strengthening the bonds of their attachment to the British rule.

The most striking features of your Excellency's administration are the impetus given to the development of Indian arts and industries and to the diffusion of education and the encouragement of the growth of political freedom. At the outset of your career your Excellency put an end to the Afghan war which caused a serious drain on the Indian Exchequer, and concentrated all your energies on the promotion of the arts of peace. The Resolution to discharge the importation of goods, if goods of similar quality could be had in the country at reasonable prices, is calculated to produce a far reaching effect. If that rule is steadily adhered to, it will serve to revive Indian industries and to give birth to new ones. The condition of the agricultural classes who form the bulk of the population has engaged your Excellency's most earnest attention. The Resolution directing local Governments to do away with the rigid rules in force regarding the collection of and revenue and to frame more elastic rules in their stead has already resulted in effective action in Southern India, while the endeavour to introduce Agricultural Banks in the country is fraught with immense good.

We expect very boon recent rules from the labours of the Education Commission appointed by your Excellency.

Without injuring the cause of higher education Your Excellency has placed primary education on a firm and wise basis. Your Excellency has practically shown your appreciation of education by making rules in a liberal spirit to enable educated men to get more largely into the service of the State.

Your Excellency's ardent desire to give the people of this country the benefits of local self government which has made England what it is, has led to the memorable Resolution, which it is no exaggeration to say will ever be cherished by us with gratitude though but a short time has elapsed since it was published. It has already begun to bear fruit. It has awakened people to new life, and it has given rise to new hopes and aspirations. But it is not merely as an instrument of political education, that we value Local Self Government we value it highly as an earnest of what we may expect from the enlightened liberality of the English people. By taking people more into the confidence of Government, by inviting free criticism on legislative measures and by making arrangements for bringing the proceedings of the Legislature within the reach of even people of ordinary means, Your Excellency has amply proved your earnestness in desiring to give us a large measure of political freedom and in qualifying us for higher destinies.

It was in your Viceroyalty that the Rendition of the State of Mysore was effected, and your Excellency's name will ever be associated with that historical event. We desire particularly to assure your lordship that the spirit of your administration has extended beyond the limits of British territory into the possessions of Native Princes and Chieftains, your enlightened policy forming a model for Native Statesmen and your conduct an example for native rulers. In behalf of the people of Mysore, we beg to express our heartfelt satisfaction with the policy inaugurated in your Viceroyalty regarding the Government of Native States, the forming of constitutional Government, and of encouraging the growth of institutions calculated to ensure the stability of Native rule.

In conclusion, we beg to express our earnest hope that you may long be spared to enjoy those honors which a grateful country has already given you and those others which we trust you will obtain, also that you may see from your distant home in England the ripe fruits of that noble policy which you have planted in India.

In bidding your Excellency farewell we implore the Almighty to grant you and Lady Ripon long life and uninterrupted prosperity and

We beg to remain,

Your Excellency's most obedient Servants.

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Mr R. Mitchell of Dharrumotolla Street, Calcutta, writes —"My brother, I am glad to inform you, by using Chormoco has perfectly got rid of the Leucoderma he had for seven years, which the Doctors said was caused by the derangement of the stomach; I shall try my best to recommend the Chormoco to any person suffering from the like complaint."

Hyderabad, the 7th August 1883.

MESSRS SCHUSZ SMITH & Co.

DEAR SIRS,

Having heard of your reputation and skillfulness in the treatment of Leprosy by a certain patent medicine called Dr Shaw's Chormoco, I was persuaded to buy of you a large packet of the medicine for a friend of mine who was suffering from Leprosy of a very virulent type, his fingers being swollen with sores on the tips of them (some of which were partially eaten away) blotches appeared all over his body some parts of which lost all sensation of. After he had gone the course of the medicine for a fortnight only, I marked to my delight that the sores had commenced to heal, the blotches to fade away, sensation to restore to some of the benumbed parts, and most of the affected places to show a healthy skin. At present I am glad to inform you, that the patient is nearly all right I have this day sent Rs 18 8 in your favour, and would be obliged by your kindly sending me another large package of the remedy intended for a person suffering from Leucoderma. I have no objection to your making whatever use of this letter you may wish

I am,

Dear Sirs,

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) J C GORDON

Poonah, the 17th October 1883

MESSRS. SCHUSEZ SMITH & Co.

I consider it a duty to me to acknowledge many thanks for the cure effected on me by the use of Dr Shaw's Chormoco About a year or two back I saw a round white spot on my left leg, there was rather any pain or burning sensation on the part, on consulting some European medical men I became informed that it was Leucoderma and originated from affections of the nerves Getting down hearted at the thought of the dangerous and humiliating malady I was suffering from, I did not spare pain or money to get rid of it, but it defied all medicines I used At length I read your advertisement in the *Poona Observer* regarding Dr Shaw's Chormoco, and at once sent for the remedy To my greatest satisfaction I give out to the world that I have reaped the desired benefit by its use I am giving greatest publicity possible to the remedy

Yours faithfully,

(Sd) RUTTONJEE DODABHOY.

FROM

Mrs * * * * *

First Street, No. New Town'

Madras.

I was persuaded by a relative of mine to try your Chormoco on my daughter who had got her throat enlarged approaching to Bronchocele. The medicine cured her in about a month's time, and I have every reason to believe that a trial of it be those suffering from Bronchocele will be the cause of a satisfactory result Please send per V P P. a batch of them for three months' use

Mangalore the 31st December 1883

MESSRS SCHUSEZ SMITH & Co.

Being a sufferer for years with Elephantiasis in all its worst forms, and after spend ng much money in medicines I was at last determined to try Dr. Shaw's Chormoco, and I have much pleasure to say that I have derived much benefit by its use

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) R. VENKUT RAO

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Bangalore, India.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY

(From the Daily Papers)

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS]

Lord Reay has been appointed to succeed Sir James Fergusson as Governor of Bombay.

Cairo, 14th Dec—Colonel Sir Herbert Stewart, with mounted Infantry and a Guard of Camel Corps, is now advancing towards Korti, north of Ambukol.

Hongkong, 14th Dec—News has been received that a revolt has broken out in Corea at a Ministerial banquet given in honour of the British Resident

The King's son and six of his Ministers were murdered The King escaped, and fled to the hills The foreign residents are safe. A gunboat has arrived

Bombay, 16th Dec—The *Times of India* hears by telegram that the appointment of Lord Reay Governor of Bombay, is cordially approved in London

Bombay, 15th Dec—The *Bombay Gazette* hears from Calcutta, that Lord Ripon, speaking on Friday night, in reply to an address presented at the native entertainment at Baigachtcha, the organising of which Mr Justice Mitter was the moving spirit, said —"Speaking of the acts of my administration, never forget that the Government of India is a composite body During the whole course of my Viceroyalty I have received most valuable assistance from my colleagues I cannot take the exclusive share of the merits you found in our administration Before I conclude I must turn from the past to the future The controversies which, amidst much misconception, and not a little misrepresentation sprung up with regard to some measures in my administration, which men can regret more deeply than I do, will, I trust, be laid to rest, and I cherish the hope that when the dust which the controversies stirred up shall have subsided, and the eyes of men are able to see the facts of the case more clearly than they do now, even my opponents may not be unwilling to judge my administration more justly than they have sometimes done (Hear, hear) But, however that be, I earnestly beg you, to whatever race, creed, or class you belong, to give now your entire confidence to my noble friend and successor, Lord Dufferin Afford him, in the arduous task upon which he enters to-morrow, the hearty support and assistance to which he is eminently entitled

Lord Dufferin, in reply, said —" No man acquainted with the history of the Indian Empire, or the annals of Calcutta, could fail to be moved when addressed for the first time on behalf of this illustrious city India appears to differ so much from the Oriental countries with which I am acquainted that I scarcely dare attach value to my past experiences but I trust familiarity with different races, forms of Government, customs, and habits alien to our own will endow me with the faculty of easy sympathy with what does not exactly square with Western ideas, and which may prove of service to me in new position" Alluding to principles of self-government and to the exceptional impulse received under the benign influence of Lord Ripon, Lord Dufferin said —" You touched on a matter which has already attracted my attention. If there be one principle more than another which we inherit in India administration, it is that of continuity Nothing has strung me more than the loyal and persistent manner in which successive Viceroys, no matter what part they have played in the strife of party politics at Home, have used their utmost endeavours to bring to a successful issue the projects of their predecessors for the benefit of the people Their adherence to this principle has built up for this country the majestic fabric of our Government It is needless for me to assure you that I shall not fail to follow the line and conduct once created by the example of Cornwallis, Bentinck, Canning Mayo, and those who followed them Lord Ripon and his predecessors have prepared soil, they have delved and planted It is my humble duty to watch, to water, to prune and to train I would remind you further that the development of the principles of self Government rests very much in your hands By the discharge of your duties by conscientious care of the public purse, by the purity of your administration, by the vigorous and economical prosecution of whatever operations come within your sphere, you will vindicate your title to and enjoy the privileges conferred."

London, 16th Dec—The Countess of Dufferin has been appointed Member of the Order of the Crown of India.

Paris, 17th Dec—An official despatch has been received from the seat of war, stating that 3,000 Chinese troops attacked a village near Chu, but were repulsed by the French with heavy loss whilst the French loss was but trifling.

Bombay, 18th Dec. 1884—Precisely at 5 o'clock yesterday evening the Special Train conveying Lord and Lady Ripon, and party, arrived at Parell. The arrival was private, and the arrangements in connection with it were made from Government House The Station was beautifully decorated with flags and bunting His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, with Captain Dean, Military Secretary, and Captain Boyle, Aide-de-Camp, was present at the station to receive His Lordship Some of the Railway officials were also present, while a guard of honor composed of 100 rank and file of Railway Volunteers was drawn up near the station A salute of 21 guns was fired from the Sitladi Battery in honor of Lord Ripon's arrival In addition to Lord and Lady Ripon the following came with the special train Mr Primrose, Private Secy, Frasser Chapman, Captain St Quentin and Rolleford, Aides-de-camp, and Surgeon Major and Mrs, Anderson The Viceregal party accompanied by the Governor of Bombay, after a short time, entered the carriages in waiting, and drove off to Government House, Parell The Volunteers presented arms as the party left the Station, and three cheers were given for Lord and Lady Ripon

The crowds collected on the roads, caught up these cheers, and the cry of "Lord Ripon Kijai" was heard on every side Another guard of honor from the 25th Regiment N I was drawn up at Government House, and presented arms as the Viceregal carriage drove up

Several Deputations, with addresses were presented to Lord Ripon, at every Station at which the Viceregal train stopped Gaily decorated pandals were made, those at Sohnpur being on a most elaborate scale At Coorla a few miles from Parell, as the train was passing slowly thousands of mill operatives turned out with flags, banner, and band, and let off numerous garlands of flowers which fell on Lord Ripon's carriage as it passed

The preparations made to honor Lord Ripon during his stay here, are on a very grand scale The roads through which His Lordship will pass during the time he is in Bombay, have been all decorated with flags, banners, bunting, &c, Platforms have been erected at various points of these roads, for the accomodation of ladies and children, at a trifling cost Almost all the principal roads in the fort and native town have been illuminated, the electric-light being used in some of the places

London, 19th Dec—The Court of Common Council have voted a reward of £5,000 for the apprehension of those implicated in the recent explosion at London Bridge

Two hundredweight of dynamite from the continent was seized at Dover yesterday.

Bombay, 19th Dec—Yesterday was essentially a Ripon day here The Marquis left Parell at midday, and proceeded to the Fort at once There was a continuous line of applauding natives At the Town Hall seventy addresses were presented, the only one not being those from Bombay, Madras and Mysore All the deputations were introduced by the Governor Mr D S White of Madras, was specially cheered Lord Ripon replied to all the addresses in one speech occupying an hour The Bombay papers speak highly of the speech Lord Ripon complimented the Governor on the excellent arrangements Proceeding, he reviewed concisely his own administration, and vindicated his policy with regard to Afghanistan, saying that the English Government wanted a frontier, not independent territory, such as was now spread around by scared, and which was explicit in the Boundary Commission and its small escort He utterly refused the charges against Lord Lytton, and Sir Stracheys finance as unfounded He credited Sir Evelyn Baring with the restoration of public confidence Sir Evelyn Baring's name was received with rounds of applause Lord Ripon vindicated the reduction of the salt tax Revenue was increasing, and it was possible that a further reduction of the tax would follow He specially welcomed the Madras and Salem deputations The release of the Salem prisoners was a free act on the part of the Madras Government. He specially spoke to the Madras Eurasian deputation, and congratulated them as rightly interpreting the feelings of the Supreme Government in spite of the best endeavours to injure the Government in Eurasian minds (loud and continued cheers) He alluded kindly to Archdeacon Baly's services to the Eurasian cause, and explained fully the Roorkee resolution to be published in the coming *Gazette*, the result being an increase in the guaranteed appointments and all open to statutory natives of India He then said an affectionate farewell, and promised to lay all the addresses before the Queen as proofs of the heartfelt loyalty of her Indian subjects The proceedings were most enthusiastic and orderly

The party then proceeded to the University, where the D C L degree was conferred on His Excellency The crowds everywhere were loyally demonstrative The European decorations were slightly increased, but nowhere general or profuse The Government presented Lord Ripon as a fitting recipient of the honor, which was heartily honored The enthusiased Lord Ripon as a Viceroy and master, at first took to their Parell interview life together 30 years before Lord Ripon received feelingly, saying —" It is the short of folly to throw open immense numbers of rich stores of western learning, to a people who possess an old language, and then pay no heed to the aspirations and ambitions which are consequence Nevertheless well received, the proceedings lasted till midnight when the party returned to Parell The streets were then a blaze of light, and there was continuous cheering a large every and on the road

There can be no doubt about the enthusiasm of the loyalty and sympathy for Lord Ripon The European feeling is very quiet and there has been no spontaneous movement in honor of the departing Viceroy, but at the same time there has been no exhibition of an adverse feeling The reception at Parell last night was truly attended by all classes

NOTICE

Monday next being the New years day and it being the invariable practice to close this office on that day we have to request to our Subscribers and readers that there will be no issue of the paper on Monday next the 29th December 1884

THE

Karnataka Prakasika.

MONDAY, DECEMBER, 22, 1884

LORD RIPON'S POLICY AND THE ANGLO INDIANS

NEVER did the people of India feel more loyal and attached to the British Government than under Lord Ripon's rule We have not the slightest doubt that the bonds which unite India to England will become closer and stronger if the successive Viceroys, who as the Queen Empress sends to govern India, under same, do but faithfully adhere to the righteous policy and principles pursued by Lord Ripon who made justice and impartiality the corner stones of his Government and who has done, during his tenure of office, more than any former Viceroy, to win the hearts of the people of India to the throne of England Yet such is the perversity of human nature and such the wilful blindness prejudice and selfishness that, at the very time we regard British rule with genuine feelings of affection we have the singular misfortune of being set against as disloyal and as wanting for an opportunity to get relieved of the yoke The very extravagance of this charge must suffice to make it clear to all honest minds that the charge is utterly groundless and unwarranted The people of India remained loyal to the British even in troublous times, and it is inconceivable how the same people, who consider the continuance of British rule as pledge for peace and progress, should be so blind to their interests as to conclude the chances of overturning that rule It is equally inconceivable how a Viceroy who has so honestly striven to carry out the wishes of his Sovereign should be charged with undermining the foundation of British supremacy in India The truth is that no Viceroy who is not prepared to govern India for the exclusive benefit of the self seeking and exclusive section of the Anglo-Indians, whose desire it is to have all privileges and no obligations, will ever be fairly represented by his own countrymen in India and their champions in England No sooner did Lord Ripon declare his policy, than the Anglo-Indians began to attack him with pen and tongue and with a violence which receded upon themselves. No one enchantment was contemplated on their rights and privileges, and no injustice was sought to be done by Lord Ripon's Government. All that that noble-minded statesman tried to do was to govern India so as to serve the interests of all classes without distinction of color or creed But this is just the thing which the Anglo-Indians do not want any Viceroy to do They must have all power and influence concentrated in their hands. The natives of India should have no voice or share in the administration of their country There should be one set of laws for the members of the governing class and quite a different set for the subject races In short, that nothing should be done which might have the effect of lowering invidious distinctions, and of making Englishmen in India forget their pride of conquerors for a moment, and the natives, the inferiority of their position. But Lord Ripon was not a man to countenance such sad and dangerous doctrines If a Lordship had a grande and truer conception of the duties of his exalted position Every attempt was therefore made to discredit his administration and counteract his good intentions, by the Anglo Indians, who have ever since the commencement of his rule, spared no pains to prove themselves the uncompromising opponent of beneficial reform But the demonstration of popular feeling throughout the length and breadth of India must now silence the calumniators and remove all doubt, if doubt there be, of the popularity of his Lordship's rule and of the loyalty of the people of India to the Queen Empress But we will now see, if it has not the only one so, that the opposition of the Anglo-Indians to Lord Ripon's measures and the aspersions which they have cast on the natives of India are due to one and the same cause—their jealousy of the advancement of the natives of India The one important lesson on that has been brought home to us during the last four years is that the natives of India should never count upon the sympathy and co-operation of the Anglo-Indians in matters of Indian reforms, and the one important effect of the Ilbert Bill controversy is that the different races of India now feel is one nation, and not only as one nation, but is one man And this is an important step gained in the path of our political progress The words which have fallen from the lips of Lord Dufferin, our present Viceroy, inspire us with hopes that India is destined to progress and to prosper under her present ruler, no less than under his predecessor for his Lordship distinctly assures us that " Whatever criticisms may be justly passed on my future administration, it shall be in the power of no man to allege that, either from fear or favour, or any personal consideration, I have turned aside from whatever course was most conducive to the happiness of the millions entrusted to my care, or to the dignity, honour, and safety of that mighty Empire with which that great dependency is indissolubly associated" These are noble words, and we sincerely hope that when the time comes for Lord Dufferin to return to his native land, after accomplishing his mission in India, we shall be able to say 'these are noble deeds'

THE CHIEF COURT RULES FOR ADMISSION OF PLEADERS.

THERE has been for some months past, an interregnum so to speak, in the legal world of Mysore The old rules and which qualified persons were enrolled as pleaders to practise in the different courts of the province were suspended, and no new rules were made in their stead Applications for enrolment were rejected, and promotions from a lower to a higher grade stopped, and a check was administered to the legal market being glutted The rules framed by the Chief Court and published for general information in the local *Gazette* have wished in the temporary stopgap to the great relief of those who have so long been waiting for admission, though we cannot profess to know with what feelings these rules, will be regarded by those who are already in Our own opinion is that the rules as they stand now need explanation in certain points In the first place, it is not clear from what date the new rules will take effect It is not clear from the rules whether a person possessed of the necessary qualifications for admission as an Advocate will, if he chooses, be enrolled as a first grade pleader We believe that the Madras High Court has no objections to such applicant on being granted We see no reason why the same thing should not be done in our province Again, it is not explicitly stated whether persons who have passed the Matriculation Examination of any of the British Indian Universities, will be permitted to appear for the examination of Pleaders for the 2nd Grade For this examination the only persons who are entitled to present themselves are "(a). Any person who produces a certificate of having passed the Middle School Examination (b) Any person who produces a certificate from a Judge of any Court in the

Province, of having, for not less than five years, filled with competency an appointment in the Court, the salary of which was not less than Rs 25 a month The Madras High Court considers only persons who have passed the Middle School Examination in the First Class, as qualified for admission to the Pleadership examination But by the rules made by the Chief Court of Mysore, a person who has passed the examination in the Second Class or Third Class may present himself for the examination To qualify for a pleadership of the 1st grade, according to the Madras High Court Rules, a candidate must obtain half of the aggregate marks whereas, the Chief Court rules require 2/5ths of the aggregate marks This reduction is no doubt in favour of the candidates in Mysore But we fear that what the Chief Court gives with one hand it takes away with the other, for the Mysore candidates are required to pass in each subject, which is not the case with the presidency candidates. We think these points require reconsideration

Occasional Notes

Prince Albert Victor, the eldest son of the Prince of Wales is to be entered as a student-at-law at the Middle Temple next term

On Sunday last a meeting of the leading members of the Mahomedan speaking Hindu community of Hyderabad was held at the house of Mir Balkishen Gopaldas, convener, for the purpose of establishing an Anglo Mahomedan school at Hyderabad, to be called the Ripon Mahomedan School Mr K Srinivas Row presided, and a large sum was subscribed on the spot

The *Times of India*, discussing school and college examinations, suggests co-operation between the different Indian Universities "If the professors of Bombay examined the Madras students, and the Madras professors did the same office for Bombay, the papers would be set by examiners well acquainted with the subjects appointed for examination, and there would be no possible room for complaints of the papers being more favourable for the students of one college than for those of another"

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji has received the following letter from H H the Thakore Saheb of Bhowanagar:—

My dear Mr Dadabhai,—I read your two notes to the address of my Dewan, Mr Vithaldass, and have learnt from them, as well as from papers, with interest that a movement has been set on foot in Bombay to perpetuate the memory of Lord Ripon As a token of my admiration of his Indian policy, I have much pleasure in subscribing Rs 10,000 to the fund raised for the above purpose TAKHTSINGJI.

The terms of the sentence on the Sultan Nawab Jung were not very clear It appears, that he has been banished for life merely out side a radius of 50 miles from the capital, but beyond the Nizam's dominions, as at first stated Another Commission is to assemble immediately to enquire into the Sultan's claims regarding his property, and he will be permitted to be represented by counsel before this The fine holds good, but no disarrangement of his followers will take place, as had been anticipated

It is announced in the *London Gazette* of the 18th ultimo as quoted in *The Times*, that "the Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint His Highness Asaf Jah, Nizam of Hyderabad, to be a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India" This can hardly be correct The Maharajah of Mysore was recently appointed a Knight Grand Commander of the Order, and it is improbable that the lesser honour has been bestowed on the greater personage

A deputation of Bengali ladies, representing the Bengal Ladies' Association, waited on the Marchioness of Ripon at Government House on Saturday, and presented her with an address, in which they thanked her for her kindly sympathy with the cause of female education, evinced by her deep interest in the Ladies' College at Poona and the Bethune College in Calcutta The address was enclosed in a silver casket bearing the following inscription —"Presented to Her Excellency the Marchioness of Ripon as a humble token of sincere esteem by the members of the Bengal Ladies' Association, Calcutta, Dec 15 1884" Lord and Lady Ripon were both present, and received the deputation very cordially Each lady presented the Marchioness with a handsome bouquet Lady Ripon thanked them heartily, and said both she and Lord Ripon had been much moved by the reception given them by the native community.

Local and Provincial.

The Mysore State Railway —The local *Spectator* says that the transfer of the railway is not likely to be effected for some months. The extension to Tiptur is to be proceeded with without delay.

Amildars —It has been ruled that an officer officiating in the grade of Amildar and drawing a salary (inclusive of acting allowance) not exceeding 100 Rs. per mensem is entitled to the monthly travelling allowance of Rs 20 sanctioned for Amildars of the 5th grade

The presentation of an Address to H J Bhabha, Esq., M A, Late Vice-Principal of the Central College, Bangalore, will take place in the College Hall, at 4-30 p m to-day A R Sadasivaiyah Modaliar, Esq., Rao Bahadur, Counsellor to His Highness the Maharaja, will preside

The University Examinations —The Matriculation and Intermediate Arts examinations of the University of Madras, held in the Central College, began on the 15th and concluded on Friday the 19th Instant. The number of candidates for both the examinations was smaller this year than last year

Shipments of Mysore Gold to England —During the five months, July to November, the Madras shipments to London of gold obtained from the mines of the Mysore Gold Mining Company were valued at Rs 40,000 The latest crushing included 70 tons of impacted stone, which are believed to have yielded the very fine return of ounces per ton —*Madras Mail*

The Petlah Murder Case —We are glad to learn that a strict enquiry is being made by the police into the late murder case The offenders connected with the above case are in custody, but no charge has been as yet framed against them The case being now under investigation of the Police we are not in a possession to give any opinion on this matter

District Treasuries —Having regard to the increase of work in the District Treasuries at Gulburga and Raichur owing to the abolition of the Hassan and Chitaldroog Districts, the Dewan has accorded his sanction to the Comptroller's recommendation for the entertainment of an additional Accountant on Rs 20 per mensem at each of the Treasuries named above These posts will be filled by supernumeraries of other departments

The Civil Court —Colonel Tredway Clarke, officiating Civil and Sessions Judge of the Station, has been overhauling the subordinate establishment of his Court For a long time past it has been a general complaint with decree-holders that very great and vexatious delays have been experienced in getting decrees executed on judgement-debtors It was clear that the bailiffs of the Court, entrusted with the execution of warrants, were not up to their works, for one reason or another Colonel Clarke went into the matter, with the result that two native bailiffs have, we believe, been summarily dismissed, a third suspended, and a fourth fined It is wonderful how expeditiously warrants are now executed!—*Spectator*

Acknowledgment —We have to acknowledge with thanks, the first Book of Anjaneya Morality and Religion, being a lecture from various Sanscrit authors with Telugu and English meaning and paraphrase This work is edited by Mr R Sowrastra Pandithan, honorary Secretary, Hindoo Sreyobhivardhini Sabha The work is handy and well got up, and the contents are readable and instructive to young boys as well as girls We strongly recommend the work to the general public Considering the good object and the patriotic feeling which the author has in view his work should be undoubtedly appreciated and patronized by the reading public

Remarriage of Hindu Women —It is proposed to hold a conference of gentlemen, who are in favor of the Remarriage of Hindu Women, at Madras, in the Pres Daisy College, on the 29th & 30th Instants

The following subjects will be discussed (a) Is any help from the Legislature necessary? (b) Is it prudent to seek it? (c) What can be done without such help? (d) How to meet successfully the persecution of the Priests? (e) Is any religious education necessary to counteract such persecutions? (f) How to mature our views and expositions of Law reach our sisters? I shall be glad to know if you or any of your friends sympathising with the cause of the Re-marriage of Hindu Women intend attending the conference If you intend reading any paper on the subject, I request the favor of your sending it to me, before the 20th December 1884, in view to its receiving full consideration The favor of an early reply is requested

The Dewan has drawn the attention of the Deputy Commissioners and Sub-Divisional Officers to the excessive arrears of land revenue remaining uncollected on 30th September 1884, amounting to no less than Rs. 8,20,066 Of this amount, Rs 4,12,297 were due on account of the past year 1883-84, and the remainder on account of previous years The amount of arrears in each taluk appears to vary greatly according, chiefly, to the Amildar's industry and energy In some taluks the amount is very small, while in others it is excessive The arrears are stated as under —Bangalore District, Rs 21,015, Kolar, Rs. 3,05,317, Tumkur, Rs. 50,106, Mysore, 1,03,547, French Rocks Sub-Division, 32,934, Shimoga District, 21,437, and Hassan Sub Division, 95,022 It will be seen from the above that the arrears in the 20 taluks above specified amount to Rs 6,13,618 being 77 8/9 per cent of the total amount for the whole province. The Dewan very rightly remarks that there is no good reason whatever why in one-third of the province the arrears should amount to Rs 6,13,618, when in the remaining two-thirds they amount to only Rs 1,82,048 The Deputy Commissioners and Sub-Division Officers have been therefore requested to report what steps they have taken for the early collection of the large arrears noted above mention 20 taluks, and whether they are satisfied with the exertions which the Amildars of those taluks have hitherto made in this matter. The Districts of Kolar and Mysore are greatly behind all other Districts, and the unsatisfactory state of the arrears in those Districts calls for an energetic action on the part of the Deputy Commissioners of those Districts The results in the Hassan and French Rock Sub Divisions also are not satisfactory

ADDRESS FROM SALEM TO THE EARL OF RIPON

The following address has been forwarded to the Marquis of Ripon —

May it please Your Excellency —It might seem paradoxical, but it is nevertheless the fact, that of all the towns, which are pouring forth their expressions of enthusiastic admiration for your lordship's sterling virtues, at the eve of your lordship's departure, the city of Salem should approach Your Excellency with a lively sense of esteem, for the many lofty and generous reforms introduced during your short tenure of office, notwithstanding the circumstance that, by an irony of fate, its people had passed, during Your Lordship's Viceroyalty, through a period of tribulation, unexampled in the annals of British rule in this country Knowing as we do, that it would be impossible in this brief address, to enumerate the many benevolent measures inaugurated by your Excellency, we are of opinion that any one of them would by itself calculated to immortalize your administration as altogether a period of exceptional felicity and advantage to the teeming millions of this vast empire of our gracious Sovereign Mother the Queen-Empress Heartily as we join in the chorus of praise to which the whole loyal population of India is giving emphatic voice for your memorable and benevolent administration which has just closed we the people of Salem have specially to recognise the rare combination in Your Lordship of profound sense of justice and a deep respect for constitutional methods of action Amongst the several sections of the people that waited on Your Lordship on the occasion of your visit to the capital of the Southern Presidency few came up with a juster appeal to Your Lordship's noble sympathies than did the people of our city and fewer still, we assure you left your good presence with a firmer conviction that the realities of their hard destiny had stealthily crept within the closed in Your Lordship's heart In returning their sincere expressions of sympathy and independent, the measures of the deputation from our city were constrained to inform Your Lordship was related to the poorer hearts already sorely wounded by given them redoubled but how on the second day Your Lordship made it clear that Your Lordship's sympathy lay in a liberal line of reason for the conduct of the highest tribunal in the Presidency This very feature of Your Lordship's character inspired us with the hope that at the earliest opportunity Your Lordship would, in a constitutional reversal of the decision proceeded on our guileless townsmen, Your Lordship would with equal ready as step forward as the champion of injured innocence—a hope that has been actually fulfilled except as far as our official brethren are concerned who are as yet left to bemoan their unmerited fate, having been dismissed without a word of explanation from them, in spite of the repeated orders of Her Imperial Government conferring such a very dismissal Having regard to the shock of fortunes of our city, there never was, in the history of official wrong, an instance of retribution as speedy in its occurrence as it was signal in its results and there is a peculiar significance in the fact that the ex-lies from our city have been restored to her sorrowing homes at the time when Your Lordship was about to leave the country One thing, however, remains to be done, that is, some reparation to the injuries that these men and the numerous officials have suffered, in consequence of the defect of justice caused chiefly by the incompetent administration of the district at that time. We trust we are not craving too much indulgence from Your Excellency, in hoping to secure this reparation, through your Lordship's advocacy of the innocence of our fellow citizens in your proper place in the Imperial Legislature Having thus recently enjoyed the most unequivocal proof of your Lordship's promptness to see wrongs redressed, and having been taught, by recent experiences, to be keenly alive to the joy's attending a return after painful separation from every thing near and dear, we assure you that, to the remotest generation, your honored name will be cherished in Salem as a synonym for a friend of humanity, and that it is the prayer of the people of our city, young and old alike, that the Giver of all good will grant Your Lordship and Lady Ripon a safe and pleasant voyage home, and that you may long enjoy that serene satisfaction which deeds of just so honestly strives after, and the unalloyed gratitude of millions of human beings, are calculated to afford

The Mysore Gazette.

Bangalore, Saturday, December 20 1884.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE DEWAN TO HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

The 16th December 1884. No 191.— Mr. T Ananda Rao, Assistant Commissioner in charge, Hassan Sub-Division, is granted one week's privilege leave of absence in extension of that granted to him in this Office Notification No 166, dated 18th November 1884

No 192—Tirumalachar, Amildar of the Chikmagalur Taluk, Kolar District, is granted privilege leave of absence for 5 days from the 1st December 1884

The 19th December 1884 No. 194.—Mr. T. Ananda Rao, Assistant Commissioner in charge of the Hassan Sub-Division, is granted 13 days, privilege leave in extension of that sanctioned to him in Notification No 191, dated 16th instant

No 195 —The following appointments and transfer of Munsiffs are ordered —

H Nanjundaiya B A, B L, to be Munsiff of the 3rd Grade at Nanjangud.

Hafiz Sheriff, Examiner of Judicial Returns in the Chief Court, to be Munsiff of the 3rd Grade at Hassan

P Venkatachari, Sheristadar of the District Court, Shimoga, to be Munsiff of the 3rd Grade at Yedahalli.

B. Lakshminarasappa, Sheristadar of the District Court, Mysore, to act as 3rd Grade Munsiff of Nanjangud until relieved by Nanjundaiya or until further orders.

Sabharaya Iyer, B. A., Munsiff of Nanjangud, to be Munsiff at Mysore.

The 20th December 1884. No. 196.—In accordance with the scale laid down in paragraph No. 885 7—4, dated 5th May 1884. Mr. W J Lincoln is appointed Surgeon (Local) of the 1st Grade with effect from 8th May 1884.

Proceedings of the Dewan to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (Revenue), —dated 25th November 1884.

No 5063—107, dated 6th December 1884.

Order —In supersession of General Circular No 12, dated 11th March 1873, published at page 598 of the Mysore Gazette, dated 12 March 1873, the following rule in regard to casual leave is published for general information and guidance.

Rule —The grant of casual leave of absence by Heads of Offices will be restricted as hitherto to 15 days in each calendar year; but when an Officer is entitled to privilege leave and desires to take more than three days' casual leave, the same will, under ordinary circumstances, be granted in privilege leave and deducted from the leave of that class at his credit. If no privilege leave is due to him, casual leave not exceeding 15 days as above may be granted on sufficient cause being shown therefor, such casual leave being deducted from the privilege leave that may thereafter be earned by him

2 In the case of officers who enjoy annual vacations and who for that reason are entitled to no privilege leave, the total amount of casual leave allowed will be 10 days in each calendar year

3 Casual leave shall be given only when it can be granted without inconvenience to the public service, and such leave shall not be granted in continuation of any other leave.

Letter No 412 of the 24th July 1884 from the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District reporting upon a petition from Karnik Tippaiya of Magadi in regard to certain taxes imposed upon his shikai ryots and himself

Case No. 176, dated Mysore 25th, Nov. 1884,

Order thereon —Karnik Tippaiya complains that mohatarfa house tax has been imposed upon his shikai ryots, that they have been subjected to a loom tax for spinning their own cocoons, and that his own cattle, though kept purely for agricultural purposes, have to pay the manoopal tax, while an exemption has been granted in favor of cattle owned by officials living within the manoopal limits of Magadi.

2 The Dewan observes that the standing orders on the subject of the mohatarfa house-tax exempt in very clear terms all shikaridars who

are bona fide agriculturalists The fact that Karnik Tippaya owns extensive lands in several villages, and has in consequence a lot of shikmidars is not an argument for modifying the rule sanctioning the exemption Wherever Karnik Tippaya himself does not cultivate, but owns a house, it may with reason be taxed The Dewan therefore directs that in accordance with the terms of the existing rules all shikmi ryots, being *bona fide* agriculturalists, be exempted from the mohatarfa house-tax Collections already made need not however be refunded

3. As regards tax on cocoon looms, the Dewan observes the point in dispute is whether the looms of the shikmidars have been used in working their own cocoons or those of others, thus carrying on a trade in that line The Deputy Commissioner's report after enquiry states that the shikmidars were not working their own cocoons and consequently were taxed The Dewan will therefore not interfere with the finding which however will be liable to modifications at each jamabandi, when the jamabandi officer is expected to hold a careful enquiry on this point

4 The exemption of cart tax in favor of officials residing within the municipal limits is certainly irregular Unless the government by special order confer the privilege of exemption upon any individual or community, the municipality cannot sanction such exemption All carts should therefore be taxed only those used for *bona fide* agricultural purposes being exempted

LEGAL PRACTITIONER'S ACT

The following Rules framed by the Chief Court of Mysore under Section 10 of the Mysore Legal Practioners' Regulation 1884, having been approved by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja, are published for general information —

I The following persons are qualified for admission as advocates of the Chief Court of Mysore

(a) Any person who has been enrolled as an Advocate under the Advocates' and Pleaders' Rules dated 18th February 1879

(b) Any Barrister of any of the Inns of Courts in England or Ireland, a Member of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland

(c) An Advocate, Vakil or Attorney of any of the High Courts of Judicature in British India Any person who has obtained the degree of M L or B L in any British Indian University, or who has passed the examination prescribed by the High Court, Madras, for Pleaders of the 1st Grade and who produces a certificate of respectability and of good moral conduct.

II The following persons are qualified for admission as Pleaders of the 1st Grade —

(a). Any person who has been enrolled or promoted as a Pleader, 1st Grade, under the Advocates' and Pleaders' Rules dated 18th February 1879

(b) Any person who has passed the examination prescribed from time to time by the Chief Court for Pleaders of the 1st Grade

III The following persons are qualified for admission as Pleaders of the 2nd Grade —

(a) All persons enrolled under the Advocates' and Pleaders' Rules dated 18th Feb 1879 as Pleaders of the 2nd Grade

(b) Any person who has passed the examination prescribed from time to time by the Chief Court for Pleaders of the 2nd Grade

The provisions of Clause (a) of Rule II and of Clause (a) of III do not apply to any person who has been enrolled conditionally on passing any examination

IV An examination in English for Pleaders shall be held yearly at Bangalore on a date to be fixed by the Chief Court, and to be notified in the Gazette. The examination shall be conducted either by the Judges of the Chief Court or by Examiners appointed by them

The examination shall, until the further orders of the Chief Court, comprise the following subjects —

The Revenue and Stamp Acts and Rules in force in Mysore —The Revenue Manual, General Stamp Act I of 1879, Court Fees Act VII of 1870 and Rules thereunder

Mortgage —McPherson on mortgage and Act IV of 1882

Hindu Law —Mayne, Hindu Law and Usage

Law of Torts.—Collett on Torts

Mahomedan Law.—Sadagopacharia's Manual

Law of Contracts.—Act IX of 1872

The Specific Relief Act —Act I of 1877

Law of Evidence.—Evidence Act I of 1872.

Law of Limitation Act XV of 1877, act XII of 1879, and Act VIII of 1880

Registration Act, Indian Penal Code, Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure

A paper will also be set to test the candidate's ability to plead, draft plants and decrees, to frame issues, &c, &c., in Canarese

V.—To qualify.—

(a) For the 1st grade of Pleaders, candidates must obtain not less than 1rd of the marks assigned for each subject, and 2-5th of the aggregate marks

(b) For the 2nd grade of Pleaders, candidates must obtain 1th of the marks assigned for each subject, except Hindu Law Evidence Procedure Codes, and Penal Code in which 1rd of the marks assigned must be obtained, and 1rd of the aggregate marks.

VI. Persons possessed of the following qualifications shall be entitled to present themselves for the examinations for Pleaders of (the 1st Grade

a) Any person who produces a certificate of having passed the Matriculation Examination of any of the British Universities.

(b) Any person who produces a certificate from a Judge of the Chief Court or a District Judge, that he has, for less than five years, filled with competency any appointment in this Court, the salary of which was not less than Rs 100 a month

VII Persons possessed of the following qualifications shall be entitled to present themselves for the examination of Pleaders of the 2nd Grade —

(a) Any person who produces a certificate of having passed the Middle School Examination

(b) Any person who produces a certificate from a Judge of any Court in the Province of having, for not less than five years, filled with competency an appointment in his Court, the salary of which was not less than Rs 25 a month

VIII Candidates for the Pleaders' Examination must not less than two months previous to the examination, send in their application to be permitted to attend the examination, to the Registrar of the Chief Court at Bangalore

IX Every such application must be accompanied by—

(a) A certificate of qualifications as required by Rules VI and VII

(b) A certificate of respectability and good conduct.

(c) A certificate that the applicant is above 20 years of age

All such applications shall be accepted or refused by an order passed by one of the Judges of the Chief Court

X Ten days before the date fixed for the examination, every candidate whose application to attend the examination has been accepted, must pay to the Registrar of the Chief Court a fee, 1st Grade Pleaders of Rs 25 for 2nd Grade Pleaders of Rs 15

No candidate will be examined who does not produce to the Examiners, or to the officer superintending the examination on the date of examination a receipt from the Registrar of the Chief Court, of payment of the prescribed fee

XI All certificates granted under Sections 11 or 12 of the said Regulation shall be engrossed on court fees stamp papers of the values hereunder mentioned, viz —

	Rs
(1) For an Advocate	300
(2) For a Pleader of the 1st Grade .	1a
(3) For a Pleder of the 2nd " .	10

Provided that no stamp fee shall be required for a certificate granted to persons qualified under Clause (a) of Rule I

General Summary.

MADRAS.

TELEGRAPH LINE TO ANJATAPUR —It has been suggested to close this line of telegraphic communication—which has been kept up as a tentative measure—as it does not pay The Government, however, points out that in a case like this, financial considerations are not paramount, and that for administrative purposes it is necessary that the head of a district should be in direct communication with the Government, while in times of famine and distress means of rapid communication would be absolutely necessary It is probable, therefore that the line will be still maintained —*Mail*

A STORM IN MADRAS—This is the fourth day of the storm of wind and rain that we have had in Madras This storm resembles the late Pulney one and seems to have passed between Negapatam and Pauben nearest to Paumben The barometer has been high and steady throughout, rising and falling to the daily tides and nothing was out of the usual way Upwards of 10½ inches of rain have fallen since Monday inclusive, as follows —

Monday	2 21
Tuesday	1 03
Wednesday	5 13
Thursday (to noon)	2 23
	10 59

The low lying parts of Madras are flooded The tanks are overflowing, and the level of the water in many wells is about on a level with that of the surrounding ground.

The rain has again caused breaches on the South Indian Railway line in five different places, viz, at the 35th, 98th, 102nd 58th and 45th mile stones, the two latter being on the branch line from Chingleput to Arcoonam The train from Chingleput to the beach was delayed one hour this morning, in consequence of the breaches. The 6 15 A M train which left Egmore this morning, proceeded only as far as Langaraperumal Coil Station and had to return in place of the train which cannot leave Chingleput, for Madras. The large tank in Chingleput, which is situated very near the Railway line, has overflowed, and caused considerable damage to the railway embankment close by We are glad to hear that there is no interruption to traffic on that Madras Railway.—*Ibid*

PLEADERS TEST EXAMINATION —A meeting of the Board of Examiners for the Pleaders Test examination, to be held on the 20th of next month, and the seven following days, was held yesterday afternoon, in the Library Room of the High Court, to consider whether the applicants who applied to be examined, were eligible for examination or not. Five hundred candidates have applied to be examined —*Standard*

HEAVY RAIN —Heavy rain has fallen in Madras since Monday last, the fall up to 12 noon on Wednesday was 2 55 inches and up to that hour yesterday about 5 inches, so that for the past four days nearly ten inches of rain have fallen and there is every sign that the rains will continue Compound walls continue to hold to the rains. The rain fell in copious showers on Wednesday night with strong gusts of wind from the north —*ibid*

Extracts.

RUSSIA AND THE BOSPHORUS

The *Correspondent of Nice*—Constantinople, Nov 15—The attitude of the Turkish Government is being driven and not at all too soon, to the pretensions of Russia to use the Straits of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles as military high roads for the despatch of Russian troops to Eastern Asia. The practice is a clear breach of the neutrality of the Black Sea, which are practically war transports, have been passing down the Bosphorus from time to time during the last two years, nominally with Nihilists and other convicts, guarded by soldiers—the soldiers being described as recruits sent to bill gaps in the garrisons on the Siberian coasts caused by sickness and death

The Porte at the beginning questioned the right of these vessels to pass, but on receiving explanations allowed them to proceed Now the Russian Government, with the evident view of increasing its naval and military forces in the East has intimated to the Porte its intention of despatching some of these forces in the East, has intimated to the Porte its intention of despatching some of these large transports periodically to the same destination The matter would seem to be important as to British interest in the East since, the Suez Canal being as much open to Russian ships as to those under our own flag if the practice allowed to be allowed to become an established principle we shall have to consider Russia as possessing a far shorter sea route to India than ourselves

Her Majesty's Government have, I understand, pointed out to the Porte the possible breach of neutrality thus contemplated The Porte has proposed to the Russian authorities an arrangement by which the number of these so-called convoys and recruits passing through the straits shall not exceed 1,0 0, per annum, and previous notice of the intended passage shall be given But this limitation of the privilege has not as yet received the sanction of the Palace where Russian proclivities for the moment prevail

THE INDIAN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION

The *Madras Mail*—In connection with the Indian and Colonial Exhibition, it has been thought expedient to "obtain the advice and assistance of certain native princes and chiefs" of India, including the following —

His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad

His Highness the Maharajah (Gackwar) of Baroda

His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India

His Highness the Begum of Bhopal, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Member of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India.

His Highness the Maharajah of Cashmere and Jammoo Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, Honorary General of the Forces

His Highness the Maharajah Scindia of Gwalior Knight Grand Cross of Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire, Honorary General of the Forces

His Highness the Maharajah Holkar of Indore Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire

His Highness the Maharajah of Cochin

His Highness the Maharajah of Travancore Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India

His Highness the Nawab of Bahawalpore, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India

His Highness the Maharajah of Jeypore

His Highness the Maharajah of Jodhpore, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India

His Highness the Maharajah of Patiala

His Highness the Maharajah of Benares, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Bhownagar, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India

The Maharajah of Vizianagram

LORD RIPON'S VICEROYALTY

The *Indian Spectator*—If we are asked to sum up the results of his career we can do it but in the words of a careful and impartial English writer The historian will judge "Lord Ripon to have been a calm, painstaking, and philanthropic Viceroy who succeeded whenever there was definite work to be done, and failed only when the work depended for success on the previous general reception of an idea . He has worked the federal machine which is excessively complex and trying, with as little friction as possible, and has sustained and improved the tone of the great services which tends always to relaxation He has striven diligently to solve the dangerous problem of India, the insecurity of peasants arising from our usury laws and the competition for land produced by increasing numbers And he has made definite advance towards the revival of municipal life without which there can be no corporate life native in the dominions.

He leaves India with the respect even of the Europeans who dislike him, and a warm appreciation from natives such as is seldom accorded to a man in his position" Indeed the demonstrations in Lord Ripon's honour may be taken as the spontaneous expression of that consciousness of public life which he has awakened in the country And in building permanent memorial to his name, now a household word, the people are not only commemorating their gratitude for the benefits received, but they are commemorating what may be called "historic greatness It is the expression of the historic sense in man The people consider his Viceroyalty as a part of their own political life—a part of the history of his and their struggles for greater political unity and progress He has added *reality* to the good intentions of the British Government. And the permanent memorials to be raised in his honor convey not only their sincere and heartfelt moral approval of his services but are the great landmarks whereby history will judge of those services Such than is Lord Ripon. Such is the Viceroy and Governor General who will depart these shores a week hence to the sincere regret of a whole nation, comprising one sixth of the human race.

THE NEW VICEROY

The *Indian Spectator*—Lord Dufferin will do, that is, of course, if he finds it convenient to maintain the spirit in which he has commenced his Viceregal career From the first we have set our face against judging His Excellency hastily on the *ipse dixit* of an English friend or two, and it is pleasant to see that our Native contemporaries have now taken the same course. As observed in these columns nearly six weeks ago, Lord Dufferin comes to India under peculiar circumstances, and will have to work under peculiar difficulties, not the least of them being his succession to a Viceroy, so righteous and so thoroughly disinterested, as Lord Ripon Indian politicans must be careful on no account to misjudge the new-comer Besides the adverse opinion of some of our best friends in England there was another reason for the dislike manifested in the beginning—the way in which one or two Anglo Indian writers, who bear no love to the country, ran up the new ruler at the expense of the old Native publicists seem to be too jealous of the reputation deservedly earned by the retiring Viceroy to allow another even to be compared with him But they wisely refrained from an excess of hostility, at any rate they did not betray it And so far our Anglo Indian friends were disappointed. That the Native Press acted judiciously must have been seen from the reply of the Viceroy elect to that brief but able and comprehensive address presented to him by the Chairman of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay Lord Dufferin has fairly realised his difficulties, and so far as speaking goes he may be said to have half surmounted them The replies to the deputations too, were such as to leave sent the address graders home fully satisfied with themselves and the world

The *Bombay Catholic Examiner*—It is dangerous for a public servant to enter upon a high office under the crown with a reputation and popularity already acquired in other lands in other capacities In proportion as great, perhaps exaggerated expectations have been entertained of him the reaction in the public mind is the more violent and indiscriminating when the expectations fail to be realised The Governor Generalship of India is a post of peculiar difficulty, for the holder of it finds himself confronted by grave problems of foreign policy and even more knotty questions of domestic legislation What makes the position still more serious so an established reputation is the fact that the ruler of India, even if gifted with abilities of the highest order and with rare capacity for making himself all things to all men, is no longer a free agent as his predecessors in it to be in the good old times when submarine cables were unknown Lord Dufferin begins his Indian career amid universal expectations that he will be fully equal to the responsibilities of that arduous position Unlike most of his predecessors his appointment is not the reward of his claims upon his party, for he has held aloof from party warfare and earned the esteem of all classes of his countrymen by the ability with which he has defended the interests of his country abroad and by his success as a ruler of men in other parts of the world The qualities which have served him so well heretofore are those which will enable him to contend against and overcome the difficulties of his present position

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